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*Samuel Witter*  
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*N.J.*

FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

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**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON.

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**Boston:**

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1829.

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FIRST

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1826.



**SIXTH EDITION.**



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## ANNUAL REPORT.

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WITH devout acknowledgments of gratitude to Almighty God, for his continual smiles, and the unexpected success with which the efforts of this Society have already been crowned, the Managers present their First Annual Report. And while they offer praise to God for all the tokens of his favor, they would remember with resignation his righteous judgments, in removing two of their number by death. Deacon JOSIAH SALISBURY, and Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, were among the earliest and most constant friends of this Society, and were seldom absent, till they died, from the regular meetings of this Board. And though we cannot recall the sweet counsel, which we received from them, on such occasions, without grief, that we shall meet them here no more; we shall never forget how cordially they approved the object of this Society, how affectionately they sympathized in our joys and our sorrows, and how earnestly they implored the blessings of Heaven upon our labors. We hope to feel as they felt for the miseries of their fellow men, to imitate their lovely example, and to die with the same consolations which they experienced. We should love to linger at their tombs and weep; but we hear them say, weep not for us, but weep for those whose miseries you seek to alleviate, and prepare to follow us into the eternal world.

The object of the Society, in which they were associated with us, is "THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PRISONS." This object, we have reason to believe, is approved by the Savior of the world; for he will say to his disciples on the day of judgment, "*when I was hungry, ye gave me meat; when I was thirsty, ye gave me drink; when I was a stranger, ye took me in; SICK AND IN PRISON, YE VISITED ME.*" These words we regard as our authority and our encouragement: teaching us to *go forward* in the work in which we are engaged, and to expect, if we do it with penitent and believing hearts, to meet the approbation of him whose favor is life. We learn also, from these words of the Savior, the guilt of those who neglect or oppose the performance of the duties, in which we are engaged. And, as we proceed, and see from month to month, the disclosure of facts of which we had never heard, or formed a suspicion, we feel that the Savior knew vastly better than we can ever know, how great the necessity of practical obedience to the duty implied, in the benediction which he has promised to pronounce upon those who, in memory of his sufferings, seek to relieve misery, wherever it shall be found. We earnestly

pray, that we may be sustained, "*by looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our Faith, who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God; where he ever liveth to make intercession for us:*" for we are sure, that we must visit places and discharge duties, in the prosecution of this work, where there can be no sufficient support, but the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ. With this acknowledgment of the Divine Redeemer, as our support and our guide, we proceed to develope those principles and facts, concerning Prison Discipline, which we believe to be important. These are arranged under the following heads, viz.

1. *Construction of Prisons :*
2. *Rules and Regulations :*
3. *Progress of Crime, with some of the causes of it ; including the evils of the Penitentiary system :*
4. *Remedy for these evils :*
5. *Brief History of the Society.*

#### 1. CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS.

In the *construction* of Prisons there should be particular regard to *Security, Solitary Confinement at night, Inspection, Ventilation, Light, Cleanliness, Instruction and Sickness.*

**SECURITY.**—In the construction of Prisons, particular regard to *security* requires that there should be a court or yard, surrounded with a high and strong wall. This is so obviously important, that it is surprising that so great a number of Prisons in this country, particularly in the Southern States, are exposed to persons in the streets. It is a general fact, in regard to the County Jails, in the Atlantic States, south of the Potomac, that they are destitute of courts. In these, and in all others like them, the windows are exposed to persons without, and implements of mischief or escape, as well as ardent spirits to excite the turbulent passions, and money to bribe the turnkey, may be furnished secretly to the prisoners by their friends. From a Jail of this description in Virginia, probably by means furnished in this manner, all the prisoners made their escape in the winter of 1824—5. From other Jails, in other parts of the country, escapes have been effected, in consequence of the same defect in construction. And what renders the defect more palpable, is the fact, that the business of stealing and passing counterfeit money is already reduced to system in this country, and when one of the villains from any of the gangs thus systematically organized, is confined in such a Jail, if he can hold communication with his accomplices, without the knowledge of the keeper, he can procure those means, which in one way or another will usually release him. An accomplished villain from a family of counterfeiters, offered a jailer, in an obscure town, in one of the Northern States, one thousand dollars for his liberty. If the jailer had been corrupt, he could have released his prisoner without suspicion. This same villain was removed to a Jail which was supposed to be more secure, from which he soon made his escape. Against such villainy, Jails without courts are not secure.

**SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.**—Particular regard to security requires, also, a sufficient number of apartments to confine each prisoner by

himself. In this case, there can be no concert, and therefore the purpose of one is not strengthened by another. Besides, if any injury is done to the apartment, or any implements of mischief are found in it, the responsibility rests on an individual, and thieves do not like individual responsibility. It may, also, be remarked, that solitary confinement (if any thing will do it) is likely to lead such men to reflection and remorse, which is a state of mind unfavorable to mischievous designs. But, even if we could suppose that a prisoner in solitary confinement should gather resolution enough to attempt his escape, and the time fixed upon should be when the turnkey comes to unlock his door, the prisoner is alone, and he must encounter the turnkey alone. Such cases rarely occur, and, even then, the purpose of the prisoner is generally thwarted; but, when several prisoners are in the same room, cases frequently occur, in which they escape by concert in action, or by rushing upon the turnkey. Provision for solitary confinement, therefore, increases the security of a Prison.

It also prevents prisoners from forming an acquaintance with each other. An acquaintance formed in Prison has led many youth to houses of ill fame; to a familiarity with the names, places of abode, principles of trade, and language of counterfeiters; to the arts of pickpockets and thieves; to dangerous combinations in villany, and to personal degradation, which the most hardened prisoner has blushed to name. All this evil communication may be prevented by proper regard to solitary confinement in the construction of the Prison.

**INSPECTION.**—In order, however, to prevent these great evils by the construction of Prisons, it is necessary to arrange the apartments in such a manner as that they can be inspected while the prisoner is ignorant of the fact that he is under inspection. For want of attention to this principle, there are many important Prisons, in this country, where the keepers cannot approach the apartments of the convicts without giving notice of their approach by the unlocking and moving upon its hinges of some heavy door. In such cases, whatever illegal or nefarious designs or acts occupy the prisoners, the moment the great door is heard to move, all cards, dies, implements of mischief, false keys, plates, and materials for altering bills, &c., are concealed, and the keeper, when he comes, finds all things in order. It is therefore necessary so to arrange the apartments that the keeper can inspect the convicts without being himself inspected.

**VENTILATION.**—While proper attention is given in the construction of Prisons to prevent crime among the convicts, all should be done which humanity requires to prevent suffering and sickness. It is therefore necessary to provide sufficient ventilation. In several Jails which have been visited, there are apartments without windows, without chimneys or pipes, and with no other places for the admission of air, except a small orifice in the doors, and a few apartments have been found, in which there was no orifice in the doors, and the only place where the convicts within could get breath was through the cracks around the door. In one of these dungeons three men were placed, and the keeper, after a few hours, found them apparently lifeless. They were brought into the fresh air, and, in a few minutes, revived. It is apparent from this fact, as well as from another ascertained by careful experiment, that a man requires, to sustain life, about four

barrels of fresh air in an hour, that every apartment in a Prison should have a chimney, pipe, or window, communicating with the open air. A small orifice in a door, much less the cracks of a door, opening into a close and narrow passage, do not afford sufficient air to sustain life. There should, therefore, be particular care, in the construction of a Prison, to provide free ventilation.

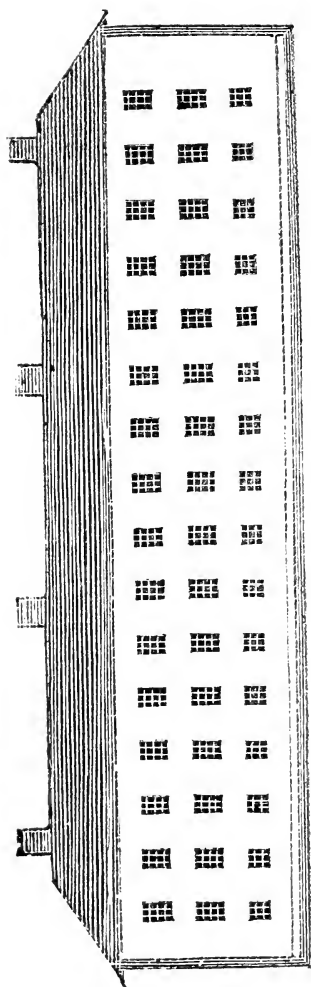
**LIGHT.**—It is also important that prisoners should have sufficient light to enable them to read. There are a considerable number of dark dungeons, in the Prisons which have been visited, where no light can ever enter except from a torch or candle. It is not, however, a common thing, in the Prisons in this country, to find convicts immured in dungeons. In those Prisons where such apartments are found, they are not frequently used, but are kept as places of terror to the disorderly. It has been represented in Europe that the solitary cells in the Prison at Auburn, New York, are dark dungeons, such as that humanity would shudder to see persons confined in them. This is an important mistake in point of fact. Out of five hundred and fifty-five cells, only a few are dark, and these are seldom used. All the others are lighted sufficiently to enable the convicts to read the small print in their Bible, with which they are furnished by a law of the State. The wisdom of so constructing a Prison, that the convicts may have sufficient light to enable them to read the scriptures, will not probably be questioned.

**CLEANLINESS.**—It is also important that there should be particular regard to cleanliness in the construction of a Prison. In many Prisons in this country, both in the Northern and Southern States, there has been an effort so to construct the different apartments that there might be a vault in each. All the Prisons constructed in this manner, which have been examined, are excessively offensive. In some, a person from the wholesome air without is scarcely able to breathe; in others, vomiting is produced; in all, the filthiness is such as to lead to the conclusion that there should never be a permanent vault in a room where human beings are expected to live and breathe, to sleep and eat. It is almost impossible that there should be any cleanliness where they are.

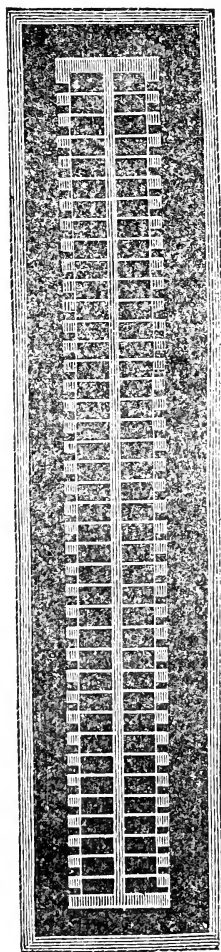
Want of a sufficient supply of water is another cause of filthiness in Prisons. In some large Prisons there is no bath, and the prisoners' clothing is seldom washed, and consequently they are covered with vermin. In others, prisoners have not been allowed water enough to wash their hands and face, and scarcely enough to quench their thirst; and this their suffering condition has been permitted, because water was not convenient. In the construction, therefore, of a Prison, there should be particular regard to a good supply of water.

**INSTRUCTION.**—It is also important to provide a convenient place for communicating instruction. In many large establishments there is no place of the kind. In one State Prison the chapel has been converted into solitary cells; in another, into a weaver's shop; in many large Jails there is no way of addressing the men except through the holes in the doors. In such cases, instruction is not regularly communicated to the convicts, and, when it is occasionally communicated, it is under circumstances so unfavorable, as to lose a part or all its effect. There should therefore always be a chapel, or a convenient hall, where the convicts may be assembled for divine worship.

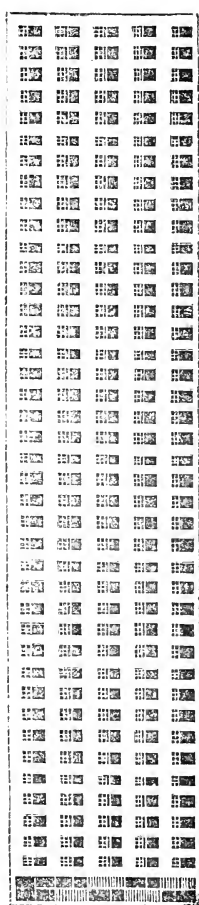




*External Wall.*



*Ground view.*



*Breast-work of Cells. Scale quarter of an inch to ten feet.*

**SICKNESS.**—There should, also, be a place for the sick. Instead of this, the sick are not unfrequently found in rooms thronged with other prisoners. In three of the most important towns in this country, the Jails have no sick room, and the sick prisoners were found lying, in their filth, on the floor, surrounded by convicts, whose noise and filthy communication were not restrained by the sickness and sufferings of their fellow prisoners. In one instance, a man was lying on the floor, apparently dead, without a bed, and without covering. About twenty of his fellow prisoners were standing around the room, apparently indifferent whether he was dead or alive. No physician had visited the sick man for several days. As a general fact, in those Prisons where no hospital is provided for the sick, there is a corresponding inattention to them in regard to medicine, and an attendant Physician; and their situation is deplorable. If, in the construction of the Prison, there is particular regard to the sick, these evils are greatly diminished.

These considerations and facts render it apparent, that in the construction of a Prison, there should be particular regard to *security, solitary confinement, inspection, ventilation, light, cleanliness, instruction, and sickness.*

For a Prison securing the important advantages required, we recommend the plan exhibited in this engraving. It represents a building, designed to contain four hundred cells, on the plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn, in the State of New York. Retaining the same principle of building, it may be enlarged for a Penitentiary, or diminished for a Jail.

The external wall, in the first figure, is two hundred and six feet long, forty-six feet wide, and three feet thick. In this wall are three rows of windows, which are four feet by six, except the lower row, which are four feet square. These windows are glazed, and secured by a strong grating of iron. They are sufficiently large and numerous to afford perfect ventilation and light to the cells.

The ground view, in the second figure, exhibits the foundation of the cells, and the open area around them. The centre is a solid wall, two feet in thickness, on each side of which the cells are arranged. The walls between the cells are one foot in thickness; those between the cells and the open area, which are broken by the doors, are two feet. The cells are seven feet long, seven feet high, and three and an half feet wide. The only opening from the cell, except the ventilator, is the door, in the upper end of which is an iron grate, about eighteen by twenty inches. The bars of this grate are round iron, three fourths of an inch in diameter, placed about two inches asunder, leaving orifices smaller than a man's hand. Through this grate all the light, heat, and air, are admitted to the cells. The ventilator, which is about three inches in diameter, extends from the back of the cell to the roof of the building. The door of the cell, of which the grate is a part, closes on the inner edge of the wall, leaving a recess between the door and the outer edge of the wall, two feet deep. This recess, in front of each door, increases the difficulty of conversation between the prisoners; prevents them from making signs to each other, or from seeing far to the right or left on the galleries; and furnishes a convenient place for an officer of the Prison to converse with the prisoner, without being seen or heard by those in the adjoin-

ing cells. The fastening of the door is by a strong latch, connected by a hook, with a bar of iron placed over it. This bar extends from the latch, two feet horizontally to the outer edge of the wall, thence at a right angle eighteen inches horizontally to the lock, which is beyond the reach of the prisoner, three and an half feet from the door.—The area around the cells, which is ten feet wide, is open from the ground to the roof, in front of five stories of cells. Of this area, three feet adjoining the cells, is occupied by the galleries. A convenient Hospital may be formed in this building, by dispensing with the partition walls between four cells in the upper story.

The breastwork of cells, in the third figure, exhibits all the cells, on either side of the centre wall; that is, half the cells in the building, together with the galleries and staircase.

The advantages of this mode of building (besides that of solitary confinement) are its security and economy.

The security is fourfold; for the prisoner must first escape from his cell; then avoid the sentinel in the open area, who has every advantage for seeing him; then force the external wall; and after all he is in the yard. The security is such, that, during two years, in which the men have been confined, at night, in these cells, at Auburn, no breach has been made upon one of them.

The economy is great in regard to the space occupied, and, also, in heating, lighting, and guarding. Four hundred cells will cover only 206 by 46 feet of ground. At Auburn, five small stoves, and six large and twelve small lamps, placed in the open area, in front of the cell, beyond the reach of the prisoners, afford heat and light for five hundred and fifty-five cells; and one sentinel is found sufficient to guard four hundred prisoners, and cut off communication between them. The space in front of the cells is a perfect sounding gallery; so that a sentinel, in the open area, on the ground, can hear a whisper from a distant cell, in the upper story.—This experiment has been tried again and again, in the presence of the person furnishing this description.

A building, in which these important advantages are secured with so much economy, is great gain.

## 2. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These should relate to a *thorough Cleansing, when the convicts enter the Prison; to Classification, Clothing, Diet, Employment, mode and power of Punishment, Government.*

CLEANLINESS.—*The Rules and Regulations should relate to a thorough Cleansing when the convicts enter the Prison.* This remark is particularly applicable to the State Prisons. A case occurred, as we are credibly informed, in which an old negro, who was covered with sores, whose clothes were filthy rags, and on whom were seen afterwards swarms of vermin, was thrust into a State Prison, and locked up, night after night, and week after week, in a narrow and filthy dungeon, with blacks and whites, old and young, and made their constant companion. Nothing was done, when this poor old man entered the Prison, either to cleanse or clothe him. He groaned out a miserable existence for several months, among his fellow prisoners, when it became necessary to remove him to the Hospital, where for the first time his body was cleansed and comfortably clothed; but he soon died.



In the Prison of an adjoining State, where this poor old man died, it is no part of the regulations ever to change the clothing, or cleanse the bodies of the prisoners when they enter it; and the consequence is, what might be expected, according to the statement of the Commissioners in their last Report, "vermin of various kinds abound;" and when the prisoners can endure it no longer, they carry their clothes to the forge of a smith's shop, and there smoke and bake them till the vermin are mostly destroyed.—This process was repeated several times the last season; but it was not effectual for the extermination of this plague. Nor is it believed to be possible, in a State Prison, where a great number of convicts are to be confined continually in narrow and crowded rooms, to keep the place clean, without a standing rule, that every prisoner shall be thoroughly cleansed when he enters the Prison. Where this is done, there is no complaint of the evil above described.

CLASSIFICATION.—It should be a part of the Rules and Regulations, that there should be some classification of the prisoners. It would be better, if Prisons were so constructed, that there could be a perfect separation, at least by night; but till they are so constructed, it is necessary that there should be some classification. The obvious principles of classification require that males and females, old and young, condemned and uncondemned, blacks and whites, debtors and criminals, should be separated. This is so evident, that it would not be supposed that it is in any case neglected, where the Prison admits of its being done: but the fact is not as we should suppose. Even the first mentioned classification, *the separation of men and women*, is neglected. In a principal town in one of the Northern States, the door of one of the apartments of the Jail was opened to a Clergyman, who found confined in the room, a female with a base villain, from whom, she entreated him, that she might be separated. Several other cases might be mentioned, in which men and women have been found, in the different Prisons, confined in the same apartment, whose guilty countenances indicated their character and habits. Even in the State Prisons, cases are not wanting to prove that female convicts should be separated from the men, and put under the care of a MATRON.

The old and young should, also, be separated. In the arts of villainy, there are men who have grown old. The first principles of the art are as familiar to them as the alphabet. These principles are perfectly simple; and if the object to be attained by the knowledge of them was good, they would be as beautiful as the first principles of any art. They are principles, too, which time alone, and powerful intellect, have developed. There are men in Prison, (it were to be wished that they were not so numerous,) to whom these principles are familiar, who are never so happy as when they are teaching them. From such men, the novice in crime may learn more in a week, than he could discover by his unassisted reason in an age. A man of powerful mind, who had been ten years in league with wicked men, said that he learned more in five days after he was committed to Prison, than he ever knew before. How great then is the folly of having classes, or congregations, or committee rooms, in Prison; where the old and young are mixed together; where such men are teachers, and such things are taught!

It must also be added, that in numerous instances, the youth in

Prison, who are the attentive pupils of these old villains by day, are their injured companions by night.

In view of this fact, the *National Gazette* says, "we have before us a letter of recent date, which exhibits a view of the interior of Prisons, such as that, if we durst unveil even a part, would strike aghast every virtuous citizen and practical Christian, and at once compel the respectable classes of society to a common and decisive effort towards a complete reform of these schools of fell and hideous depravity." While enough has come to our knowledge to justify the strong language of Mr. WALSH, it is to be remembered, that these are deeds of darkness of which very few ever come to the light. There are enough, however, and more than enough, to show that the old and young should never be associated in Prison.

The condemned and uncondemned should also be separated. It not unfrequently happens in this country, that this is not the fact. A man condemned to several years' imprisonment for robbing the United States' Mail, who escaped the gallows, while his companion was hung, has been found in the same apartment of a Jail, in one of our principal cities, with others who had not yet been proved guilty. This man appeared like the captain of the room, and complained that he was liable to have any body put in the same room with him.

In another instance, a man condemned to death, who was to be executed in a few days for murder, was found in the best apartment of a Jail, reading newspapers, with his fellow prisoners, some of whom might have been uncondemned, and others imprisoned for debt.

In another instance still, a man condemned for murder was found roving about the different apartments of the Prison, enjoying the liberty of the yard, accompanied by an attendant, and apparently feeling more self-complacency and pride, than most men feel, who are not accused of crime. These are a few only of the numerous instances which might be mentioned, in which the purposes of justice are thwarted, by a want of those rules and regulations, which separate the condemned and uncondemned.

Blacks and whites should also be separated. The propriety of this rule arises from circumstances which it is not necessary to mention; but the fact is not as propriety demands that it should be. In a populous town in the Northern States, in a Jail which contained a large number of apartments, unoccupied, a black man was found without a garment, in a room with ten or eleven prisoners. This had been a subject of frequent complaint by a benevolent gentleman, who had visited the jail; but still the evil was permitted.

Instances of a similar kind have been frequently found, in which there was not that classification of prisoners of which the building would admit. It is apparent from these facts, that the standing rules and regulations of Prisons, should require as much classification as the construction of the building will admit. That males and females, old and young, blacks and whites, condemned and uncondemned, murderers and witnesses, debtors and criminals, should be crowded together, is as inconsistent with the purposes of justice, as the principles of religion. The interests of society require, that prisoners should be classed, if they cannot be separated.

**CLOTHING.**—The feelings of humanity require, that prisoners should

be clothed.—In many Jails, in the larger towns, the prisoners are furnished by law with no clothing, and, in many Penitentiaries, where they are required to labor hard during the week, they are furnished with no change of clothing for the Sabbath. In the former case, prisoners are often found with no other covering than blankets, and these blankets very filthy and ragged. In some cases, persons have been found in this situation who were detained as witnesses; and, in other cases, children, who were not accused of crime; and, in the Penitentiaries, where no change of clothing is allowed, there is a filthiness which the community would not justify if it was acquainted with the fact. It is an act of justice, however, to the Penitentiaries generally, to state, that but one has been found where vermin abounded, and this, it is believed, will be soon purified. But there are several (and, among them, some of the best) where the men have not a change of raiment for the Sabbath, and they consequently appear in the place of worship in a dress not corresponding with the duties of the place. This is a subject of complaint, in some instances, by the officers, who are perfectly aware of the good effect of cleanliness, but who have not been able to obtain for the convicts this indulgence. In those cases, in which the indulgence has been granted, the good effects of it have been seen in the greater propriety of behavior, on the part of the prisoners, during the religious services of the Sabbath, and in the more cheerful and faithful performance of the duties of the week.

The expense of doing this should not be made an objection to it; because the whole expense of a prisoner's clothing and bedding for a year, in the New Hampshire Prison, which is very superior in these respects, was, during the year ending May 31, 1822, only \$5 27. A mere change of clothing for the Sabbath would increase this expense very little, and this trifling additional expense would probably be more than repaid in the encouragement it would afford to industry during the week. That the prisoners, then, should be clothed, and furnished with a change of clothing for the Sabbath, seems to be required by the feelings of humanity, if not of sound policy.

DIET.—They should also be fed with wholesome food, in sufficient quantities to preserve life and health. This subject is not introduced here because prisoners have been found in this country complaining of hunger. Very few, if any, cases of this kind have been known to exist, except where food has been taken away as a punishment. The common allowance of food in the Penitentiaries is equivalent to one pound of meat, one pound of bread, and one pound of vegetables, per day. It varies a little from this in some of them, but it is generally equivalent to it. It should also be stated, that this food is generally wholesome and well prepared. The subject is therefore not introduced because there are known to be great abuses, in this country, in regard to the food of prisoners, but because an opinion prevails extensively that the convicts in our Penitentiaries have *too much* food, of a quality better than they ought to receive. This opinion, which is entertained by highly respectable individuals, may lead to an evil widely different from that of which they complain, and of greater magnitude. In the Milbank Penitentiary, in Great Britain, an experiment has been made on MAN, as to the quantity of food necessary to keep him alive.

In such extensive establishments a step once taken may lead to fatal consequences before it can be retraced. In this establishment, near London, the advocates of a severe discipline demanded a reduction of the diet of the prisoners, and a calculation was made, about the close of the year 1822, to ascertain how little food would sustain human life. There was at that time, in the Prison, about 800 convicts, and their diet was reduced to half a pound of bread per day, and the soup made of ox heads, in the proportion of one ox head to one hundred males, and the same to one hundred and twenty females. A general decay of health was apparent; but the scurvy did not appear till January, 1823. The cases of disease increased rapidly, and on the 28th of February, one hundred and eighteen were sick, and on the 16th of April, more than four hundred. It was found, on inquiry, that the meat of an ox head weighed only eight pounds, which, being divided among one hundred, allows only one ounce and a quarter to each prisoner. To this diet, the College of Physicians, after long delay, ascribed the production of the disease. It became necessary, at length, to remove every prisoner from the establishment, which was done, and the whole was purified. In consequence of this sickness, the House of Commons resolved to give to the future inmates a full and nutritive diet, as to quality and amount. This experiment on human life may be of great use on this side of the Atlantic, by preventing a severity as dangerous to life as excessive indulgence is injurious to morals. The experiment shows that eight ounces of bread, and one and a quarter of meat, cannot sustain life; it does not show, however, that three pounds of food per day is necessary to life and health, and it may still be a question of great importance, whether the Milbank Penitentiary was not in one extreme, and the Penitentiaries in the United States in the other; so that the subject is still open for consideration and experiment; though it is apparent from the experiment at Milbank, that it should be conducted with great discretion when human life is at stake.

There has been an experiment at Lamberton, New Jersey, upon the men in solitary cells, which resulted differently from that at Milbank. At Lamberton, the men on whom the experiment was tried, were confined the whole term of their sentence in solitary cells. Some of them had been confined eighteen months, and some two years. Their allowance of food was only half the allowance of the men who were employed in the shops, and the allowance of the men in the shops was only half a pound of meat, together with one pound of bread, one gill of molasses, and about half a pound of vegetables per day; but even this reduced allowance had no other effect upon the men than to subdue their passions; it did not injure their health. They appeared as well, at least, as any class of prisoners, who have been visited, in this country; and the keeper, who has been thirteen years in the institution, stated, that the effect of solitary confinement, with this diet, had been very good, and that the prisoners all left the cells with a strong determination never to return to them, and no one had yet returned, nor did he believe that any one would ever return. If he was correct in this opinion, and there was every thing in the appearance and conversation of the prisoners in the cells to induce the belief that he was correct, then this mode of punishment, with reduced allowance of food, is much better than where one half, or one third, of the whole number

of prisoners are committed a second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth time, which is the fact in several penitentiaries in the United States, where the men are fed abundantly.

The subject, therefore, of the prisoner's diet, is one of great importance, concerning which, there is a considerable diversity of opinion and experiment; but which seems not yet to be established by any common rule of acknowledged worth.

**EMPLOYMENT.** The best mode of employing prisoners next claims our consideration. And on this subject, the first thing that demands our attention is the variety of curious trades, which are introduced into some of our Penitentiaries; particularly in the metals; such as whitesmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, brass founders, coppersmiths, &c. &c., which are all admirably adapted to furnish implements of mischief and skill, in the arts of counterfeiting money and picking locks. For instance, in a Penitentiary in an adjoining State, a convict of many years' experience in the arts of villany, who had been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and was possessed, at the time of his arrest, of great quantities and varieties of curious tools, and plates, and bills, was located, in the Prison to which he was condemned, at the head of the whitesmith's shop. This shop was well furnished, at the expense of the State, with all the instruments which such an artist would desire to use, and had a window in it, opening into the street, through which he could deliver any altered or counterfeit money, and receive materials to alter it.

Take another instance. A copper plate printer was arrested for being possessed of copper plates for making counterfeit bills, and for being largely engaged in the trade.—He was sentenced to the State Prison, and there, as a matter of particular favor, he was permitted to have a room fitted up by himself, where he could place his copper plate press, and carry on his former occupation of copper plate printer.

Take another illustration. The locks for Leverett-street Jail, Boston, were made in the State Prison, at Charlestown. The reason for this was, that locks of more curious construction could be obtained there, than elsewhere. Of course, the first principles of this curious art were better understood; and if understood, taught; and if taught, tested. These principles, thus tested in Prison, might afterwards be reduced to practice, wherever the pupils in so good a school should have their lot cast; not so much, however, to furnish locks, which no keys could open, as to furnish keys, which no locks could resist. We only allude to this subject, in this place; as our only object here is, to illustrate an obvious principle, viz. that all curious arts, in the metals, are out of place in a Penitentiary.—They greatly facilitate the means of rendering Penitentiaries, what they have often been called of late years, schools of vice.

Against other trades, which are pursued in these institutions, no such objection is found. Coopers, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, and stone cutters, cannot so easily pervert the design of their employment. The instruments which they use are few and simple, and not easily converted into implements of mischief. These trades, therefore, are much more safe in a Penitentiary, than the curious arts of whitesmiths, lockmakers, and copper plate printers.

Another objection to the latter class of trades is, that the tools,

necessary to a successful prosecution of them, are numerous, complicated and expensive. Not so with the tools used in the other arts; they are few, simple, and cheap.

Besides, the curious arts are difficult to learn, while the simple arts are not. And the more curious arts are not in the same general demand, after the convicts leave the Prison. A shoemaker, tailor, or stone cutter, may easily find employment. A whitesmith, lockmaker, or any other curious artificer in the metals, not so easily. Besides, the most simple arts are the most profitable. In those Penitentiaries, where there is a great variety of employment, the expense to the State is much greater than where some one simple and useful trade occupies the time of a majority of the men. This shows not only the inexpediency of introducing a great variety of curious arts into a Penitentiary; but brings to view another principle, of great importance in the successful management of these institutions, viz.

Unity of employment is of greater importance than variety. If the employments are various, the overseers of the shops must be numerous, and this is expensive. The number of men, too, engaged in each branch of business, must be small, and the profits from their labor will not pay the master of the shop. A few shoemakers, a few hatters, a few comb and brush makers, a few nailmakers, &c., requiring in each shop a superintendent, employed at considerable expense, will explain in part the fact, that Penitentiaries have been so great a burden in regard to expense: while either of the trades, occupying the attention of a majority of the men, under one superintendent, might have yielded an income.

If the correctness of these remarks be admitted, the question may still arise, Which of the most simple and common arts is, on the whole, to be preferred? And in answer to this question, there is no hazard in saying, that where the material is easily obtained, and the market good, the stone cutting is the best. In regard to this business, it is worthy of remark, that the raw material is cheap; it is not easily injured; the art of cutting it is soon learned; it is laborious and healthy; it requires little superintendence; the tools are few and simple; the demand for the work is great; the business, on the whole, more profitable to the institution; and the knowledge of the art very useful to the convicts after they leave the Prison. This is the principal employment in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts' Prisons, which are the least expensive, or, rather, which yield the greatest profit to the State.

Another employment, to which there are few objections, which has been found profitable in several Penitentiaries, is weaving. This is the principal employment in the Vermont and Maryland Penitentiaries. The article is such as cannot be manufactured in the steam loom, or by water power; it therefore pays well for manual labor. It is, besides, a business which furnishes the old and infirm, as well as the young, a profitable employment. It also permits the men to be so located in the shop, that it is not difficult to prevent communication between them. It is, too, a safe employment, easily learnt, requiring but few, simple, and not expensive tools, and it is useful when the men leave the Prison. With this business, the Vermont Prison has nearly supported itself, for five years, and the Baltimore Prison has been less expensive to the State than many others.

The other common trades, in the Penitentiaries, in this country, such as the shoemaker's, cooper's, tailor's, hatter's, have never been pursued with much profit, and in some instances they have involved the State in heavy annual expenditures. Whether this is to be attributed more to the nature of the employment, or the mismanagement of the business, is doubtful.

If these statements in regard to the employment of the convicts in our Penitentiaries are correct, it appears that the curious arts in the metals are out of place : that stone cutting is the best business where it can be pursued ; that weaving has been found very good ; and that the business of shoemakers, tailors, hatters, coopers, &c., though they are not particularly objectionable, have not been found very profitable.

**MODE OF PUNISHMENT.**—The punishments used in these institutions now claim our attention. These are stripes, chains, and solitary confinement, with hunger. In regard to these different modes of punishment, there is a considerable diversity of opinion and practice, in this country. In some extensive establishments, chains and stripes are dispensed with altogether. In others, both are used severely. In others still, stripes alone are used. At Auburn, stripes are almost the only mode of punishment. In Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York city, Charlestown, and Concord, solitary confinement mostly, with a small allowance of bread and water. In Connecticut, stripes, chains, solitary confinement, and severe hunger. If the efficacy of these different modes of punishment were to be judged of by the discipline of the respective institutions, punishment by stripes, as at Auburn, would be preferred. The difference, in the order, industry, and subdued feeling, as exhibited by the prisoners, is greatly in favor of the prison at Auburn. This difference, however, is to be attributed, not so much to the mode of punishment, as to the separation of the convicts at night, and several other salutary regulations, which are not adopted elsewhere. At the same time, a part of the difference is supposed by the friends of this system, to arise from the mode of punishment. In favor of this mode, the advocates of it urge the following reasons ; it requires less time ; the mind of the prisoner does not brood over it, and settle down in deliberate resentment and malignity ; it is in some cases more effectual ; it is less severe ; it can be more easily proportioned to the offence.

That it requires less time, there can be no doubt ; and if in other respects, it is as good or better, it is for this reason to be preferred.

That the mind of the prisoner does not brood over it, as over solitary confinement and hunger, there can be no doubt. But then it would be said by the advocates of solitary confinement, that this is an argument against stripes, because the effect is not so permanent. It may be said in reply, that if the effect of punishment is bad, it ought not to be permanent, and men often appear subdued by solitary confinement and hunger, merely for the sake of being relieved, while in their hearts, there is a rankling enmity against the mode of punishment, and the person inflicting it. If this effect is produced, the punishment, so far as the convict is concerned, is injurious. That this is the fact, in many instances, those who have been conversant with prisoners have melancholy evidence.

But while this is admitted, it is also true, that the instances are nu-

merous, in which solitary confinement, with low diet, have not failed to subdue men, who appeared to be hardened against every other mode of punishment. The officers of the New Hampshire and Philadelphia Penitentiaries bear testimony to this. And moreover, that the end is often gained, in much less time, than it was supposed would be necessary.

It is objected, however, to solitary confinement, that it is a mode of punishment which operates unequally. If a man has been fond of society; if his mind has been cultivated; if his sensibility is acute; solitary confinement is a terrible punishment. If, on the contrary, the man is a mere animal; if he is stupid, and ignorant, and carnal; if the operations of his mind are dull and sleepy; if, in one word, he is like the torpid animals, (and there are men of this description,) solitary confinement is much less severe than stripes.

Nor is solitary confinement, in the former case, a more severe and effectual mode of punishment, especially if the convict is a proud man; nor is it as much so, as stripes. A man in a narrow cell, which was almost a dungeon, where he had been in heavy chains, on a small allowance of food, three months, was asked whether he had rather remain three months longer, in the same situation, than receive a small number of stripes on his bare back. He said he had rather remain.

It should be stated, however, that his allowance of food had not been so much diminished, as greatly to reduce his body, as is sometimes the case. In those cases, where the allowance of food is six or eight ounces of bread per day, with water only; and in those cells, which in winter are warmed by no fire, solitary confinement produces the most intense and aggravated suffering. In such cases, there is nothing but death, which the most obdurate villain would not endure to be relieved from it, after a confinement generally of less than thirty days. In these cases, it is difficult to tell, whether the cold, the hunger, the pangs of a guilty conscience, the fear of death, the wretchedness of being subject to revenge and malignity, is the greatest cause of suffering, and whether each of them is not equal to the pain of solitary confinement. Stripes, in comparison with solitary confinement, in such circumstances, are not severe.

It is obvious, from these remarks, that the severity, and effect, and adaptation of punishment to crime, depends more on the manner, than on the kind of punishment. Stripes may be made, and it is believed in more instances than one in our Penitentiaries, have been made, to result in death. Solitary confinement has brought the men to a state of insensibility, and in some cases produced diseases, which have terminated in death. Chains so heavy have been used, and for so long a time, as to mar the flesh, and produce most painful wounds. It is perfectly obvious from these remarks, that punishment, of whatever kind, should be committed to persons of discretion, and that there should be some checks to prevent abuses.

It is, also, obvious, that different modes may be adapted to different individuals and circumstances, and that discretionary power, as to the mode, as well as the manner, ought to be left with the government of the Prison.

*It is obvious, too, that the best security, which society can have, that suitable punishments will be inflicted in a suitable manner, must arise*



*from the character of the men to whom the government of the Prison is intrusted.*—There are men, whom no laws would restrain from indiscretion and cruelty, if not barbarity, in punishment. There are others, whose humanity is excessive, and they would never punish at all. To men of either class, the power of punishment, and the management of Penitentiaries, should not be intrusted.

**POWER OF PUNISHMENT.**—One question remains, of no small importance, viz. where the power of punishment should be vested; in the turnkey, in the warden, or in the directors. If in the directors, there is a want of promptitude, and sometimes a difference of opinion between them and the warden; if in the warden, great power is committed to one man; if in the turnkeys, they are, in numerous instances, possessed of too little judgment and character to use it wisely. From observation of the present state of the Penitentiaries, it is evinced, that there is not much discipline, if it is in the directors. There is not strict propriety of government, where it is assumed by the turnkeys; and there are not many objections to the discipline, where the power of punishment is vested in the warden, if he is a man worthy of the place. In New Hampshire, in New York, at Sing Sing and Auburn, the power of punishment is in the warden, and in these Prisons the discipline is admirable. It is to be remembered, however, that there are other causes to produce this admirable discipline in these institutions, of which we shall have occasion to say more hereafter. If these statements are correct, it appears, that in those cases where the warden has the power of punishment, the fewest evils exist, and the security that they will not exist, is found *in the character of the officer to whom the power is intrusted.*

*These remarks on punishment have been made to show the difficulty of the subject and the VAST importance of committing the power to wise and good men.*

**GOVERNMENT.**—Having made the above statements and remarks upon the mode and power of punishment in Prisons, the next subject which claims our consideration is the government of these institutions. On this subject, the following remarks from a commissioner of a Penitentiary, in an adjoining State, are worthy of particular consideration. “One of the most serious difficulties,” he says, “which has presented itself, is the subject of the prison government. Where shall it be lodged? If in a warden only, subject to no supervision, except that of the Legislature, or the Council, we have a board to examine, not acquainted with the subject, selected without reference to their qualifications for the task, and holding their offices but for a short period. This control will therefore amount to very little. The advantages of this plan will be, great efficiency, the concentration in the hands of one man of all the responsibility and all the power. And if he is a good and faithful man, I should expect greater prosperity to the institution in this way than in any other. This is substantially the case with the New Hampshire Prison—but how rarely do we see a man like the superintendent of that Prison, who can so manage such an institution!

If we create a board of directors, acting concurrently with the warden, but who do not possess the power of appointing the warden, we must expect that state of things, which must result from divided

responsibility, jealous if not hostile feeling, and distracted counsel; but we secure the advantages of mutual inspection and watchfulness. This, if I mistake not, is the condition of the Prison at ———.

If, on the contrary, we constitute a board of directors, who appoint and control and direct the warden, and who take an active part in the management of the Prison, the warden will become their creature and tool; one of the directors will insensibly become the acting man, and the others mere ciphers, and there is then no intermediate board who can inspect or control, the responsibility is divided, and every species of abuse will creep in. And this is the condition of the Prison at ———.

What can be done? Can a board of visitors or a committee of humanity be instituted?—if they are invested with any power, will they not interfere with and embarrass the warden? I should fear it, and yet the prisoner ought to have some protector against the mal-treatment of his keeper.

I have on the whole come to the conclusion, that a permanent board of three directors was best. This board to overlook the warden, to approve or reject the by-laws proposed by him, and to leave all the management to him, who should be solely responsible for the condition of the institution. As a check upon him, I would have the directors in succession attend at the Prison every Monday morning, and settle with the warden the concerns of the preceding week, look carefully to the condition of the Prison and the prisoners, have frequent private examinations of the prisoners, and act in all respects as a committee of humanity.

I believe, after all, this simple arrangement will accomplish more than a complicated arrangement; but I would on no account allow the directors to control the warden, as to employment of prisoners, government, purchases or sales; I mean in individual cases or articles."

The plan of vesting the government as proposed in this communication, is proposed by a gentleman of careful observation, who has devoted much time to this subject, and whose judgment is worthy of particular consideration. The plan is simple, it is well provided with checks and balances, and with men of integrity to fill the places of directors and warden, it will without doubt be successful. Without such men, neither this plan nor any other can save the State from continual fraud. In all Penitentiaries, and in every plan for their government, the officers, if they are destitute of moral principle, can find opportunities for deception and iniquity. This is sufficiently apparent from the history of the past. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that men of great integrity should be intrusted with the execution of the plan, or even the plan proposed will fail.

In regard to the choice of proper men to assist the warden in the government, as subordinate officers, there has been great difficulty. Men destitute of humanity, men of violent and virulent passions, men of obscene and profane conversation, men who have been detected in acts of villany and nefarious plans of wickedness with prisoners, men who would accept a bribe, men who would make a league with counterfeiters, men who would defraud the State, such men *have been* connected with the government of these institutions. These declarations are founded in fact, in facts which *have been proved*, and the guilty perpetrators of such wickedness have been accused, condemned, dis-

charged, and left to feel the stings of their guilty consciences. In saying this, no allusion is made to those who have not been *proved* guilty. These are sufficient for the present purpose, and show the immense importance of intrusting the government of these institutions to men of integrity. To no officer, in any one of them, who has not *been proved* guilty, is any allusion made in the above statement. If any offence, therefore, is felt, it should be with the condemned, whose conduct has laid the foundation of it, and not with the illustration of an important principle. It is perhaps unnecessary to say any thing to guard against being misunderstood, for the statement is perfectly plain, and, if men are conscious of integrity, they will not be suspicious that allusion is made to them; and, if they have not *been proved* guilty, the statement *does not* apply to them. At the same time, it would be improper to make any explanation of what has been said, which should have a tendency, in any degree, to relieve a guilty conscience. If men of the character described are still in places of trust, in our Penitentiaries, it is time that their consciences should prompt them to change their character and conduct, or to leave their station; for they must know, better than we, that none but men of integrity ought to hold the offices of which they are incumbents.

Having considered the place where the power should be lodged in the government of a Penitentiary, and the character of the men who should hold these places of trust, we make a single remark concerning the *number* of men proper to be employed in the government. There are instances in our Penitentiaries of extravagant expenditure to support a number of men altogether disproportionate to the duties, and the number of prisoners. In one Penitentiary, with nearly one hundred convicts, is found five keepers; and, in another, with about the same number of convicts, twenty-two keepers; and, in another, with more than four hundred convicts, twenty-three keepers: if, therefore, the first and last have a sufficient number, the second has many more than a sufficient number. If it be said that the construction of the Prison, and the employment, in the second, make it more difficult for twenty to guard one hundred than for five to guard the same number in the other Prisons, this affords a strong argument for a reformation in regard to construction and employment, especially when it is added, to the above statement, that, in the institution where the keepers are as one to five, the expense to the State is seven thousand dollars for one hundred convicts, and, in the institution where the keepers are to the convicts as one to fifteen, the income to the State is five thousand dollars from sixty. It is evident, from this statement, which might be confirmed by many more, if it were necessary, that the keepers should be to the convicts as one to fifteen or twenty, which is enough, if the construction of the Prison, and the employment of the prisoners, is as it should be.—We have now finished our remarks concerning the government of a Penitentiary, and proceed to a consideration, as proposed,

### 3. OF THE PROGRESS OF CRIME, WITH THE CAUSES OF IT, INCLUDING THE EVILS OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.—And first, concerning the *number* of prisoners in the country, *at the present time*, and a comparison of the present

number with the number in former years, in order to ascertain *the progress of crime*. The whole number of prisoners in the Penitentiaries in the United States, at the present time, is about three thousand five hundred; of whom one third part, at least, are in the State of New York; one sixth part in Pennsylvania; and one tenth part in Massachusetts. In several of the States there are no Penitentiaries, and we have not the documents necessary to ascertain the number of prisoners in the Jails of those States, under sentence of the Court. Among the States near the seaboard, there are no Penitentiaries in Delaware and North and South Carolina. Among the Western States, there are no Penitentiaries, except in Kentucky and Ohio. Our statements, therefore, must relate to those States where there *are* Penitentiaries, and to the progress of crime, as it appears from the records of these institutions. And, to arrive at some satisfactory results concerning the progress of crime, it will be necessary to take the history of particular institutions, and to connect with all the statements an accurate account of the increase of population, in the State where the institution is located.

In Vermont, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the first five years, ending in 1813, was 131  
 five years ending 1818, was 175  
 five years ending 1823, was 182

During this period of fifteen years, the population of Vermont increased about 50,000, so that crime increased in Vermont faster than the population, between the two first mentioned periods, but not so fast between the periods last mentioned.

In New Hampshire, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the first five years, ending 1817, was 99  
 during the five years ending 1822, was 100

During the same period, the population increased about one eighth, so that in New Hampshire the population increased faster than the commitments.

In Massachusetts, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the fourteen years ending 1819, was 93; the average number during five years ending 1825, 121; the population during the same time increased about one eighth, so that in Massachusetts the convicts have increased faster than the population.

In the State of New York, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, in five years ending 1801, was 693  
 five years ending 1806, 881  
 five years ending 1811, 882  
 five years ending 1816, 1338

During this period of twenty years, the number of convicts did not increase two fold. But the population, in 1800, was 586,000; in 1810, 959,600; so that the population increased almost two fold in ten years; but the number of commitments did not increase two fold in twenty years. In New York, therefore, the number of commitments has not multiplied as fast as the population.

We have not brought this statement concerning New York down to a later period, because some of the convicts were sent, for the first time, to Auburn, in 1817, and we have not the numbers committed annually to that Prison.

In Pennsylvania, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary, from 1790 till 1815, was 105; the average number from 1810 to 1819, 282; the average number in 1820 and 21, 265; showing the increase of convicts was about two fold and an half. The increase of population was about the same. The population in 1790 was 434,000; in 1820, 1,049,000; so that in Pennsylvania the number of commitments has multiplied no faster than the population.

In New Jersey, during the twenty years ending 1819, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary was 38; during the six years ending 1825, the average number was 40. The population had increased, during the same time, at least one sixth, while the number of commitments had increased only one twentieth; so that in New Jersey, the number of commitments has not increased as fast as the population.

From these facts it is apparent, that the increase of crime has not so far exceeded the increase of population, as has been sometimes represented. If this be true, notwithstanding the great defects in the Penitentiary system, the inference is reasonable, that *the Penitentiary system IMPROVED*, if it does not answer all the valuable purposes which its early advocates anticipated, *will retard the growth of crime*.

But though the increase of crime has not exceeded the increase of population, still it has greatly exceeded the desires and hopes of all benevolent men, and it becomes a subject of earnest inquiry and deep interest, what have been the causes of this increase? Some of them are found in the state of society, and some in the defects of the Penitentiary system. It will be practicable in this Report to present only those which are most obvious and important.

**DEGRADED CHARACTER OF THE COLORED POPULATION.**—The first cause, existing in society, of the frequency and increase of crime, is the degraded character of the colored population. The facts, which are gathered from the Penitentiaries, to show how great a proportion of the convicts are colored, even in those States where the colored population is small, show, most strikingly, the connexion between ignorance and vice.

In Massachusetts, the whole population is	523,000
The colored population less than	7,000
The whole number of convicts	314
The colored convicts	50

that is, 1-74th part of the population and nearly 1-6th part of the convicts are colored.

In Connecticut, the whole population is	276,000
The colored population about	8,000
The whole number of convicts	117
The colored convicts	39

that is, 1-34th part of the population is colored, and 1-3d part of the convicts.

In Vermont, the whole colored population is only 918 souls, from whom twenty-four have been furnished for the Penitentiary.

In New York, the whole population is	1,372,000
The colored population	39,000
The whole number of convicts in the State Prison in the city is	637
The colored convicts	154

that is, 1-35th part of the population is colored, and about 1-4th part of the convicts.

In New Jersey, the whole population is	277,000
The colored population	20,000
The whole number of convicts	74
The number of colored convicts	24

that is, 1-13th part of the population is colored, and 1-3d part of the convicts.

In Pennsylvania, the whole population is	1,049,000
The colored population	30,000
In 1816, the whole number of convicts	407
The number of colored convicts	176
In 1819, the whole number of convicts	474
The number of colored convicts	165

that is, 1-34th part of the population is colored, and more than 1-3d part of the convicts.

It is not necessary to pursue these illustrations. It is sufficiently apparent, that one great cause of the frequency and increase of crime, is neglecting to raise the character of the colored population.

We derive an argument in favor of education from these facts.—It appears from the above statement, that about one fourth part of all the expense incurred by the States above mentioned, for the support of their criminal institutions, is for the colored convicts.

We will, therefore, look a moment at the amount of the expense thus incurred.

In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts, in the last ten years, has been \$106,405; of which, one sixth part, or, \$17,734 has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In Connecticut, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts in the last fifteen years, has exceeded \$118,500; of which one third part, or \$37,166, has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In New York, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts, at the city Prison, in the twenty-seven years ending December, 1823, was \$437,986; of which one fourth part, or \$109,166, was for the support of its colored convicts.

The whole colored population of the three States above mentioned, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, has been less than 54,000, and for the support of the convicts from this small population, in the time specified above, the three States have expended \$164,066.

Could these States have anticipated these surprising results, and appropriated the money to raise the character of the colored population, how much better would have been their prospects, and how much less the expense of the States through which they are dispersed, for the support of their colored convicts!

The expenditure of \$164,000, in so short a time, for the purposes of education, among a people consisting of only 54,000 souls, would very soon raise their character to a level with that of the whites, and diminish the number of convicts from among them, about ten fold.

If, however, their character cannot be raised, where they are, a powerful argument may be derived from these facts, in favor of colon-

ization, and civilized States ought surely to be as willing to expend money on any given part of its population, to prevent crime, as to punish it.

We cannot but indulge the hope that the facts disclosed above, if they do not lead to an effort to raise the character of the colored population, will strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of all the friends of colonizing the free people of color in the Northern States.

**CROWDED NIGHT ROOMS.**—Another cause of the increase of crime, is the crowded state of the night rooms, in the Penitentiaries. In the New Hampshire and Vermont Penitentiaries, from two to six are lodged in each room; in Massachusetts, from four to sixteen; in Connecticut, from fifteen to thirty-two; in New York city, twelve; in New Jersey, ten or twelve; in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one; in Maryland, from seven to ten; in Virginia, from two to four.

The rooms, in which so many convicts are lodged, are none of them large, and some are very narrow and insufficiently ventilated. In Philadelphia, the rooms are eighteen feet by twenty, and it is a common rule, to allow to each convict, a space on the floor, six feet by two; as large as a coffin. In Massachusetts the rooms are so narrow that the only mode of lodging all the men, in some of them, is by swinging hammocks one above another; and in Connecticut, during the hot weather, in July, 1825, thirty-two men were lodged, in a basement story room, twenty-one feet long, ten feet wide, and less than seven feet high. All the ventilation of this room was one small window, and a narrow space over the door. It would have been said, before the experiment was tried, that thirty-two human beings could not live in this room a single night.

At the same time, the whole number of prisoners at Newgate, i. e. 109, were lodged in five rooms. These rooms are all in the basement story, and the dimensions of each of the rooms, are less than the dimensions of the room above described.

These rooms are not only narrow and crowded, but filthy in the extreme; and the commissioners of the Legislature, in their recent report, state, that "vermin of various kinds abound in them."

If a convict is not already lost to virtue, it is difficult to conceive, in what manner his ruin can be consummated more speedily than by thrusting him into such a place. Accordingly we find great unity of opinion among all well informed and practical men, in regard to the evils of this miserable system, and the importance of solitary confinement, at least by night.

The superintendent of the New Hampshire Penitentiary, MOSES C. PILSBURY, who has been seven years in that institution, says, he has thought much of the benefits, which would result from solitary confinement at night. The plots which have been designed, during his term of service, have been conceived, and promoted, in the night rooms. He has spent much time in listening to the conversation of the convicts at night, and thus has detected plots and learned whole histories of villany.

Judge COTTON, the superintendent of the Vermont Penitentiary, says, I feel satisfied, that great evils might be avoided, could our State Prison be so constructed, that the convicts might lodge separately from

each other. Solitary confinement, during the night, would be an effectual bar, and have a great tendency to suppress many evils, which do exist, and ever will exist, so long as prisoners are allowed to associate together in their lodging rooms.

The Directors of the Massachusetts Penitentiary, in their last Report, say, that the erection of an additional building, within the Prison yard, where each convict may be provided with a separate apartment for lodging, has long been a favorite object with the government of this institution.

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, say, that the great and leading objection to Newgate, is the manner in which the prisoners are confined at night—turned in large numbers into their cells, and allowed an intercourse of the most dangerous and debasing character. It is here, that every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. It is a nursery of crime, where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree, a more daring, desperate, and effective villain.

The superintendent of the New York Penitentiary, ARTHUR BURTIS, Esq. speaking of the crowded state of the night rooms, said, how can you expect reformation, under such circumstances? As well might you kindle a fire, with a spark, on the ocean, in a storm. If a man forms a good resolution, or feels a serious impression, it is immediately driven from him in his night room.

The superintendent of the New Jersey Prison, FRANCIS S. LABAW, says, the greatest improvement, that has been made, or can be made, in Prison Discipline, is by solitary confinement. The solitary cells in this Prison, in which one fourth part of the whole number of prisoners are placed under sentence of the Court, have answered all the purposes, which it was ever expected they would, so far as trial of them has been had. No person, who has been once confined in them, has ever returned to the Prison.

The Senate of Pennsylvania say, for want of room, the young associate with the old offenders; the petty thief becomes the pupil of the highway robber; the beardless boy listens with delight to the well told tale of daring exploits, and hair breadth escapes of hoary headed villany, and from the experience of age, derives instruction, which fits him to be a terror and a pest to society. Community of design is excited among them, and, instead of reformation, ruin is the general result.

The superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, SAMUEL O. PARSONS, says, I consider separating convicts at night, of all others, the most important feature in the Penitentiary system of punishment, and one, which should every where claim the first consideration in erecting such institutions.

With the opinions thus expressed, of the practical men placed at the head of these institutions, the opinions of the governors of the respective States, of the judges, and legislators, and benevolent men, so far as they have been expressed or known, perfectly coincide.

Governor PLUMER, of New Hampshire, says, effectual measures should be adopted to separate, in the Penitentiaries, old offenders from the young and inexperienced.



Governor LINCOLN, of Massachusetts, in a late message, recommended, that immediate provision be made for the erection, as soon as may be, in the prison yard, of a building, with sufficient cells for the separate confinement of the present, and any future probable number of convicts.

Governor WOLCOTT, of Connecticut, stated to the Legislature, in May, with reference to the improvements at Auburn, that there were few subjects upon which their deliberations could be bestowed with higher advantage to the best interests of the State.

Governor CLINTON has formerly expressed his opinion of the importance of solitary confinement, and in his late message to the Legislature, he expresses an opinion concerning the institution in New York city, for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which is constructed on the plan of the building at Auburn, that it is probably the best Prison in the world.

Judge WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, says, that "Prisoners, during the night, should be wholly separated from each other."

MR. HOPKINTON, of New Hampshire, says, "a novice, who, if kept from company worse than himself, might have been reclaimed from his first attempts, is here associated with old, hardened, and skilful offenders; he hears with envy and admiration the stories of their prowess and dexterity; his ambition is roused; his knowledge extended by these recitals; and every idea of repentance is scorned; every emotion of virtue extinguished."

Judge THACHER, of Boston, says, "by the confession of those who administer our Penitentiaries, it is found, that most of the evils of this system of punishment flow from the almost free and unrestrained intercourse, which subsists among the convicts."

THOMAS EDDY, of New York, says, "if a number of ingenious men were requested to suggest the best possible mode of increasing the number of thieves, robbers, and vagabonds, it could scarcely be in their power, to fix on any plan, so likely to produce this effect, as confining in one collection, a number of persons already convicted of committing crimes of every description."

HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON says, "it is a great point to produce the conviction of the important and obvious truth, denied only by a false economy, that Prisons, where there is not a complete separation of their inhabitants, are seminaries of vice, not schools for reformation, nor even places of punishment."

ROBERTS VAUX, of Philadelphia, lays down five fundamental principles of Prison Discipline, the *first* of which is, "that convicts should be rigidly confined to solitary life."

There is no disagreement between the opinion of these distinguished individuals, and the opinions of various commissioners, directors, &c. who have written on this subject.

The Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1817, ask, "how it is to be reconciled, that in any civilized country, convicts are brought into promiscuous association, to pass years together, all united under the influence of a public opinion, as strong in its support of vice, as that which rules the community, is, in its support of virtue?"

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, in a very able Report, written by MARTIN WELLS, Esq. say, "it is in the cells, that

every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. They are nurseries of crime, where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate and effective villain."

The Commissioners, SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, STEPHEN ALLEN, and GEORGE TIBBETS, of the New York Legislature, say, "we believe that we do but repeat the common sentiment of all well informed men, when we say, that as long as it is necessary to confine several prisoners in the same room, our State Prison at New York can be no other than a college of vice and criminality."

A highly respectable committee of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, in the city of New York, in a Report on the Penitentiary System, which is one of the most valuable documents ever published on the subject in this country, have the following language, "Our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice, they are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims calculated to banish legal restraints, moral considerations, pride of character, and self-regard." "They have their watchwords, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, unacquainted with the internal police of our Penitentiaries, to suggest a school, where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes could be taught with the most effect; could he select a place more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains, of all ages and degrees of guilt?"

The correctness of these opinions, in relation to the evils arising from a crowded state of the night rooms, is supported by a comparative view of the Penitentiaries in the United States, in regard to the recommitment of convicts, where the night rooms are crowded, and where they are not.

In New Hampshire Penitentiary, the whole number of prisoners received from November 23, 1812, to September 22, 1825, was two hundred and fifty-seven; of whom eleven only were committed a second time.

Twenty-one have been pardoned; of whom only one has been guilty of a second offence.

The number of prisoners, Sept. 22, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom only three were for a second offence, and none for a third.

In this Prison from two to six are lodged together; generally, however, not more than two.

In the State Prison at Auburn, New York, the whole number of prisoners, in August, 1825, was four hundred; of whom less than twenty were committed a second time.

In this Prison, the convicts are lodged separately: there are more cells than men.

In the Penitentiary, in New York city, the number of females, in November, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

Here they are lodged ten and twelve in a room.

In the State Prison, in New York city, in 1802, out of one hundred and ninety-one convicts received, forty-four were committed a second time, and two a third.

The whole number of recommitments to that prison, for a second offence, is four hundred and ninety-four; for a third or more offences, sixty-one, and the number pardoned, after having been convicted two, three, or more times, is one hundred and eight.

In this Prison, the average number in the night rooms is twelve.

In the Philadelphia Penitentiary, the number of prisoners, August 24, 1819, was four hundred and sixteen; of whom seventy-three had been twice convicted; twenty-five, three times; seven, four times; and two, five times.

In the female department, the number of convicts was sixty-three; of whom seventeen had been convicted twice; and two, three times.

Of the whole number of convicts in this Prison, from 1810 to 1819, four hundred and nine had been convicted twice; fifty-four, three times; and two, six times.

Of four hundred and fifty-one convicts, in this Penitentiary, in 1817, one hundred and sixty-two had been before committed or pardoned.

In this Prison, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, are lodged in most of the night rooms.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary, in 1817, out of three hundred convicts, then in Prison, ninety were under commitment for the second, third, or fourth time.

In this Prison, from four to sixteen are lodged in each of the night rooms.

In view of these facts, the question arises, whence so great a difference in the number of recommitments?

In New Hampshire, the recommitments are less than one to twenty.

At Auburn, less than one to twenty.

In the New York Penitentiary, almost one to two.

In the State Prison in New York city, almost one to four.

In Philadelphia Penitentiary, in 1817, more than one to three.

In Massachusetts Penitentiary, nearly one to three.

Again, then, we ask, whence so great a difference? Without controversy, one great reason is, the difference in the night rooms. Where the recommitments are numerous, the night rooms are crowded; where the recommitments are few, the night rooms are not crowded.

In view of these strong expressions of opinion, from sources so respectable, supported by so many facts, concerning the evils of a crowded state of the night rooms in the Penitentiaries, the question arises why a defect so great and obvious, so justly and universally deprecated, and so easily removed, why is it not removed? There may be several reasons, and the following, among others, afford encouragement to our exertions.

The opinions here collected may not have been collected before, or if collected, not published, or if published, not extensively circulated; and as public opinion is the only power in this country, and public attention has not been strongly and perseveringly turned to the magnitude of the evil, it has not been corrected. If any thing has been said on the subject by the superintendent of a Penitentiary, he is but an individual; his time is much occupied with other subjects; he could not, alone, so far produce conviction in the minds of the members of the Legislature, as to cause them to appropriate the money necessary for the erection of solitary cells.

If a board of directors have said any thing on the subject, they may have expressed an opinion merely, without stating facts; and they could not devote themselves to the work of reformation till it was accomplished.

If the committee of a society or a board of commissioners have taken pains to prepare an elaborate report, in which they have exhibited, with great ability, the enormous evils arising from a promiscuous intercourse of villains of all ages and degrees of guilt, these reports have been of very limited circulation: few men have known that such reports existed, unless they were making the subject an object of particular attention.

If the Executive of a given State has incurred considerable expense to obtain information from different Penitentiaries, the information, thus obtained, though valuable, has not been brought to bear upon the public mind; it has remained in the Secretary's Office, on file, ready for examination whenever an individual sought the information in question.

It is not to be admitted for a moment, if there had ever been any systematic, persevering exertion to lay before the public mind the enormous evils growing out of this great defect in the Penitentiary system, it would have been suffered to remain as it is. And the opinions of the wise and practical men, collected above, expressed in language so strong, each corroborating what the other has said, and all agreeing, that the crowded state of the night rooms is one of the greatest evils of the Penitentiary system, could not fail to produce the conviction, that there must be a strong necessity for reformation.

And if these opinions had ever been followed by a disclosure of facts from the interior of these schools of fell and hideous depravity; if the community had known *what is taught* in these seminaries of vice, and what is *done* in these places of darkness, it is not to be supposed that there is so little virtue in this country as to neglect the remedy. This is evident from the fact, that so soon as it is known that dreadful personal vices are practised among the convicts, which are not fit to be named among Christians; that crimes are engendered within the walls, which are perpetrated by convicts after they obtain their enlargement; that false keys and various implements of extraordinary ingenuity and contrivance for breaking houses and stores have been and are fabricated in Prison; that tools and instruments for counterfeiting bank bills and for making and debasing the current coin, are also made; and that, owing to the construction of the Penitentiaries, and other causes, the ingenuity and contrivance of the makers and dealers in these prohibited articles, exceed the vigilance of their keepers and escape detection; so soon as these things are known, the proper authorities have applied themselves to correct the evil.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, efficient measures are already either adopted or in progress for a thorough reformation.

**DAILY TASKS.**—Another cause of the increase of crime is what is called in the Penitentiaries *overstint*. It is customary to assign the men daily tasks, to be done for the State. After their tasks are done, their time is their own. An account is kept of all their earnings in the leisure time, and for these earnings, they receive a liberal compen-

sation. It is often the fact that a convict can (if he chooses) earn as much for himself as for the State. Cases not unfrequently occur, in which prisoners earn for themselves from three to five dollars per week, and in which they can do all the work which they are compelled to do for the State, by twelve or one o'clock. The amount of monies earned by the prisoners, in one of our Penitentiaries, in their leisure time, exceeds three thousand dollars annually.

The objections to this overstimulus are numerous. It induces the prisoners to practise deception in relation to the work, which they are able to perform, before their task is assigned. Accordingly, prisoners, who honestly do what they are able to do before they know what their task will be, are a by-word among their fellow prisoners. After their task is assigned, it induces them to slight their work, that they may redeem time for themselves.

It is a fruitful source of complaint against the officers, because they have not assigned the task on equitable principles, or have not had sufficient regard to the circumstances of the case.

It is a laborious business to open accounts with so many laborers,—to ascertain every day when the task is done, and how much credit is due to each prisoner for the labor performed after he has done his task.

It requires the utmost vigilance to prevent deception. There are various modes of cheating in relation to their tasks.

It is productive of great insubordination; for if a prisoner chooses to lounge, or play, after he has done his task, how can it be prevented? The time is his own. He has done all which is required of him. He is master of himself the remainder of the day.

It is a fruitful source of corruption; for three thousand dollars a year, in a single Penitentiary, distributed among the prisoners, can purchase many indulgences, and bribe those who have access to prisoners to do many unlawful acts. If a few packs of cards, or a little rum, or a few bills to be altered, and the materials to alter them are wanted, money will purchase these things.

Should it be said, this money is not paid to the prisoners; it is paid to their order for the use of their families, and the prisoners do not receive it. How then is the fact to be explained, that individuals among the prisoners have some sixty, some one hundred, and some two or three hundred dollars? so much money, that a brisk trade is carried on among them, and gambling, for a considerable amount, is not uncommon? Some of these things are familiarly known to some of the officers, and are spoken of not with that surprise which many citizens will feel at the bare suggestion, but as a thing which cannot be prevented, nor the manner in which it is effected satisfactorily explained.

A director of a Penitentiary, which has stood high among its sister institutions, mentioned that several dollars had just been taken from one of the convicts, but it was only a drop to the ocean in comparison with what he had in his possession. With this testimony in relation to this convict, there is undesigned coincidence of testimony, proving the same thing from many witnesses.

That a considerable part of this money came into the prison indirectly, as the reward of labor performed by the prisoners, after their

tasks were done, is evident from the fact, that in those Penitentiaries where there is no overstint, there is little or no complaint of the mischiefs resulting from the use of money in the Prison.

Hence the question arises, whether the overstint is necessary ; for if some Penitentiaries are conducted successfully without it, others may be. And of this fact there can be no question. The obedience, industry, subordination, and profit, of those institutions where overstint is not allowed, are extremely satisfactory.

It is an important question, therefore, whether this regulation does not defeat its own object. It was intended for good ; is it not productive of evil ? The former superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, Captain LYND, whose skill in Prison Discipline is great, does not introduce it, nor admit its necessity.

**INADEQUATE SUPPORT OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.**—Another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequate support of the subordinate officers in these institutions. This is a reason suggested by a keeper, who stated that the men received a compensation so small, from the State, that they were obliged to do favors for the prisoners, and sometimes they would be led to do that which is forbidden, and then the prisoners, having got a hold upon them, would say, if you refuse to do what we require, we will blow you up, i. e., inform against you, and thus the subordinate officers would become the tools of the convicts. As money to the convicts is of comparatively little value, till this system is introduced, no price is too great to introduce it, and afterwards it will proceed at a reasonable rate.

It is true that no evil would arise from this source if the men obtained for these places of trust were men of incorruptible integrity. This brings us to another cause of the increase of crime, viz., the want of sufficient care and scrutiny in the selection of the subordinate officers. A regulation, therefore, requiring that the men who are to fill these places of great responsibility should come from the different counties in the State, and should bring with them the certificate of the selectmen and clergymen of the town where they live, concerning their high and well known character, as men of peculiar integrity and faithfulness, might afford some security that the institution would be what it was designed to be. It would at least furnish to the different counties some confidence that the system was well administered.

**WANT OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.**—Another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequate supply of moral and religious instruction to prisoners.

In the New Hampshire Penitentiary, which has afforded to the State from one to five thousand dollars income for the last six years, twenty-five dollars only are appropriated annually, to supply the institution with the means of grace.—It is worthy of remark, however, that the warden, of his own accord, causes the scriptures to be read publicly to the men, twice every day ; and, on the Sabbath, if no clergyman can be obtained to perform the service of the sanctuary, the warden does it himself. The influence of these measures, which have been adopted voluntarily by the warden, has been powerful in raising the institution to its present elevated character.

In the Vermont Penitentiary, which has nearly defrayed all the expense of its management for five years, one hundred dollars only are

appropriated for religious instruction. The chapel has been converted into a weaver's shop. The service on the Sabbath is irregular, and the scriptures are not daily read to the assembled convicts. This may be one reason why there are so many more recommitments in Vermont than in New Hampshire, and why there are so many more prisoners in proportion to the population.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary, which has given an income to the State of more than thirteen thousand dollars in the last two years, two hundred dollars a year only are appropriated for the religious instruction of more than three hundred convicts. There is only one short service on the Sabbath, and the remainder of this holy day, the men are locked up in their cells, and left to their wicked inclinations. There is no reading of the scriptures daily to the men; nor is such provision made by the State for the chaplain, as to enable him to devote much of his time, during the week, to the appropriate duties of his profession.

In the Connecticut Penitentiary, which has been a continual and heavy burden to the State, from its first establishment, a liberal provision, in proportion to the number of convicts, has been made for their religious instruction; but the chaplain has not resided in or near the Prison, and for various causes not suitable to mention, the moral and religious influence exerted over the prisoners has been very far from what it should have been.

In the State Prison in New York city, the duties of the chaplain have devolved upon the Rev. Mr. STANFORD, a venerable man, more than seventy years of age, who has been relied upon to supply the following institutions, containing the following number of inmates: State Prison, more than six hundred; Penitentiary, more than three hundred; Bridewell, from one to two hundred; Debtors' Jail, number variable; City Hospital, from one to four hundred; Alms House, from one to two thousand. Vast as is the praise and honor of this worthy and venerable man, who preaches regularly, at least ten times a week, how inadequate is the provision of religious instruction for all these humane and criminal institutions! Clergymen from the city sometimes preach at the State Prison.

In the New Jersey Penitentiary, there is no provision whatever by the State, for the moral and religious instruction of the convicts, and not unfrequently, month after month has passed, without a religious service on the Sabbath.

In Pennsylvania, no provision is made by the State for the religious instruction of the wretched inmates of their almost incomparably wretched County Prison. The Prison here spoken of is the old County Prison in Philadelphia, used by the State as a State Prison, for which the new one now building, but not yet finished or occupied, is intended as a substitute. In this old Prison, almost four hundred men were found occupying sixteen rooms, which, in the night, were an emblem of the pit, and on the Sabbath the men came forth from their rooms into the yard, and were there seen engaged in various sports, without regard to the sanctity of the day or the presence of the officers. All the religious instruction given to these men is given gratuitously, by benevolent individuals or societies.

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, no provision is made by the State for

moral and religious instruction. The friends of the Methodist church have gratuitously and very regularly supplied most of the instruction which has been communicated.

In the Virginia Penitentiary, no provision is made by the State for religious instruction; the scriptures are not read to the men daily; nor has there been a religious service on the Sabbath, sometimes, for three months together. The chapel has been converted into solitary cells.

It is believed that the exhibition of the condition of the Penitentiaries, in regard to moral and religious instruction, furnishes the second, if not the first great cause of the partial failure of the Penitentiary system.

But the most overwhelming view of this subject is still to be presented. It appears from a careful examination of authentic documents, that the whole number of convicts, who have been condemned to the Penitentiaries, in the last twenty years, is about twenty thousand, and from the best estimate which we are able to make, about six thousand of them are now abroad in society. If the increase of crime shall be equal for twenty years to come, to the increase of population, the number of convicts condemned to the Penitentiaries, in the twenty succeeding years, will be about forty thousand, of whom, at the close of that time, about ten thousand will be in society. What will be the state of society, when ten thousand men, trained in these seminaries, shall be let loose upon it?

In view of these facts, we should be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the evils in the present system, and should be driven to the conclusion, that the whipping-post and the gallows must again be resorted to, were we not furnished with another view of the subject, as delightful as the above is distressing; by which it appears, with the demonstration of experience, that there is a remedy for the enormous evils of the present system.

#### 4. REMEDY FOR THE EVILS OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

The facts showing what this remedy is are derived from the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, the Penitentiary in New Hampshire, and that at Auburn, in the State of New York; but principally from the latter.

In the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, a work has been done within three years, which, if it had been done in Europe, would probably have caused the name of the person who has done it to resound through the world. Mrs. RACHEL PERIJO entered this Prison in February, 1822, and took charge of about sixty female convicts. There had been, previously, some vile abuses practised among them, and, as the directors state, this department was wretchedly managed. The Records show, that the average annual expense before the matron came into office, was \$1099 51; and that the annual average income since, has been \$492 51; making a difference to the institution, from her services, of \$1581 66 annually.

There has been, not only a saving of expense, but a saving of health. An examination was made of the Records of the Hospital, for four periods, of twenty-seven weeks each; by which it appears, that the matron has prevented, in three years, more than seventeen years' sick-



ness—i. e. the number of days spent in the hospital by the sick, has been diminished, what is equal to the sickness of one person, more than seventeen years.

The convicts have not only been saved from sickness, and made profitable to the State; but they have been taught those useful arts, by which they can earn a subsistence when they leave the Prison. The division of labor is complete; some are engaged in knitting, some in sewing and spinning; and all arranged, in an apartment, under an assistant, presenting a specimen of as much subordination, neatness, and cheerful and quiet industry, as can be found in any place of labor.

They have also been taught to read. On the Sabbath, in a Sabbath school, by the matron and her daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, in summer; and one in the morning, and one in the afternoon, in winter, have been devoted to their instruction. Fifteen, who could not read, have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two aged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the convicts would give a part of their daily bread to their companions for teaching them.

They have also been encouraged in the discharge of religious duties. On the Sabbath, except when engaged in the Sabbath school, or in the public exercises of religious worship, they assemble together, of their own accord, to spend the time in reading the scriptures, and in prayer among themselves; they regularly implore a blessing at the table, and in every room except one, attend prayers morning and evening.

This system of industry, and instruction, and religious duty, has had the effect to render the number of recommitments unusually small. In three years preceding January, 1825, forty-seven had left the department of the Penitentiary; of whom only seven had returned. In New York city, in November, 1824, the tread wheel, which has been regarded, in Europe, as more effectual than any other mode of punishment in preventing recommitments, had employed on it, out of sixty-six women, twenty for a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

All these surprising and delightful results, in favor of the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, have been produced without any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, by the goodness, vigilance, and skill of the Matron.

*The inference is, that nothing is more important in such an institution, than the character of the person engaged as the immediate superintendent.*

Similar results to the above, and for similar reasons, have been gained in the New Hampshire Penitentiary. MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq. took charge of this institution, in May, 1818. The loss to the State, on the business of the institution, in one year preceding the time when Mr. PILSBURY took charge of it, was \$4235 61. Since that time, the total gain, from the labor of sixty-four convicts, after defraying every expense, has been \$6305 44. During the same time, the Connecticut Prison, with about one hundred convicts, has drawn from the treasury of the State more than sixty-four thousand dollars.

This surprising difference, in favor of the New Hampshire Prison,

is to be explained principally by the character of the warden. He is always at his post. He is a man of unceasing vigilance. He does the duties of contractor, keeper, and clerk. He is prompt and efficient in correction; but in his general character, humane; and in sickness, particularly kind. He spares no pains in instruction; either reading himself, or causing the scriptures to be read to the men, twice every day, and devoting much of his time with the convicts, on the Sabbath, to the appropriate duties of the sanctuary. In consequence of this system of vigilance and instruction, the pecuniary interests of the institution are in the highest degree prosperous; the industry and obedience of the convicts cheerful; and their moral character is not greatly debased, if their hearts are not changed. This is evident from the fact that the number of recommitments is very small: only three out of sixty-six, or eleven out of two hundred and fifty-seven, having been returned for a second offence, and none for a third. It will be recollected, that in several of the Penitentiaries, the recommitments are one fourth, one third, and in some one half the whole number of convicts. This admirable state of things in New Hampshire, which gains so much by comparison with many similar institutions, has been the result, not of any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, but of the unremitted and faithful superintendency of a man peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of his station.

These examples from the New Hampshire Penitentiary and the Female Department of the Baltimore, we regard as full of encouragement; showing what can be done among convicts, without any peculiar advantages of construction, by wisdom and goodness in management.

At Auburn, we have a more beautiful example still of what may be done by proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure which we feel in contemplating this noble institution, after wading through the fraud, and material and moral filth of many Prisons. We regard it as a model worthy of the world's imitation. We do not mean that there is nothing in this institution which admits of improvement; for there have been a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment; but, on the whole, the institution is immensely elevated above the old Penitentiaries.

The whole establishment from the gate to the sewer is a specimen of neatness. The unremitted industry, the entire subordination and subdued feeling of the convicts, has probably no parallel among an equal number of criminals. In their solitary cells, they spend the night, with no other book but the Bible; and at sunrise, they proceed in military order, under the eye of the turnkeys, in solid columns, with the lock march, to their workshops; thence in the same order, at the hour of breakfast, to the common hall, where they partake of their wholesome and frugal meal in silence. Not even a whisper is heard; though the silence is such that a whisper might be heard through the whole apartment. The convicts are seated in single file, at narrow tables, with their backs towards the centre, so that there can be no interchange of signs. If one has more food than he wants, he raises his left hand; and if another has less, he raises his right hand, and the waiter changes it. When they have done eating, at the ringing of a little bell, of the softest sound, they rise from the table, form the solid columns, and return under the eye of their turnkeys to the work-

shops. From one end of the shops to the other, it is the testimony of many witnesses, that they have passed more than three hundred convicts without seeing one leave his work, or turn his head to gaze at them. There is the most perfect attention to business from morning till night, interrupted only by the time necessary to dine; and never by the fact that the whole body of prisoners have done their tasks, and the time is now their own, and they can do what they please. At the close of the day, a little before sunset, the work is all laid aside at once, and the convicts return in military order to the solitary cells, where they partake of the frugal meal, which they were permitted to take from the kitchen, where it was furnished for them, as they returned from the shops. After supper, they can, if they choose, read the scriptures undisturbed, and then reflect in silence on the errors of their lives. They must not disturb their fellow prisoners by even a whisper. The feelings which the convicts exhibit to their religious teacher, as he passes from one cell to another, are *generally* subdued feelings. Sometimes, however, a man is found who hardens his heart, and exhibits his obduracy even here; but the cases are comparatively few. The want of decorum, of which the commissioners of the State of New York complain, in their visit to the city Prison, where they were met by the bold staring of the prisoners after they left their work to gaze at them, and by looks, whether in smiles or in frowns, which indicated an unsubdued and audacious spirit in the culprits; this is never seen at Auburn. The men attend to their business from the rising to the setting sun, and spend the night in solitude.

Under these circumstances they are provided with the word of God, by a law of the State, which requires that every cell shall be supplied with a Bible or a Testament. They also receive the undivided attention of a most wise and faithful religious teacher, who spends all his time in the Prison, visiting the sick, teaching those who cannot read, preaching in the chapel, on the Sabbath, the unsearchable riches of Christ, and afterwards in going from cell to cell, to administer the reproofs and consolations of religion to individuals. The influence of the chaplain, according to the testimony of all the officers, is most salutary and powerful, and the various expressions of confidence and affection, exhibited towards him by the convicts, is most cheering to himself.

What then ought this institution to be that it is not? and how widely different from that in Connecticut, which the commissioners, in their last Report, say, "is all that it ought not to be, and nothing that it ought to be."

What could with propriety be done for criminals which is not done at Auburn? They are, from necessity, temperate and frugal in their diet; they are busily employed in some useful business from morning till night; they are kept in perfect subordination, and provided richly with the means of knowledge and of grace, which may make them wise to salvation.

It is hardly necessary to add, that at Auburn there is an exclusion of all the positive evils of the old system, which arise from crowded night rooms, evil communication, instruction in all the arts of pick-pockets, thieves, incendiaries, and counterfeiters, and, above all, from the existence of a crime which is not fit to be named among Christians.

These great ends are gained, partly by discipline, and partly by construction.

The peculiarities of the discipline are, that the men, by a military movement, are required to keep the same relative position; as a general thing, they are placed back to face; and they are forbidden all conversation with each other.

The peculiarity in construction is seen in the engraving.

With this plan of building, and the system of discipline and instruction introduced at Auburn, the great evils of the Penitentiary system are remedied. Here then is exhibited, what Europe and America have been long waiting to see, a Prison which may be made a model of imitation.

#### 5. HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

It only remains to give a brief history of the Society.

The Society was organized in Boston, June 30, 1825.

The object of the Society has already been mentioned, to wit: the improvement of Public Prisons.

The receipts of this Society, to enable it thus far to prosecute its object, have been twelve hundred and twenty dollars; the disbursements, eleven hundred and thirty dollars and ten cents. The salary of the Secretary, on condition that he devote all his time to this object, and defray his travelling expenses from his salary, was fixed by the Managers, for the last year, at one thousand dollars.

The principles which have governed the Managers, in the prosecution of this object, have been partially developed, and will be more fully, in the Resolutions about to be offered. It has been considered of fundamental importance, to obtain accurate knowledge, from personal observation, of the present condition and character of Prisons. The evils which have been found to exist, as the Prisons, one after another, have been visited, in thirteen different States, and the District of Columbia, have made the necessity of exertion to remove them obvious. This is the foundation of the Society. The evils are enormous, and it has been necessary in the disclosure, which has often been made of them, to use special precaution, lest persons of improper character should be made acquainted with facts of which they had better remain ignorant. The plans of mischief are so simple, the alphabet of villains is so beautiful and curious, that we have greatly feared lest we should furnish injurious suggestions to depraved minds. Many things to which we allude have not been written in this Report, because it may fall into the hands of those for whom it was not intended. The plan adopted, therefore, has been this; to invite gentlemen of well known character and incorruptible integrity, to assemble for the purpose of receiving a confidential communication on the subject of Prison Discipline. Many of our Rulers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, have been made acquainted with the facts to which we refer. This mode of operation, it has been thought, would sooner secure the ultimate object, and be attended with less danger, than publishing all, which we have been compelled to learn. Several circular letters, however, have been printed, and directed to a few men in authority, and a few friends of the Society. The letter concerning Juvenile Delinquents, it is be-

lieved will tell, as long as a boy shall remain in Prison, associated with an old offender. The letter, too, concerning the Jails in the District of Columbia, we believe, has never been read without deep indignation. The representations which have been made, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, have not been without effect: and we are happy to know, that there is a cheering prospect of a thorough reform, in the Prison Discipline of each of these States, and also of that in the District of Columbia. The amount of appropriations already made, within a few months, for this object, in the places specified, is \$72,000. The work, therefore, is begun, and we hope not to rest from our labors, till we see a more wise and effectual system of Prison Discipline, in the United States, than can be found in any other country; till Christianity has done what its authority requires it to do for prisoners; not to screen them from merited punishment; but to protect society from their depredations; to save them, if possible, from further contamination; and, more than this, to preach to them "CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED."

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# TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 2, 1826.

DR.

ASA WARD, *in account with the* PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

CR.

To amount received from four gentlemen, to constitute them Directors for life, \$100 each, . . .	\$ 400 00
“ “ received from three gentlemen, their annual subscription of \$10 each, . . .	30 00
“ “ received sixteen life subscriptions, of \$30 each, . . .	480 00
“ “ received one subscription of \$50, . . .	50 00
“ “ received in donations of \$10 and \$20, . . .	160 00
“ “ received in small donations and subscriptions, . . .	100 00
“ “ received interest, . . .	9 98
	<hr/>
	\$1,229 98
1826. June 2. To balance, . . .	\$99 88

By cash paid for Secretary and Treasurer's books, circular letters, copper plate engraving, &c. . .	\$ 52 61
“ “ Rev. Mr. Curtis, for services rendered at Auburn, . . .	108 33
“ “ Rev. Dr. Jenks, Rev. Mr. Fay, and Rev. Mr. Jackson, for services at Charlestown, . . .	37 50
“ “ for services rendered in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J. . . .	15 00
“ “ the Secretary, his salary and travelling expenses for eleven months, ending June 1, 1826, . . .	916 66
By balance on hand, . . .	99 88
	<hr/>
	\$1,229 98

ASA WARD, TREASURER.

*We have examined the above account, and find it correct and property vouched.*

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,  
GERARD HALLOCK.

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1826.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Society held its First Annual Meeting in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, on Friday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE HON. GEORGE BLISS, President of the Society, took the chair, and at his request, the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D. addressed the Throne of Grace.

THE Treasurer, Mr. ASA WARD, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT and Mr. GERARD HALLOCK. By a vote of the Society, the Report of the Treasurer was accepted.

THE Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned, to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

THE Society met according to adjournment. THE HON. GEORGE BLISS took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND addressed the Throne of Grace.

THE Report of the Managers was then read by the Secretary.

*On motion of Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, seconded by WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.*

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read, be accepted, and referred to the Committee to be published, or used in any other way, as, in their judgment, shall best promote the interests of the Society.

*On motion of Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D. seconded by Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND,*

RESOLVED, That the facts presented in this Report, showing that one cause of the increase and frequency of crime is the degraded character of the colored population, deserve the particular consideration of the friends of Africa.

*On motion of Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, seconded by Rev. WARREN FAY,*

RESOLVED, That the object of the Prison Discipline Society, as expressed in the 2d Article of its Constitution, to wit, "THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PRISONS," claims the attention of the community, because the evils existing in these Institutions, and not necessarily connected with them, are inconsistent with the purposes of justice and the principles of religion.

*On motion of Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, seconded by Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.*

RESOLVED, That solitary confinement, at least by night, with moral and religious instruction, are an obvious remedy for the principal evils existing in Prisons.

*On motion of ALDEN BRADFORD, Esq. seconded by WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.,*

RESOLVED, That the Managers be requested to inquire whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted to encourage good conduct in convicts when they leave the Prison?

Addresses most animating to the officers and friends of the Society were made by Rev. Mr. STORRS, Rev. Mr. WAYLAND, and Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY.

# OFFICERS.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, PRESIDENT.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,	JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
HON. WILLIAM BARTLETT,	S. V. S. WILDER, Esq.
HON. WILLIAM REED,	JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.
REV. LEONARD WOODS,	SAMUEL H. WALLEY, Esq.
REV. WILLIAM JENKS,	REV. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN,
REV. ELIJAH HEADING,	REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY,
REV. EBENEZER PORTER,	REV. WARREN FAY.
REV. B. B. WISNER,	

## MANAGERS.

REV. SAMUEL GREEN,	WILLIAM ROPES,
REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND,	HENRY HILL,
REV. JUSTIN EDWARDS,	JAMES MEANS,
REV. R. S. STORRS,	SAMUEL FARRAR,
REV. RUFUS ANDERSON,	DANIEL NOYES,
HENRY HOMES,	THOMAS VOSE.

ASA WARD, TREASURER.  
LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

William Phillips,	\$100
Richard Chamberlain,	100
Nathaniel Willis,	100
Edward Tuckerman,	100

## LIFE MEMBERS.

*Peterboro', N. Y.*

Gerret Smith,	\$30
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*Utica.*

Samuel Stocking,	30
Abm. Varrick,	30

*Boston*

John Tappan,	30
Henry Homes,	30
George J. Homer,	30
Henry Hill,	30
John C. Warren,	30
John Randall,	30
Francis C. Gray,	50
William Ropes,	30
Ann M'Lean,	30
William B. White,	30
John C. Gray,	30
Thomas L. Winthrop,	30
Catharine Codman,	30
Israel Munson,	30
Thomas Vose,	30

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

*Boston.*

Josiah Bumstead,	\$10
Gerard Hallock,	10
Josiah F. Bumstead,	10
Charles Cleveland,	2
Asa Ward,	2
T. R. Marvin,	2

*Springfield.*

George Bliss, Esq.	2
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## DONATIONS.

*Boston.*

Richard Cobb,	\$20
Daniel Webster,	10
A Friend,	10

A Friend,	\$20
Joseph Jenkins,	10
Josiah Salisbury,	20
Mrs. Daniel D. Rogers,	20
Henry Gray,	10
Daniel Safford,	10
Ebenezer T. Andrews,	5
Benjamin Seaver,	5
Samuel Train,	5

*Rochester, N. Y.*

Harvey Ely,	10
William Atkinson,	10
Frederic F. Backus,	10
Levi Ward, Jr.	10
Jacob Gould,	5
Ira West,	5
Thomas Kempshall,	5
N. Rochester,	5
Silas Smith,	5
Everard Peck,	5
Benjamin Campbell,	3
A Friend,	3
Ashley Sampson,	3
A Friend, 1; A Friend, 2; A Friend, 1	4

*Washington, D. C.*

John Coyle, Jr.	10
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*Auburn, N. Y.*

Horace Hills,	10
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*Utica.*

A Friend,	5
James Richards,	5
William Williams,	5
J. W. Doolittle,	3
A Friend,	3
A. Seymour,	3
A. B. Johnson,	2
A Friend,	2
Jno. Bradish,	3
Ira Merrill,	2
Thomas Hastings,	2
Abijah Thomas,	2
Bildad Merrill,	2
Charles Morris,	3



## APPENDIX.

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### EXTRACT FROM GOV. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE, JAN. 1826.

The interesting subject of State Prison concerns demands your earnest attention. The annual report of the Directors, shows the economical and successful management of the pecuniary and business affairs of the institution. The receipts from the labor of the convicts have yielded the unlooked for result of *ten thousand and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents*, beyond all the expenses which are a charge upon the establishment for the year ending on the 30th of September last. To this may be added the sum of *three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents*, the balance from the accounts of the preceding year for the earnings of the convicts over and above the expenses of that year, making an aggregate of *thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and nineteen cents*, of credit, by the Prison to the Commonwealth, at the commencement of the last quarter. But there is a melancholy reverse to the picture. There is much reason to believe, that, as a Penitentiary, the system is utterly ineffectual to purposes of reform or amendment. Indeed, in nothing else than as a place of personal labor and restraint, is it a place of terror or punishment. The report of the Directors distinctly points to the construction of the Prison, and the want of apartments for the separate confinement of the convicts, as a continued source of infinite moral evil. So few are the number of cells, that, in many of them, from four to sixteen convicts are locked together by night. In, emphatically, these committee rooms of mischief, the vilest schemes of profligacy are devised, and the grossest acts of depravity are perpetrated. Confederacies and combinations are here formed, by the practised veteran, with the novitiate in crime, and to complete the infamy of the association, a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike destitute of moral sentiment, and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degradation. Better, even, that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin!

Subsequent to the autumnal visitation and inspection of the Prison by the Executive, much public feeling was excited by rumors of unusual defects in the character of its interior discipline, and in the conduct of its inmates, and some of the subordinate officers. An official inquiry on the subject was immediately addressed to the Directors. Their full, frank and explicit answer will show the result of a strict scrutiny into the suggestions which were made, and will further enforce the necessity of the only effectual remedy for the abuses which were found to exist, by a separation of the convicts, except while at labor, and by prohibiting and preventing them, at all times, from private communications with each other, the Under-keepers, Overseers, or strangers. This latter regulation is indeed within the present authority of the government of the Prison, but it would be utterly idle to attempt to enforce it, to any salutary end, while the opportunities for intercourse exist, which the state of the cells will now freely allow.

In view to the inevitable conclusion of your own minds, upon the papers which will be submitted to you, that something is imperiously required to be done, I recommend, that immediate provision be made for the erection, as soon as may be, in the Prison yard, of a building, with sufficient cells for the separate confinement of the present and any future probable number of convicts.—As the best model of a structure of this description, securing the most entire solitude of person, with an effectual arrangement for detecting the slightest attempt at correspondence, by conversation, the Prison at Auburn, in the State of New York, is particularly to be preferred. A rough, but sufficiently accurate plan of this edifice, with such explanations as will render its construction perfectly intelligible, furnished by a philanthropic gentleman, who has taken deep interest in the subject, will be found with the papers which are

transmitted. The whole expense of the proposed building, constructed, as it should be, of unhammered stone, may be estimated not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars. To meet this, the present balance due from the Prison to the Commonwealth, of almost fourteen thousand dollars, may be made applicable, to which may be added the specific labor of a portion of the convicts upon the building, the next season, or their earnings, if otherwise employed, which, with less of success than the last year, may yet be relied upon, for making up the sum to *twenty thousand dollars*:—and for the residue, a grant must be had from the Treasury, which the future earnings of the Prison may be held pledged to replace. This grant, however, will be expedient, in the first instance, from the consideration that the Prison balance results altogether, or in a great part, from stock on hand, which may not be converted into money in sufficient time for the disbursements, which will be required by economy in the work.

No apology can be necessary for the particularity with which I have called your attention to a subject, which is of such high concern to religion and morals, to the character of the Commonwealth, and the duties of its law-givers.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY, 1826.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Statement of the Warden of the State Prison, made in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives, passed June 18, 1825, having attended the duties assigned them, ask leave respectfully to Report:

That they have carefully examined the Statement made by the Warden, of the expenditures of the Institution, for pay and salaries of officers, per centage, &c., and the whole amount for the ten years last past, is \$91,715 75, together with \$14,689 47; a per centage paid to one of the officers in the stone department.

In the several expenditures of the Prison, your Committee see little that is inconsistent with the most rigid economy, except in the amount received by one of the officers, Overseer in the stone department. This officer receives a salary from the government of \$354 per annum. In addition to which, he received, the last year, the sum of \$3002 25, as commission upon the sale of wrought stone, besides an additional income derived from contracts made on his own account, out of the Prison. —Your Committee have received the most satisfactory evidence, that the skill, industry, and activity of the Overseer referred to, has greatly contributed to the income of the Prison during the past year, and that his knowledge of the business makes it desirable to retain him in that department. Yet they cannot believe it necessary or expedient, to allow to an under officer of the State Prison, a yearly income greater than any other officer in the Commonwealth. They are of opinion that the salary of this officer should not only be diminished, but fixed to a sum certain. While the salary of this officer is made certain and limited, your Committee think it advisable, that his *duties* should be so regulated and defined, that, in the discharge of them, he should not interfere with those which are appropriately delegated to the Warden. It has appeared to your Committee, that the officer referred to, has considered it within the scope of his authority to *make contracts* for manufactured stone. This duty, it is believed, is delegated to the Warden. And there is manifestly a propriety in confining the power to contract to the Warden; inasmuch, as he is the only officer in the Prison, of whom the government has required bonds, for the faithful administration of the duties of his office, and from whom it exacts a strict account of all the pecuniary concerns of the Institution. It would seem, therefore, to be unjust to permit one officer to exercise an authority, which might involve the Prison in a heavy and unnecessary expense, and hold another officer responsible for that very act, which he could neither control nor prohibit.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the Laws which already exist, (if properly understood,) would sufficiently explain the relative duties of each of the officers in the Prison.

By the law of June 25, 1811, the Directors are empowered to make, ordain and establish rules, &c. for the purchase of materials, &c. and for the sale of articles manufactured at the Prison. By the statute of June 16, 1813, it is made the duty of the Warden, with the consent of the Directors, to make all contracts for the supply of articles of food or manufacture. And there is no statute which authorizes the Directors to empower any person to make contracts in relation to the Prison. It is the Warden's duty to make contracts, if those contracts be approved by the Directors. If your Committee are correct in their conclusions, it would follow, that the officer who is at the head of the stone department, has not authority, and cannot derive

from the Directors any authority to make contracts, or in any way to interfere with that part of the Warden's duty.

In the examination to which your Committee have attended, it has appeared to them, that the salary which several of the under officers now receive, is inadequate to their support, and is not a sufficient compensation for their arduous duties.

Your Committee would therefore recommend, that the salary of the principal Keeper be raised one hundred dollars, and the salary of the Turnkeys, and Overseers, fifty dollars each, in addition to their present pay. It will be perceived, that by reducing the present receipts of the Overseer of the stone department, to something like a reasonable compensation, enough, and more than enough, can be obtained from this reduction of his salary to meet the increase of salaries thus proposed.

It appeared that from six to sixteen of the convicts were lodged in one room, that they are permitted occasionally the use of musical instruments, with lights in their rooms. That their rooms or cells are so constructed, that the Keepers cannot inspect them at night, without giving to the prisoners such notice of their approach, that they have ample opportunity to conceal from them their employment, of whatever nature it may then be. That cards have been conveyed to the prisoners—and a number of packs have, at different times, been found concealed in their cells. That ardent spirits have been conveyed over the walls to the prisoners, and though it is oftentimes discovered and seized by the officers, yet there is no doubt but some reaches the convicts. That the prisoners have, almost all of them, more or less money in the hands of the commissary, earned by their overwork; which money is subject to their direction; and is frequently expended by them in obtaining solicitors to procure pardons, &c. &c.

Here they catch and communicate the elements of every crime; to be matured at the expiration of their sentence, by practical operations upon the theories, with which they have become familiar during their confinement.

The man whose principles have been formed upon the benign precepts of our religion, shrinks back from an habitual intercourse with vice and shameless effrontery, but when the pride of character has been broken down, and the hope of regaining the confidence of society is lost, the wretched being finds no society so consoling, as that which condemns all restraint, and is deeply ingrained with the lessons of depravity. He would seek such society as a comfort; therefore to be condemned to it is no punishment.

If the convict who is sentenced to the State Prison, have any spark of virtue left when he enters its walls, he will soon learn to forget the distinction between virtue and vice, and assimilate himself to his companions.

If he be the hardened profligate, he goes to his own place. What purposes then of a Penitentiary are answered by this institution?

Your Committee, while they are satisfied that the discipline of the Prison is radically defective, do not believe that the blame is to be attributed to the officers intrusted with its management.—The defect arises from the system pursued:—and to produce a reformation, it must be renovated.

To this end your Committee recommend that measures be taken, to reorganize the discipline of the State Prison, upon principles that shall better comport with the end proposed in its establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted by order of Committee.

THOMAS J. GOODWIN, *Chairman.*

#### EXTRACT FROM THE STATE LAW.

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.*

An Act for the erecting of another building within the limits of the State Prison in Charlestown, and for the better government thereof.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That there shall be erected within the limits of the State Prison yard in Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, a building of unhammered stone, adapted to the separate confinement of three hundred convicts, upon such plan as shall be first approved by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and that it shall be the duty of the Warden of said State Prison to prepare the plan, make the necessary contracts, and personally superintend the erection and completing of the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the money now in the hands of the Warden of said Prison, or which may accrue from the labor of the convicts beyond the amount necessary for defraying the current expenses of said Prison, there

be and hereby is appropriated for erecting said building the sum of five thousand dollars, and that his Excellency the Governor by and with the advice of Council be and he hereby is authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasury of this Commonwealth for the same, in such sums and at such times as the same may be required.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That if any officer, contractor, teamster, boatman, truckman or wagoner, employed in or about the said State Prison, or any other person, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, or have in his or her possession with intent to deliver to any person under sentence of confinement in said Prison, or shall deposit or conceal in any of the yards or wharves of said Prison, or in any cart, team, sled, boat, or other vehicle going into the premises of said Prison, any article of any kind with intent and design that any convict therein should obtain the same without the knowledge and consent of one of the directors or the warden of said Prison, every person so offending, shall be liable to indictment before any Court, competent to try the same, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to confinement to hard labor in said Prison, or to confinement in the County Gaol for a term not exceeding two years, or be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction shall be had.

#### EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR WOLCOTT'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT, MAY 1826.

"A reorganization of Newgate Prison will doubtless occupy your attention. As this subject is already under the consideration of a Committee, I take the liberty to refer, for many interesting details, to an intelligent Report, which was made to the last General Assembly. By still more recent communications, it is rendered apparent that there are but few subjects upon which your deliberate reflections can be bestowed, with higher advantages to the best interests of the people, than to a proper arrangement and system of discipline in this Prison.

Experience has at length demonstrated, that with no other expenses than those which must attend the first establishments, the expenses of penal justice may be wholly avoided, without inflicting, unless for contumacy within the Prison, any physical or mental sufferings, which necessarily abridge life, or impair the exercise of rational faculties. These benefits may further be rendered compatible with means of moral and religious instruction, and with that public inspection, which affords the best security against cruelty and oppression.

It cannot be asserted that this or any other system of punishment will change the heart of convicts, and produce sincere repentance;—but it will protect society, during the periods to which they are doomed; it will deprive offenders of the power of transmitting new vices to their fellow criminals, and will at least afford them an opportunity for reflection, by inculcating habits of order, industry and temperance.

It is eminently a system of moral discipline, adapted to republican institutions. It is compatible with humanity, justice and economy, and resembles in no degree the bastilles and dungeons of despotic governments, or the gloomy cells of superstition, where men are frequently immured for their very virtues."

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE, MAY 1826.

"In our view the evidence is such as will warrant the belief, that in *some* of our Penitentiaries, if not *in all* in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime of Solony has been perpetrated in numerous instances with entire shamelessness and notoriety. If that unnatural crime is ever perpetrated, we should look for its commission among men shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long imprisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers of from four to thirty-two persons, locked together in cells which are not subjected to official inspection.

There is also evidence that in many Penitentiaries, the business of counterfeiting coin and bank bills is well understood, and in some instances practised by the prisoners. We have seen the coin which was found on the prisoners, and bank bills have also been found in every stage of alteration.

The making of false keys and curious implements for opening houses and stores is thoroughly understood. These implements and keys of most curious and beautiful workmanship we have seen, and do not hesitate to say that bars, and bolts, and locks, ought not to be considered as any security against these instruments in the hands of a well instructed convict.

In these rooms the prisoners are taught the best means of firing buildings, and the manner of preparing the match, and ascertaining the necessary length of match to enable the villain to escape before the explosion.

We also state that in some Prisons a regular and systematic intercourse is carried on with persons who have been discharged. Plans for plunder and escape are here matured, and as we are informed by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no doubt

but the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison.

No efforts are spared to render the young convict unprincipled and profligate; he is taught to believe that society has cast him off, and shut him out from all the enjoyments of life, and this wrongfully—that this is accomplished by the wealthy and powerful, who have always waged war against the rights of the poor; and he is made to feel that society, having injured him, he has a natural right to revenge upon it. In these cells these topics have been so frequently discussed, and these principles so fully inculcated, that they have, when accompanied by the actual hardships and sufferings of his condition, produced in the breast of the convict the most deeply rooted hostility.

It is unnecessary for us to remark that on men cherishing these principles and feelings, punishment must fail of its effect—every new infliction is considered as a new injury to be hereafter avenged. In all these inquiries, the committee have uniformly found an entire coincidence of opinion among all persons connected with the prison government. They have, without exception, urged the necessity of separate night rooms, and deprecated the shocking and awful consequence of placing prisoners together; they have urged it as a measure of economy as well as a means of reformation, and have treated as chimerical, every idea of reformation in the convict, while this reprehensible practice is pursued.

Connected with this consideration is another fact of deep interest. From the best estimates we can make, but which we do not claim to be accurate, we suppose that there are at large more than 6,000 persons who have been convicts in our Penitentiaries, and who, with these habits and principles, are roaming over the country, and are frequently presenting themselves for employment in our families, our manufactories, or on board our vessels.

We have thought it right again to present this subject to the Legislature, as important in itself; and although alluded to in our former Report, yet that paper is probably in the hands of very few of the members of the present Legislature. We cannot therefore but feel that the declaration of the last Legislature, contained in the resolution under which we act, "that it is expedient that buildings should be constructed for Newgate Prison containing such a number of cells that each prisoner may be subjected to solitary confinement, at least during the intervals of labor," is one, which will receive the assent of every man who will yield his attention to the facts.

As to the plan of the buildings proposed to be erected, we are fortunately presented with one in the Auburn Prison in the State of New-York, which has stood the test of experience. This Prison has so entirely answered the views of its projectors, that the Legislature of that State have ordered the erection of another Prison on nearly the same plan at Sing Sing, near Hudson's river; and have decided to abandon the State Prison in the city of New-York, on which has been expended more than half a million of dollars. The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts have also, at their last session, passed a law authorizing the erection of a new Prison on the same plan; although, within a few years, very large sums of money have been expended in the construction of their present buildings. On this subject, therefore, we feel ourselves authorized to say with confidence, that the plan of the Auburn Prison should in its principal features be followed as a model."

A law providing for the erection of a new Prison at Wethersfield, on the Auburn plan, and making an appropriation of 25,000 dollars for the purpose, was passed by the Legislature in May, 1826.

#### EXTRACT FROM GOV. CLINTON'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LAST NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

*Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—The best penitentiary institution which has ever been devised by the wit, and established by the beneficence of man, is, in all probability, the house of refuge in the city of New-York, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It takes cognizance of vice in its embryo state, and redeems from ruin, and sends forth for usefulness, those depraved and unfortunate youth, who are sometimes in a derelict state, sometimes without subsistence, and at all times without friends to guide them in the paths of virtue. The tendency of this noble charity is preventive as well as remedial, and during the short period of its existence, its salutary power has been felt and acknowledged in the haunts of vice and the diminution of our criminal proceedings. I cannot recommend its further encouragement in language too emphatic, and I do believe if this asylum were extended so as to comprehend juvenile delinquents from all parts of the State, that the same preserving, reclaiming and reforming effects would be correspondently experienced.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A bill was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, during the winter session 1826, giving the City Council of Boston, authority to send Juvenile Delinquents, who have been sent under the old law to the State Prison, to such place as they should provide, at South Boston, that they might be saved from the corrupting influence of old convicts, in the State Prison. The City Council, under this law, is making preparations for this class of offenders, and has appropriated \$3,500 to be expended for their benefit at South Boston.

This class of miserable beings are, also, exciting much attention in Philadelphia, and efficient measures are in progress to establish an institution, in that city, similar to the House of Refuge in New-York, which Gov. Clinton so highly commends in his message.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1826.

"In the District, on the south side of the River, there are above thirty crimes punished by the dreadful penalty of death; and on this side of the River, there are above fourteen for which the same punishment is provided. It is unnecessary for me to recite the whole of these bloody enactments. It will be sufficient to mention two or three, to illustrate the spirit of the whole code. Feloniously breaking and entering a store or warehouse, by day or by night, and stealing there to the amount of four dollars; breaking out of prison, if the prisoner were confined under the charge of a capital felony, whether he were guilty of that felony or not; a slave, preparing or administering any medicine with ill intent, or attended with any bad consequences; maliciously burning *any* house, whether it be a mansion house, or whatever may be its use. On this side of the River, breaking and entering a ware-house, store-house, or tobacco-house, and there stealing to the value of five shillings, is punished with death. Thus, on the one side of the River, the life of a man is valued at four dollars, while on the other, the law fixes its price at but five shillings. But the most horrid of all the bloody denunciations of the law here, is, the judgment which it requires to be pronounced on a slave, convicted on petit treason, murder, or arson. It requires that he should be hanged, his head cut off, and his body divided into quarters, and his head and quarters set up in the most public places of the District. Future generations will scarcely believe that in this enlightened age, after the District had been under the exclusive government of the United States for thirty-five years, its laws would tolerate such a dreadful spectacle. What will they say when they are informed that the law not only tolerates but commands it? How should we feel reproved for our supineness, in legislating for this District, if, unfortunately, a poor slave should be convicted of murder or arson, and we should be compelled to witness the execution of the dreadful penalty, by seeing the bleeding and mangled quarters of the unhappy malefactor exposed on the public avenues of the city.

The Prison of this city, for every purpose of health and comfort necessary to the existence of human beings, is, perhaps, the worst on this whole continent. The expression is strong, but he had not used it, without duly considering its full import. Here, just under the eye of Congress, not half a mile from the Hall in which we legislate, we have the worst Prison on this side the Atlantic. The building is divided by a passage, which runs directly through the middle, from one end to the other, on each side of which are eight cells. Under each of these cells is an arched sewer; and in the corner of each cell, which is 8 feet square, a hole is cut through the brick pavement into the sewer, which is used for purposes he would not here name.

In these 16 cells, the Marshal has frequently been compelled to confine 70 and sometimes 80 individuals; 70 or 80 persons confined in this abominable place, and, among these, many innocent individuals, against whom no bill was afterwards found; and these not imprisoned for an hour, for a day, but for months. Nay, it sometimes occurs that witnesses, for the purpose of securing their attendance, have been confined in the same cells with the very criminals against whom they are required to give evidence."

"In the beginning of last winter, one of the cells was condemned as wholly unfit for use, one was vacant, and three occupied as lumber rooms; eleven only were used. In these eleven cells were confined day and night, without being permitted to leave them at all, 44 persons, among whom were 5 women and 4 children. Two of these were detained as witnesses against a defendant, who was discharged at the court, no bill being found against him. In one of these cells were confined at that time 7 persons—3 women and 4 children. The children were confined under a strange system of law in this District; by which a colored person, who alleges he is free, and appeals to the tribunals of the country to have the matter tried, is committed to Prison till the decision takes place. They were almost naked; one of them was sick, lying on the damp brick floor, without bed, pillow, or covering. In this abominable cell, these 7 human beings were confined, day by day, and night after night, without a bed, chair, or stool, or any other of the most common necessities of life; compelled to sleep on the damp floor, without any covering but a few dirty blankets. The prisoners in the other cells were in no better condition. I forbear to describe more minutely the uncleanness of this abominable place.

"I am sorry that I have been compelled to state these facts, and to say, that in this city, and almost in the very presence of the Congress of the United States, such a Prison exists. I have not exaggerated its horrors—the description falls short of the reality.

#### REFORM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress near the close of the session, appropriating \$5000 to repair the Jail in Washington, \$10,000 to build a Jail in Alexandria, and \$40,000 to build a Penitentiary in Washington, containing 160 separate cells, on such plan as the President of the United States shall approve.

SECOND

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1827.

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STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

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**Boston :**

PUBLISHED BY PERKINS & MARVIN.

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1829.

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# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## Prison Discipline Society.

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ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Society held its Second Annual Meeting, in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, on Friday, June 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. ELI BIRCHARD addressed the Throne of Grace.

THE Treasurer, Mr. ASA WARD, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, and HENRY HILL, Esq.

THE Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

THE Society met according to adjournment. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq. took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM addressed the Throne of Grace.

THE Report of the Managers was then read by the Secretary.

*On motion of LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq. seconded by Hon. SAMUEL M. HOPKINS,*

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be published.

*On motion of Rev. DANIEL SHARP, seconded by JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.*

RESOLVED, That the attention which this object has received from the Chief Magistrates and Legislatures of several States is a source of great gratification and encouragement to all the friends of the Society, and demands their special gratitude to the Saviour of the world.

*On motion of Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, seconded by Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM,*

RESOLVED, That the success which has thus far attended the Society's efforts, demands our fervent gratitude to Almighty God, and affords the same evidence as the success of all benevolent Societies, that this is an age in which the feeble efforts of man for the improvement of the world will be attended by the power of God.

*On motion of Rev. WARREN FAY, seconded by Rev. B. B. WISNER*

RESOLVED, That the object of this Society is one which commends itself to the attention of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as an object of PRAYER, because the wisdom and power of God alone are sufficient for its accomplishment; and, as these are given liberally in answer to prayer, it is of great importance that the objects of this Society should be more frequently and more earnestly remembered at the Throne of Grace.

*On motion of Rev. ASA RAND, seconded by Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD,*

RESOLVED, That the measures adopted by this Society for introducing the means of grace more systematically and thoroughly in Prisons, are worthy to be sustained and greatly extended by the approbation and patronage of the churches at large; because the church is required by the authority of the Saviour to "*preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

Addresses most animating to the officers and friends of the Society were made by the Hon. Mr. HOPKINS, and others. We are authorized to say, that the address of Mr. Hopkins will be published in a pamphlet.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE Managers acknowledge, with gratitude, the continued smiles of PROVIDENCE. Enough has occurred, during the year, to convince us of the favour with which the object of this Society is regarded by the ALMIGHTY. The arrangements of God have been such, in regard to it, as to excite continual gratitude and hope : so that, if we had opposition to meet, we should not be disheartened ; but opposition we have none. Most heartily, therefore, do we offer praise for the merciful allotments of the year, and, for the future, commit our ways to the same PROVIDENCE, which has thus far guided our steps.

We had written this acknowledgment of gratitude to God, and were just ready to enter upon a new year, without any providential dispensation, in regard to the Society, of a different character from those already described. But on Saturday last the HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, First Vice President of the Society, died. Before this Society was formed, when it was generally supposed, that there could be no necessity for such a Society in this country, he was first to give his name and patronage, that an examination might be made. After it had been ascertained, that great evils existed in Prisons, and that combined efforts must be made to correct them, he was among the first to sanction the existence of a Society, and to give his name and liberal patronage to aid in the prosecution of its object. From that time till the present, he has watched its progress, and has not failed to extend to it his cheering approbation. What is said of him, in regard to this Society, is true in regard to almost all others of a similar character. His name was generally first, his subscription largest, and his patient continuance in well doing was as remarkable as the extent of his means and his cautious and judicious selection of the objects of his charity. In all these respects, he was so greatly useful, that our hearts sicken within us at the remembrance of his death. But we must repress our grief, for he has gone "*to receive his reward.*" We will endeavour, therefore, to forget "*our loss,*" and think of "*his gain ;*" we will be grateful, that we were permitted so long to share in his munificence ; we will pray that we may imitate his example ; and we will hope to meet his departed spirit in Heaven, where there is no more death ; and where we shall unite in the praise of Him, who, "*though he was rich, became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich ;*" saying, "*Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing.*" Having thus noticed the death of our departed friend, we present,

## I. A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

1. *First Annual Report :*
2. *Journeys Performed :*
3. *Funds Collected :*
4. *Funds Appropriated :*
5. *Attention of Legislatures :*
6. *Valuable Documents.*

1. *First Annual Report.*—The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers has been published in four editions. A part of three editions have been purchased by the Legislature of some one or other of the United States; 500 copies by the Legislature of Massachusetts; 300 copies by the Legislature of Maine; and 250 copies by the Legislature of New York. The remainder have been distributed in North and South America, and in Europe.

2. *Journeys Performed.*—Journeys have been performed in the Northern and Middle States, amounting, in all, to nearly 3000 miles. The object, in these journeys, has been to visit Prisons, and collect facts; to excite the public attention to the object of the Society, and collect funds; to raise committees in the Legislatures of different States, and lay before such committees and other members the facts already collected.

3. *Funds Collected.*—Funds, amounting to \$2238 18, have been collected in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. In donations, \$914 62: in annual subscriptions, \$269 00: in life subscriptions, \$750 00: in books for the Chaplain at Auburn, \$120 00: in payment for the First Report, from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, \$180 00: from other sources, \$119 46. Total, \$2238 18.

4. *Funds Appropriated.*—Funds have been appropriated, for the salary, travelling expenses, stationary, and postage of the Secretary, \$1200: for the salary of the Chaplain at Auburn, \$533 34: for religious services in other Prisons, \$60 50: for printing four editions of the First Report, \$559 75: for copperplate engraving, and other incidental expenses, \$86 22. Total, \$2430 79: leaving a balance against the Society, in favor of the Treasurer, of \$201 61.

5. *Attention of Legislatures.*—In the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, Committees on Prisons have been raised; by whose attention an opportunity has been afforded to the Secretary of the Society to meet many members of the Legislature in each of the States mentioned, for the purpose of stating such facts, concerning the interior of Prisons, as have been disclosed in the progress of our investigations. This operation has led to important results.

6. *Valuable Documents.*—Among the valuable documents published during the year are the following:

Annual Report of the State Prison, Thomaston, Maine; by DANIEL ROSE, Keeper.

Report of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Prison at Charlestown, accompanied with a bill; by Messrs. WHITE, LELAND, and SUMNER.

Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on County Prisons, accompanied with two bills; one for the improvement of Prisons, and one for the relief of Lunatics; GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

Report of the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, proposing the abandonment of Newgate, and the building of a new Prison at Weathersfield; by MARTIN WELLS.

A brief account of the New York State Prison at Auburn, together with a compendium of criminal law; by G. POWERS, Agent and Keeper.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, January, 1827; containing an account of the reformation of 52 convicts who have been discharged.

Report of the Commissioners of the Legislature of New York, appointed to examine the Prison at Auburn, and report to the Legislature whether any abuses had existed in regard to the mode of punishment; by SAMUEL M. HOPKINS and GEORGE TIBBETS.

Notices of the original and successive efforts to improve the discipline of the Prison in Philadelphia, and to reform the criminal code of Pennsylvania; by ROBERTS VAUX.

Report of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings in Washington, D. C., on the Penitentiary system; by CHARLES BULFINCH, Esq.

Observations on Penitentiary Discipline, addressed to William Roseoe, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng.; by STEPHEN ALLEN.

Second Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York.

## II. PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. *Bad Officers:*
2. *Great Expense:*
3. *A Community of Villains:*
4. *Unrestrained Intercourse:*
5. *Corrupt Teachers:*
6. *Arts of Mischief:*
7. *Unnatural Crime:*
8. *Combinations against Society:*
9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children:*
10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics:*
11. *Mortality in the Prisons of New York and Philadelphia:*
12. *Causes of Crime:*
13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*

1. *Bad Officers.*—In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation only three years, Dr. ROSE, the superintendent, stated, that three or four cases of malepractice had already occurred among the assistant keepers; such as intemperance, furnishing forbidden articles to convicts, &c., for which they had been discharged.

In the New Hampshire Prison, Mr. PILSBURY, the former superintendent, mentioned, as one of the greatest difficulties in the Penitentiary system, the insubordination occasioned by the frequent changes among the assistant keepers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of proper

character for the compensation allowed them. Escapes have been effected in that Prison, either through the negligence or connivance of assistant keepers, and improper familiarity has been contracted between them and the convicts.

In the Massachusetts Prison, a keeper was detected, three times in succession, by Mr. SOLEY, one of the Directors, in furnishing bills to be altered, and materials to alter them, to a convict. A warrant was issued for him ; but he made his escape. Another keeper was discharged soon after, on suspicion of improper conduct ; and in a communication, made by the Directors to the Governor, in the autumn of 1825, and by him submitted to the Legislature, several other cases are mentioned of malepractice by contractors and assistant keepers, and discharge for the same.

In Newgate, the Old Prison in Granby, Conn., there has been great complaint on this ground.

THOMAS EDDY, of New York, in a pamphlet on Prison Discipline, mentions a case, in which a number of desperate villains, in one room, within the walls of a Prison, were engaged in the business of counterfeited money, and were enabled to prosecute it by the connivance and assistance of a keeper.

Even in the Prison at Auburn, which is in many respects so worthy of commendation, the Commissioners mention, in a late Report to the Legislature, that "one Terrence Heeney, who was never fit for the trust of a guard, was three times appointed to that place, and three times removed for misconduct." They also say, that "several other cases have been proved of the appointment of incompetent or unfit men ; but, in general, they were removed as soon as their unfitness became known."

Mr. LYND, the superintendent of the Prison at Sing Sing, speaks of the character required in this situation as peculiar : viz. equanimity, quick discernment of character, impartiality, resolution, vigilance, promptitude, besides honesty and temperance, and, more than all, a habit of seeing much and saying little. He has not been without his difficulties in getting the right men. He mentions a case, in which an assistant keeper at Auburn was detected in employing convicts to steal for him.

ROBERTS VAUX, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet entitled "Original and successive Efforts to improve the Condition of Prisons," &c., mentions, that, in the Prison in Philadelphia, many years since, "the keeper had been a long time connected with criminals, under circumstances which caused him to be suspected of a more intimate knowledge of the depredations committed in the city, than comported with that unblemished reputation, which ought to belong to such an officer."

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, an officer was understood to say, that two assistant keepers had been discharged for circulating counterfeit money for convicts.

2. *Great Expense.*—The New Hampshire Prison in 1819 cost the State \$4,235 61. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. The whole annual expense for food, clothing, and bedding, in the Prison, for the year ending May 1, 1822, was \$19 52 per man : i. e. \$1,366 40, for 70. Salary of the officers, \$1,565, and board of three men, say \$100 each ; making a sum total of expenses for food,

clothing, bedding, salary of the officers and their board, of \$2,931 40. For what, then, was the remaining expense of \$1,304 21 incurred? and what was done with the proceeds of the labor of the convicts? In 1825, in the same Prison, the gain to the State, from the labor of the same number of convicts, after defraying every expense of food, clothing, bedding, salary and board of officers, was \$5,340 61.

In the Massachusetts Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison nine years, from 1814 to 1824, was \$78,328 44. The average number of convicts was 303. During the last three years, the total income, after defraying every expense, has exceeded \$20,000. And, even during the latter period, it was ascertained, by a Committee of the Legislature, and so published in their Report, that one of the assistant keepers, whose nominal salary is \$354, received, in addition, in one year, the sum of \$3,002 25, from the Prison; "a yearly income greater than that of any officer in the Commonwealth." The Report containing this extraordinary fact is signed by THOMAS I. GOODWIN, Chairman of the Committee.

In the Connecticut Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison from 1790 to 1826 was \$214,611 38. The number of convicts has seldom equalled 100. The expense of this wretched Prison the last twelve years, the average number of prisoners being less than 100, has been \$101,552 30. In 1817, 18, and 19, the average expense was \$12,192 50, annually. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in Massachusetts, the annual expense of supporting the establishment would have been \$36,577 50; while in Massachusetts the income from the Prison was more than \$9,000 the last year, and more than \$10,000 the year before. The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, in their late Report, say, "if the Prisons of other States can be thus advantageously managed, we have yet to learn the reason why it cannot be done in Connecticut."

In the State Prison in New York city, the total expense to the State, in twenty years, from 1803 to 1823, was \$381,302 32. In five different years, during this period, the expense was \$30,000, or more, each year. The Inspectors, in their last Report to the Legislature, state, that, from the year 1816 to 1822, inclusive, the average amount per annum, paid from the treasury, was \$40,949. The average number of prisoners, during this period, was 603. The expense of their support, besides the proceeds of their own labor, was nearly equal to the annual expense of the public schools in Boston, in which are instructed about 7,000 children.

In the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J., the annual expense is about \$4,000. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in New York, i. e. 603, the expense to the State would have been \$34,457, annually.

In the Old County Prison in Philadelphia, used as a State Prison, it is understood that the annual expense is about \$30,000. It is very difficult, however, to obtain any authentic documents on this subject from this Prison.

In the Auburn Prison, which is a specimen of industry seldom equalled, and which affords specimens of work in different branches

of mechanical business not easily surpassed, where the men are required to work all day, from an early hour in the morning till near sunset, for the benefit of the Institution, with only the exception of sufficient time to eat their meals, the Prison being located in a part of the country where provisions are cheap, 433 convicts labored hard, the whole of the last year, and did not earn enough to defray the expenses of the Institution by \$ 10,195 88. The Commissioners report to the Legislature, as a great abuse in this Prison, the insufficient compensation for which men are hired to contractors, and on this part of the subject they say, in conclusion, "we adhere to the opinion expressed in our former Report, that this, and every other State Prison, ought to support its own expenses, and, with proper management, it can be made to do so."

3. *A Community of Villains.*—In the Maine Prison, the superintendent furnished the names of nineteen convicts, which is more than one fifth part of the whole number, from the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., and five from the State Prison in New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire, Mr. PILSBURY furnished the names of thirteen out of 66, the whole number of prisoners, who had been in the State Prison at Charlestown; three from that in Windsor, Vermont; and one from New York.

In Charlestown, more than ninety, out of about 300, are there for second, third, fourth, or fifth offences; also several from Newgate, Conn., and others from New York and Philadelphia.

In the Connecticut Prison, among 109 prisoners, were found old convicts from the Prisons in Massachusetts, New York, and Philadelphia.

In New York, they boast of having one or more prisoners from Auburn, and a police officer in the vicinity testifies, that they do not get one from Auburn where they get ten from other Prisons.

In New Jersey, out of seventy-two convicts, were found ten from the State Prison in New York city.

In Philadelphia, the clerk gave the initials of the names of thirty-four convicts in that Prison, of whom twenty-one had been in the Prisons in Philadelphia and New York; three in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore; two in Philadelphia and Baltimore; five in Philadelphia and New Jersey; one from Auburn; one from Richmond, Virginia; two from the Prison at Columbus, Ohio; two who had been whipped in Providence; and, above all, one who had been in the Prisons of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Ohio, New Orleans, New Jersey, Connecticut, and whipped in Providence.

4. *Unrestrained Intercourse.*—In this community of villains, INTERCOURSE IS WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

In the Maine Prison, several prisoners were found *alone* in the Hospital; two shoemakers in an upper loft, in a small apartment, removed from all inspection; seven or eight in the shoe shop, without a keeper; three or four in the cooking apartments, in the same situation; two lodged together in twenty-two small cells never designed for but one prisoner each. Dr. ROSE states, that there is a surprising difference in the character of this Prison since it became necessary to confine two in a cell.

In the New Hampshire Prison, there is such a construction of the shops, and such unity of employment, and such vigilant inspection,



that the intercourse is prevented, in a great degree, during the day; but then it becomes necessary, at night, to confine five or six together in some of the sleeping rooms, over which there can be no effectual inspection.

In the Vermont Prison, there is less wisdom in the construction of the shops; the business is more divided; the men are more scattered; the inspection during the day less effectual; and at night the same intercourse without restraint.

In Charlestown, there is one long brick building, three stories high, containing nine apartments in the basement story, in which were found, on one visit to the Prison, forty men, scattered about in the different apartments, without a keeper or inspector for the whole. In these basement story rooms as hiding places, almost any mischief may be devised, or wickedness perpetrated without detection. In the Hospital, too, are several apartments, and many invalids, far removed from the eye and ear of a keeper. All these, and similar hiding places about the Prison, are fit appendages for night rooms, so constructed that a keeper cannot approach them without giving notice of his approach by the moving of a heavy door, with its compound fastenings and heavy iron hinges.

In the Old Prison in Connecticut, if the prisoners themselves had been permitted to build a Prison, where they could have the greatest facilities for concealment, with the least possibility of detection; where they could serve their master with none to molest them; it is difficult to conceive how the end could have been more effectually attained. In a Prison constructed as that is, it must require nearly as many keepers as prisoners to prevent communication between the latter. This remark is applicable to the shops, and other buildings, scattered about the yard. In the dungeons, seventy feet under ground, formerly used as night rooms, some of the prisoners volunteered to return to them, as places of confinement at night, and assigned as the reason, that they could there curse, and swear, and fight, and do other unutterable abominations, without having it known to any one. There probably has never been on earth a stronger emblem of the pit than the sleeping rooms of that Prison, so filthy, so crowded, so inclined to evil, so unrestrained.

In the State Prison in New York city, say the Commissioners, "the prisoners, when the cells are unlocked in the morning, flock confusedly into the yard, and at the sound of the bell for meals they move like an undisciplined mob to the mess room." "In the yard, during working hours, numbers of them are to be seen walking in pairs, in free and earnest conversation." "The opportunity which exists in the Prison for conversation among the prisoners, and for the circulation of opinions and intentions within, and information from without, is an evil destructive of all sound discipline."

In the New Jersey Prison, the prisoners may be seen in small companies, in the different shops, in the cook-room, and in the hospital, without a keeper, entirely removed and concealed from the eye of any officer of the Prison; and even in the solitary cells, so called, the prisoners are arranged on the side of a long, narrow passage, which gives them an opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse, while

the passage is well secured, by a heavy door and fastening, from the approach of a keeper.

In the Philadelphia Prison, the keepers stated, that the communication was so perfect in the Prison, that every thing which was done by the government of the Prison, in the Inspector's room, was directly known throughout the yard by all the prisoners.

5. *Corrupt Teachers.*—This community of villains, whose intercourse is unrestrained, is supplied with teachers of UNCOMMON EXPERIENCE AND CORRUPTION.

Andrew Buck, of Philadelphia, aged 33 years, was convicted of larceny, in 1806, and committed to prison for four years. He was pardoned in July, 1809. He was recommitted in December, 1810, for forgery, on three indictments, and sentenced for three years on each. After he was committed to Prison, he had another trial, on six indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and was sentenced for two years on each; making a sentence of twenty-one years. He was pardoned July 16, 1816. He was convicted again, by the name of George Green, December, 1816, and sentenced to seven years hard labor. He left the Prison at the expiration of his sentence. He was convicted again of forgery, in less than a year, under the names of Andrew Buck, John Wilson, A. B. Green, and sentenced to hard labor three years. In a month after, he had another trial, on two indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and received a sentence of five years on each. He boasts, notwithstanding he has been so often pardoned, that he has taken eighteen Christmas dinners in the *Penitentiary* in Philadelphia. This man's intercourse was unrestrained in a Prison containing nearly 400 convicts.

The records of our Prisons show, that even the female convicts have been associated with persons of similar hardihood in crime. In the *Penitentiary* in New York city, the number of females, in November, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time, six a third, two a fourth, and one a fifth. Charlotte Thomas was condemned to the State Prison in January, 1797, for grand larceny, for four years. She was pardoned July 14, 1800. She was recommitted April 14, 1801, for petty larceny, and sentenced for two years. After her discharge, again convicted June, 1803, for three years. Again discharged, and recommitted, on two indictments, August 12, 1806. And, after her discharge, was condemned the fifth time for grand larceny, on the 19th of June, 1813, and sentenced for three years.

In the Massachusetts Prison, Henry Wood, from Acton, Mass., was sentenced for life, for burglary, December 11, 1800: received pardon November, 1811: was convicted again for theft in Boston, in May, 1812, and sentenced for six months. He was discharged at the expiration of his sentence in November, and recommitted December, 1814, for theft, and sentenced for three years. He was discharged in December, 1817, and convicted of theft in November, 1818, and sentenced for life. He was discharged by order of the Court, October, 1824, and was recommitted for larceny, May 6, 1825, and sentenced for seven years. Not long since, this man was placed at the head of the cook room, No. 1, where were generally associated with him, at night, ten young convicts, who were selected because they were comparatively innocent.

These are selected as a few only of the many veterans in crime, who have been admitted, as teachers in our Penitentiaries, to a free communication with young convicts. Of course, they readily communicate the history of years to their young admirers, and through them this deadly poison to the extremities of the State.

6. *Arts of Mischief.*—THE THINGS TAUGHT IN THIS COMMUNITY ARE AS REMARKABLE AS THE CHARACTER OF THE TEACHERS.

The following table exhibits the proportion for counterfeit money in several Prisons :

	No. of Convicts.	For Counterfeit Money.	Proportion.
Maine,	93	3	1 to 31
New Hampshire,	257	24	1 to 10
Vermont,	534	51	1 to 10
Massachusetts,	297	26	1 to 11
Auburn, whole term,	997	119	1 to 8

Many of these men have been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and are acquainted with their names, residence, principles of trade, language, and mode of operation. They can, of course, introduce their young pupils, when they leave the Prison, to this world of iniquity. Many of the men living in society, who are engaged in this traffic, are not suspected. They deal in this article on a large scale, and employ trusty runners, who are more likely to be detected than their employers. It is a little surprising, however, that these gentlemen at large have never suspected, that there might be such an undesigned coincidence of testimony concerning them, obtained from different Prisons, as to involve their character in suspicion, that would never be allayed till they were detected. The purport of this declaration will be better understood by the following testimony. The Commissioners appointed to visit the State Prisons of New York, in their Report to the Legislature, state, that one of their number endeavored, by an examination of the prisoners in solitary confinement at Auburn, to ascertain how far authentic information could be obtained, that might lead to the detection of others, and to a knowledge of their haunts, and the means by which systematic plans of villany are successfully carried on. The inquiries were directed chiefly towards the object of horse stealing, and the making and circulating counterfeit bank paper.

"It was soon found," say they, "that the prisoners made disclosures of a very interesting character, and that in important particulars there was often an exact agreement in the narration of those who had not seen each other in Prison. In some instances, these disclosures cast a new light upon cases which we knew of before, and explained facts which, on the trial, had not been suspected by either the counsel for the people or the prisoner. The examinations contain minute details of persons, names, places and employments, plans of villany and systematic operations, by which vast contributions are levied on society."

The Commissioners of the State of New York are not the only persons who obtain this information. About 700 convicts, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts; about 900 in the city of New York; and about twice as many more in the States south and west, are admitted to an uninterrupted intercourse with a community

in which are teachers thoroughly acquainted with the art of counterfeiting money. The Commissioners obtain the information to correct the evil: the young convicts to guide their lives.

But this is an evil which does not merely prepare convicts for a life of villany when they leave the Prison. There is evidence of all sorts, that this business has been carried on within the walls of our Penitentiaries. Several cases have been already mentioned in which assistant keepers have been engaged in circulating counterfeit money for convicts. Besides, in a general search of the Massachusetts Prison, in the autumn of 1825, bills already altered, bills in the process of alteration, and small bills suitable to alter, were found on the persons of the convicts. About the same time were found between twenty and thirty copperplate dies, prepared and neatly engraved for the purpose of altering bills;\* and, some time before, other dies of a similar kind, and an iron or steel press, having upright posts, and a cross beam, and screws, with a platform for stamping bills, in possession of one Ross, a well known and accomplished artist in this line of business. The officers state that this man had been extensively acquainted in Europe and America; that he could imitate any signature; that he was a prince in this department of wickedness, and, when confined in Prison, had the same facilities as other convicts for communication with his fellow prisoners. Who among men has a greater opportunity to do good than this man to do mischief?

At the same time there were two other men in Prison, named Withington and Flanders, similar to Ross, who, together with him, were capable of communicating, in this seminary of vice, to its three hundred inmates, more curious designs of mischief, from all parts of the world, than could probably be obtained in any other place in the State. The great superiority of these men consisted in their knowledge of the arts of counterfeiters; and before they left the Prison, and since they have been at large in society, they have probably contributed as much as any other individuals in this country to swell the number of convicts for this crime to the surprising proportion of one eighth and one tenth part of the whole.

**COUNTERFEITING COIN.**—The moulds employed in this business, and coin so neatly made as to escape the notice of an ordinary observer, have been found, according to the testimony of the clerk, in the Prison at Charlestown. The clerk was so obliging as to furnish to the Secretary of this Society a specimen of the coin, and he sought among the rubbish in the store room for some of the moulds, which he said had been lying there, but did not find them. This is small coin, and neither so heavy nor so bright as silver; nor does it ring so well; but it would pass in the hurry of business for small change.

The receipt and particular directions for making it might probably be obtained where it was made. If this could not be done now, there are men in society, who have been in the Prison, who can furnish the information, and who, when they were in Prison, had every facility to communicate it to convicts from all parts of the State. It was probably the desire to obtain this and similar information, which, in one instance at least, induced a young criminal, whose sentence was

\* The credit of making these discoveries was given at the time to the Hon. WILLIAM C. JARVIS, one of the Directors.

a fine of \$ 500, or imprisonment in the State Prison, to refuse his brother the privilege which he sought of paying the fine, because, as he said, he wished to go to Prison to learn some things, which he could learn nowhere else.

**THE ART OF PICKING LOCKS.**—A young convict from the country has to learn, in a few days after he has joined his tutors in wickedness, that a lock and key are no more to be considered as security against thieves. A convict from that Prison offered, if any man would give him the impression of a key hole on a piece of wax, to furnish a key in twenty-four hours which would unlock the door. No such impression was furnished for him, nor had he any favorable opportunity to examine the doors of the house in which he made the proposal, and yet he furnished a single key which unlocks eight doors in that house.

The clerk of the Prison states, that Marshal Prince, formerly of Boston, lost the key of his iron chest, and after trying in vain a great many keys, and a great many smiths to get it open, he carried it to the Prison at Charlestown, where it was opened before he had scarcely time to look about him.

Mr. Harris, the superintendent, has had in his possession a great variety of keys, and single keys with a great variety of variations, taken from the convicts, which would open the greater part of the stock locks to which they might be applied. In the general search of the Prison already mentioned, and frequently at other times, keys of this kind have been found. The principle of the key is peculiar; which gives it the name *skeleton key*. The pod of the key is very open, so that it may avoid the wards of the lock; and it is so made that it may be removed from the stem, and another one, either wider or deeper, inserted. Connected with one stem are often found 20 or 30 variations, so that, by taking out one and inserting another, almost any lock of common construction may be opened. On a convict, who was expecting soon to obtain a pardon, a complete set of these keys was found, with which he had furnished himself, either as a convenience in the pursuit of his ordinary business, or as the means of getting access to his neighbor's wealth. This convict is since discharged on condition that he would leave the country; and it is understood that he is now in South America: a precious gift to these new Republics!

The art of making this key is not only understood, but the art of so altering small keys, that a small parcel of them will open a vast majority of all the trunks, chests, drawers, desks, bureaus, in a large city. The success in this art is so certain, that a merchant, living in State street, Boston, testifies that the large building of many apartments, in which he has a counting room, was opened within four months three times, and every door, desk, and drawer in it unlocked, by thieves, and the papers scattered in all directions.

Whether the Prison in Charlestown contributes at all to the accomplishment of these midnight robbers, may be inferred not only from facts already stated, but by an examination of the records of the Prison; by which it appears, that a great number of convicts, who have been several times in this Prison, were arrested and condemned for their first offence in the country; but, soon after their discharge, they

were detected in the perpetration of villany in Boston. In regard to Henry Wood, from Acton, who was five times committed, all the convictions except the first were in Boston. John Williams, from the West Indies, who has been four times committed, was convicted each time in Boston or Cambridge. Charles Adams, four times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. Betty Cook, five times committed, all her convictions in Boston. James Chipman, from Cape Ann, five times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. This is but a specimen from the records of the Prison of the sufferings in Boston, and of the depredations upon its citizens from the Prison at Charlestown.

**PICKING POCKETS.**—This is an art, too, taught in Penitentiaries, which has its appropriate instruments, its technical terms, its successful mode of operation, all easily learned by apt scholars from good teachers. The instruments are forceps, to insert in long and narrow pockets, and an extremely thin, keen knife, to cut through coats and pockets without moving them. The technical terms apply to the watch and pocket book, the pantaloons and waistcoat, the person who is to take the pocket book or watch, and the person who is to detain the gentleman from whom it is to be taken. The mode of operation is learned by practice in Prison, where the convicts steal from each other, and where they practise the art by way of experiment merely, and where instances have occurred of success in stealing the pocket books of visitors. Three instances of this kind, at least, have occurred at Charlestown; one on a man who went into the yard to sell fish to the Commissary, and two others. The testimony concerning these three men was furnished by the clerk, and that concerning the instruments, language, and mode of operation, by men whose testimony in regard to this thing has been of great service to the community.

**7. Unnatural Crime.**—There is evidence from directors, keepers, and convicts, of the existence, to a melancholy degree, of this abomination in Prisons. It has been said by the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, who has bestowed great labor in the examination of testimony on this part of the subject, and who, with great magnanimity, assumed the responsibility of stating the results of this examination, that “a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike destitute of moral sentiment, and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degradation. Better even that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin.”

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, also, having devoted much time to a patient examination of the evidence on this part of the subject, say, “that in some of our Penitentiaries, if not all, in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime of sodomy has been perpetrated, in numerous instances, with entire shamelessness and notoriety.” “If that unnatural crime is ever perpetrated, we should look for its commission among men shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long imprisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers from four to thirty-two persons,

locked together in cells which are not subject to official inspection.”

A letter has been prepared on this subject, and sent as a circular to men in authority, with the expectation of rousing their indignation and strength, till Prisons shall be so constructed and managed, that this foul abuse can no longer exist in them. The detail of testimony in this letter is too horrible to be exhibited more publicly.

8. *Combinations against Society*.—An accomplished foreigner, a few years since, came to this country through Canada, and was arrested in the vicinity of New York for passing counterfeit money. He was condemned to the New Jersey Prison, at Lamberton, where he formed an acquaintance with a young convict, from whom he received information, that a family, living in a very retired situation, about four miles from Newark, was wealthy, and always had money on hand. Immediately after he was discharged from Prison, he went, in company with an Irishman, to the place described. He was dressed like a gentleman, and, when he came to the house, he found the man and his hired servant at home. He stated his name, residence, and object in calling, which was to borrow money on good security. The honest citizen, either suspecting the stranger, or choosing to loan money to an acquaintance, stated that he had no money to loan him. After viewing the premises carefully, he left the house, and concealed himself in a thicket not far distant, till the man and his hired servant had gone some distance from home. As soon as he thought it safe to return, he entered the house, seized the wife, who was the only person there, filled her mouth, so that she could make no noise, bound her arms, beat her head till she was senseless, rifled the chest, found between three and four hundred dollars, and made his escape. About six months after, he was arrested in New York, recognised by the woman on whom the violence was committed, and condemned to the Prison at Lamberton a second time, for 11 years. He is now in that Prison, and appears like a prince among the prisoners, to whom he may give, or from whom he may receive, information as the basis of future proceedings.

A similar case is mentioned in the following manner, by a person who was acquainted with the circumstances. Concerning this case, the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature state, that “they were informed, by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no doubt that the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison.” A convict confined in Prison was acquainted very particularly in Stoneham, and to the immense stock of good chances for villany, which are known in that place, he contributed as one item of his share, that the family of Gould lived rather retired, had about one thousand dollars in cash by them, and such other information as the case required. Four prisoners, discharged nearly at the same time, robbed and murdered said Gould. More than a dozen stanch prisoners knew of the deed which had been contemplated, and could name every individual concerned. Two of the wretches were apprehended; Daniels hung himself in Prison, and Phillips, after one or two trials, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The next morning after this murder, the clerk of the Prison said, within hearing of one of the convicts,

"Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was murdered last night." The convict replied immediately, I know who murdered him, for I heard such a prisoner say, before he was discharged, "a dead dog can't bark."

9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children.*—The following table shows the proportion, in different Prisons, under 21 years of age.

	<i>Whole No.</i>	<i>No. under 21 years.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
In Maine,	116	22	1 to 5
" New Hampshire,	253	47	1 to 5
" Vermont,	534	75	1 to 7
At Auburn, whole term,	997	148	1 to 6
In Richmond, Vir.	201	30	1 to 7

From the above table it appears, that the proportion of those committed to Prison under 21 years of age, in all the prisons mentioned, is one-seventh part at least, and in some much more. It is sufficiently apparent, from the disclosure of the vices existing in Prisons, how great is the evil of bringing so great a proportion of young offenders within the corrupting influence of this wretched community. About three hundred youth are continually in a course of education in these high schools of iniquity.

The evil is not only apparent from the great proportion under 21 years of age, but from the tender years of a considerable proportion of this number. Children have been found in some of our Prisons under twelve years of age, who have been many months, and some of them more than a year, intimately associated with the most profligate and vile of the human race. The loathsome skin, the distorted features, the unnatural eyes of some of these boys, indicate, with a clearness not to be misapprehended, the existence of unutterable abominations, which it were better for the world if they had been foreseen and avoided. The greatness of the evil, if there is no injustice and criminality in it, of placing a child, and confining him there with strong bolts and bars, among a den of thieves, where he may be subject to any violence, and not be permitted to enter a complaint without the hazard of his life, has surely not been sufficiently contemplated. A case has been disclosed, as an illustration of this remark, which would be sufficient, if there was no other, to excite the sympathy of the world. But when we remember, that hundreds have been, and are now continually exposed to the same treatment, in these places of darkness, without the possibility of having even their complaint reach the ears of any except those who would rather put them to death than have their own guilt exposed, it presents an argument in favor of houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, which we are confident will not be unheeded.

10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics.*—According to the last census, there were thirty lunatics in JAIL, in the State of New York. The lunatic mentioned, in the last Report of this Society, as having been seen in a wretched condition in one of the Prisons in the State of New York, is since dead, and a coroner's inquest held over his body declares, that his death was in consequence of sufferings he endured in Prison from cold and nakedness.

The instance has occurred in which a young clergyman, who was educated at one of our most respectable Theological Seminaries, be-



came deranged, and was found, by his friends, imprisoned in Bridewell, New York, in the common receptacle, hereafter described, of misfortune, disease, and guilt. As soon as the keeper knew who his friends were, information concerning him was communicated, and as soon as his friends knew that he was there, they procured his release.

In Massachusetts, by an examination made with care, about thirty lunatics have been found in Prison. In one Prison were found three; in another, five; in another, six; and in another, ten. It is a source of great complaint, with the sheriffs and jailers, that they must receive such persons; because they have no suitable accommodations for them. Of those last mentioned, one was found in an apartment in which he had been nine years. He had a wreath of rags round his body, and another round his neck. This was all his clothing. He had no bed, chair, or bench. Two or three rough plank were strowed around the room: a heap of filthy straw, like the nest of swine, was in the corner. He had built a bird's nest of mud in the iron grate of his den. Connected with his wretched apartment was a dark dungeon, having no orifice for the admission of light, heat, or air, except the iron door, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, opening into it from his Prison. The wretched lunatic was indulging some delusive expectations of being soon released from this wretched abode.

The other lunatics in the same Prison were scattered about, in different apartments, with thieves and murderers, and persons under arrest, but not yet convicted of guilt. In this Prison it would seem difficult, with the same number of apartments, and the same number and variety of offenders and offences, to make a more indiscriminate and improper distribution.

In the Prison of five lunatics, they were confined in separate cells, which were almost dark dungeons. It was difficult, after the door was open, to see them distinctly. The ventilation was so incomplete, that more than one person on entering them has found the air so fetid as to produce nausea, and almost vomiting. The old straw on which they were laid, and their filthy garments, were such as to make their insanity more hopeless; and at one time it was not considered within the province of the physician's department to examine particularly the condition of the lunatics. In these circumstances, any improvement of their minds could hardly be expected. Instead of having three out of four restored to reason, as is the fact in some of the favored Lunatic Asylums, it is to be feared that, in these circumstances, some, who might otherwise be restored, would become incurable, and that others might lose their lives, to say nothing of present suffering.

In the Prison, in which were six lunatics, their condition was less wretched; but they were sometimes an annoyance, and sometimes a sport to the convicts; and even the apartment, in which the females were confined, opened into the yard of the men, and there was an injurious interchange of obscenity and profaneness between them, which was not restrained by the presence of the keeper.

In the Prison, or House of Correction, so called, in which were ten lunatics, two were found, about seventy years of age, a male and female, in the same apartment of an upper story. The female was

lying on a heap of straw, under a broken window. The snow, in a severe storm, was beating through the window, and lay upon the straw around her withered body, which was partially covered with a few filthy and tattered garments. The man was lying in a corner of the room in a similar situation, except that he was less exposed to the storm. The former had been in this apartment six, and the latter twenty-one years. Such are the minutes taken from the keeper's testimony, in February, 1827.

Another lunatic, in the same Prison, was found in a plank apartment of the first story, where he had been eight years. During this time, he had never left the room but twice. The door of this apartment had not been opened in eighteen months. The food was furnished through a small orifice in the door. The room was warmed by no fire; and still the woman of the house said he "had never froze." As he was seen through the orifice in the door, the first question was, is that a human being? The hair was gone from one side of his head, and his eyes were like balls of fire.

In the cellar of the same Prison were five lunatics. The windows of this cellar were no defence against the storm, and, as might be supposed, the woman of the house said, "*we have a sight to do to keep them from freezing.*" There was no fire in this cellar, which could be felt by four of the lunatics. One of the five had a little fire of turf in an apartment of the cellar by herself. She was, however, infuriated if any other came near her. This woman was committed to this cellar seventeen years ago.

The whole cellar is 55 by 33 feet, and in it are five apartments, besides the space between them and the one already described. These apartments are about 6 feet by 8. They are made of coarse plank, and have an orifice in the door for the admission of light and air, about 6 inches by 4. The darkness was such, in two of these apartments, that nothing could be seen by looking through the orifice in the door. At the same time there was a poor lunatic in each. A man, who has grown old, was committed to one of them in 1810, and had lived in it seventeen years. The cracks of the door, as we opened it, were stuffed with hay or grass on the inside, to secure it against the cold. When the door was opened, and we entered the dungeon, he could be indistinctly seen in his cold and filthy bed. He said, however, that he was not sick or uncomfortable, and he appeared cheerful.

An emaciated female was found in a similar apartment, in the dark, without fire, almost without covering, where she had been nearly two years.

A colored woman in another, in which she had been six years; and a miserable man in another, in which he had been four years.

Amidst all this wretchedness, it was some consolation to learn, that sickness and death had been rare: a fact almost as incredible as the testimony of the senses concerning the various scenes already described.

Besides the lunatics here mentioned, others have been found in Jail, in different parts of the country, and considerable effort has been made to obtain data from which to ascertain the whole number of lunatics in Jail in the United States: by which it appears, that the number, in all probability, exceeds THREE HUNDRED.

11. *Mortality in the Prisons in New York and Philadelphia.*—In the State Prison, in New York city, the average number of convicts for nineteen years, from 1805 to 1823, inclusive, was 520; the average number of deaths 28, i. e. 1 to 18, or 6 per cent.

In the Penitentiary, at Bellevue, on the East River, near New York, a fatal jail fever has raged twice within three years. This has been introduced from Bridewell, where the patients, before they were removed, were suffered to remain in a room with a large number of other convicts who were committed for trial. This wretched apartment in Bridewell is the common receptacle of all the males who are committed to that Prison, and has contained at one time, in a common mass of drunkenness, lasciviousness, obscenity, madness, filth, lunacy, and fever, 90 persons. Whether the jail fever was begotten in this common mass of putrefaction, or whether it was introduced from the city, is a point concerning which there is some difference of opinion. That Bridewell, however, is a public nuisance, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in a city which is, in many respects, the pride of our country, is a declaration often heard from the respectable citizens, and, as such, was presented many years since by a Grand Jury: and still there it is. In the fever which was introduced to this Penitentiary from Bridewell, two years since, the keeper of the Penitentiary, and Mr. BELDEN, an invaluable teacher in the Lancasterian school, connected with the Alms House, lost their lives. Mr. Belden fell a sacrifice to his voluntary and humane attentions to the sick in Prison. It was no part of his official duty to visit them, or to go near them; but his noble Christian feeling carried him, as an angel of mercy, to administer to their necessities, and the sequel we have already learnt. It is believed that a physician, also, at the same time lost his life.

In the sickness of the present season, introduced to the same establishment in the same manner from Bridewell, one of the physicians was dangerously sick in March; but it is not known to us whether he died. If it is proper to arrest men, of whom many are discharged from Bridewell without being found guilty, and thrust them into a common receptacle of filth, where they are exposed to the dreadful contagion of a jail fever; it is to be hoped, that the sickness and death of valuable public officers will cause Bridewell to be removed; so that it shall no longer remain a pest house. When the Secretary of this Society visited Bridewell, this season, he was told it would not be safe to risk his life, even for a few moments, in the room in which most of the persons committed were immediately confined by twenties.

The number of persons committed, annually, to this wretched Prison, was stated in a public meeting, by a gentleman who was formerly the Mayor of the city, to be about 2000: of whom, the same gentleman stated, about three fourths were found not guilty, and discharged. The Prison, concerning which these facts are stated, is in sight of most of the offices of benevolence and justice in the city of New York. We wish all benevolent institutions a hundred fold greater prosperity than they ever enjoyed, and we rejoice in the powerful combinations, which have been formed in this country to promote them; for, besides the good which they will accomplish, it

indicates a public mind which will not disregard, after it is seen, so great a nuisance, such an utter abomination as Bridewell.

In the Old County Prison, in Philadelphia, it is stated, that the deaths the last year in the female department were about 13 per cent.; that boys had been confined in the hospital, diseased in a dreadful manner from a cause which may not be named; and, if the testimony of the keepers is to be believed, some lives have been lost in this Prison from the same cause. The average number of deaths in the Prison in Philadelphia, for six years, has been more than 36 out of 600—or more than 6 per cent. We have no heart for comment on these facts. We need only show that there is no necessity for such disease and dreadful mortality in Prisons.

In the Maine Prison, as late as August last, there had not been a death from a natural cause since the Prison was organized, though the average number of convicts exceeded 50, and the Prison had been organized nearly three years.

In the Vermont Prison, there have been seven years, in which, while the average number of prisoners was 108, there were only six deaths.

In the Massachusetts Prison the deaths in nine years were only as 1 to 49, or about 2 per cent.

In the Youth's Prison, in New York city, there has not been one death from a natural cause since it was organized in January, 1825—though the number of inmates has been constantly increasing, till they are in number more than 160.

In the Prison at Auburn, during the year from December 1823 to December 1824, the number of convicts being, at the commencement of this period, 310, and at the close 346, the deaths were only two. In six years, from 1817 to December 1823, the number of convicts exceeding, during each of the last three years, 310, the whole number of deaths was thirty. The Commissioners, in their last report, state, that a distinguished and venerable physician, from a neighboring State, visited the hospital with them, and saw all the prisoners from the shops pass in review before them, and then declared, without any reserve, that their health exceeded that of the country at large.

In the New Jersey Prison, the deaths in twenty-seven years, the average number of convicts being 70, was thirty-two, or less than 2 per cent.

12. *Causes of Crime; viz. Intemperance, Counterfeit Money, and Character of the Colored Population.*

INTEMPERANCE.—The superintendent of the Alms House and Penitentiary in New York, expresses an opinion, that nine tenths who are brought to that establishment are brought there in consequence of intemperance.

The keeper of the Jail and House of Correction in Boston, expresses an opinion, that three fourths who are brought to that place, are brought there in consequence of the same vice.

The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York, say, this may be considered the most productive source of human wretchedness, in all its complicated forms.

It has been computed, recently, that the number of drunkards in

the United States is one hundred thousand, and the number of deaths, annually, ten thousand.

The following list of subjects from one of our Prisons will give a dreadful specimen of the iron teeth and jaws of this hundred-headed monster. It exhibits the name, time of commitment, time of discharge, time at liberty, of a select number of subjects, who were all committed to the House of Correction, in Boston, in every instance for intemperance. It is presented only as a specimen from the records.

#### MALES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>
H. A.	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	5 mo.	W. H.	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	17 mo.
	Sept. 1825.	Mar. 1826.	24 hours.		Feb. 1827.		
	Mar. 1826.	April, 1826.	4 mo.	J. T.	Jan. 1824.	Feb. 1824.	11 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	2 days.		Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	11 mo.
	Feb. 1827.	April, 1827.			Feb. 1826.	Feb. 1826.	4 mo.
P. C.	Jan. 1824.	May, 1824.	53 days.		June, 1826.	Dec. 1826.	1 mo.
	June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	123 days.		Jan. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	
	May, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	1 day.	J. P.	Nov. 1823.	Dec. 1823.	44 days.
	Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	8 mo.		Jan. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.
	Jan. 1827.				Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	20 days.
G. C.	Feb. 1824.	May, 1824.	20 mo.		Feb. 1825.	May, 1825.	114 days.
	Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	9 days.		July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	19 days.
	June, 1826.	July, 1826.	6 mo.		Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	6 mo.
	Jan. 1827.				Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
P. C.	May, 1824.	June, 1824.	38 days.	S. S.	Dec. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	6 mo.
	Aug. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	14 mo.		July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	15 days.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1825.	22 mo.		Nov. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	70 days.
	April, 1827.				Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 days.
R. L.	Oct. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	88 days.		May, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	4 days.
	Jan. 1825.	Jan. 1825.	21 days.		Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
	Feb. 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.	R. W.	Aug. 1825.	Sept. 1825.	5 days.
	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.		Sept. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	72 days.
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	1 day.		April, 1826.	Oct. 1826.	27 days.
	April, 1826.	July, 1826.	3 days.		Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	17 days.	M. G.	Dec. 1826.	Jan. 1827.	2 mo.
	Aug. 1826.				April, 1827.		
I. M.	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	2 mo.	P. N.	Aug. 1825.	Feb. 1825.	32 days.
	Oct. 1826.	Nov. 1826.	4 days.		April, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	27 days.
	Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	45 days.		Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
	May, 1827.			T. P.	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	2 mo.
W. D.	Nov. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	5 days.		Feb. 1825.	April, 1826.	
	Jan. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	11 mo.		Sept. 1826.		
	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	2 yrs.	D. L.	May, 1824.	Aug. 1824.	10 days.
	April, 1827.				Aug. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 mo.
H. S.	Dec. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	18 mo.		July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.
	July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	13 days.		Jan. 1826.	Mar. 1826.	
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	6 mo.		Feb. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	
	Oct. 1826.						

#### FEMALES.

C. W.	July, 1824.	Jan. 1825.	4 mo.		June, 1825.	July, 1825.	6 mo.
	June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	7 mo.		Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	July, 1826.	Jan. 1827.	4 mo.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	19 days.
	May, 1827.				April, 1827.		
M. S.	Feb. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.	M. S.	May, 1824.	Sept. 1824.	33 days.
	Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	5 mo.		Nov. 1824.	Feb. 1825.	7 mo.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>At liberty.</i>
	Sept. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	14 days.		June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	2 mo.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1826.	50 days.		Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	2 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	51 days.		Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	34 days.
	April, 1827.				April, 1827.		
O. B.	Sept. 1825.	Sept. 1826.	5 days.	A. H.	May, 1824.	Nov. 1824.	16 days.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	49 days.		Nov. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	3 mo.
	May, 1827.				Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	16 days.
M. R.	Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	9 mo.		Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	50 days.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	11 days.
	April, 1827.				April, 1827.		
S. G.	June, 1824.	July, 1824.	3 mo.	E. A.	Sept. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 days.
	Oct. 1825.	April, 1826.	8 mo.		Nov. 1824.	May, 1825.	36 days.
	Dec. 1826.				June, 1825.	July, 1825.	2 mo.
M. C.	Dec. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	10 days.		Oct. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	2 mo.
	April, 1824.	May, 1825.	1 mo.		Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	13 days.
	June, 1825.	Oct. 1825.	6 mo.		Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	41 days.
	April, 1826.	Sept. 1826.	42 days.		May, 1827.		
	Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	17 days.	G. W.	Sept. 1823.	Oct. 1823.	5 mo.
	May, 1827.				Mar. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	3 mo.
A. L.	Sept. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	2 days.		June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	6 mo.
	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	34 days.		May, 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.
	Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	33 days.		Oct. 1825.	Feb. 1826.	14 mo.
					May, 1827.		

**COUNTERFEIT MONEY.**—We have procured the names of a great number of individuals, in different parts of the United States, who are engaged in this traffic.

We have ascertained, also, the great fountain from which it is issued; the rate for which it is sold; and the various arts used to draw innocent men into the business.

We have a list of 237 different kinds of counterfeit notes of the banks of 18 different States, and Canada. 37 in New York city; 43 in other parts of the State of New York; 22 in New Jersey; 25 in Connecticut; 17 in Rhode Island; 14 in Massachusetts; 11 in New Hampshire; 26 in Pennsylvania; 10 in the District of Columbia; 12 in Virginia; 11 in North Carolina; 10 in Georgia; and 45 in other parts of the country.\*

\* *Canfield's List of altered, counterfeit, and spurious Bank Notes.*

**MAINE.**—*Kennebec Bank*, 5's, dated May 1, 1818, letter C, poorly done.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—*Cheshire Bank*, 5's, dated November 6, 1820.—*Concord Bank*, 2's, dated July 1, 1820.—*Coos Bank*, 3's and 5's.—*Exeter Bank*, 5's.—*Grafton Bank*, 3's and 10's.—*Portsmouth Bank*, 1's, old emission.—*Union Bank*, 4's and 5's.

**VERMONT.**—*Burlington Bank*, 1's altered to 10's.—*Windsor Bank*, 1's altered to 3's.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—*Agricultural Bank at Pittsfield*, 5's, letter A, payable to H. Burr, January 1, 1819.—*Berkshire Bank at Pittsfield*, 10's, August 15, 1806, payable to E. Arden.—*Bedford Commercial Bank*, 1's. 2's, dated September 7, 1820. 5's and 10's.—*Boston Bank*, 5's, payable to N. Bond, dated September 24, 1824.—*Concord Bank*, 1's, payable to Roger Vose, letter A, July 1, 1820. 10's.—1819.—*Farmers' Exchange Bank at Gloucester*, 5's, July 6, 1808, payable to J. Russell, letter C, and January 4, 1808, letter H, payable to J. Russell.—*Hampshire Bank at Northampton*, 1's, September 4, 1818. 1's, 2's and 5's.—*Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Boston*, 2's, of old emission.—*Phoenix Bank, Nantucket*, 3's, letter B, dated 1st, 2d Mo. 1823. 3's, letter B, of 2d Mo. 1823, pay T. Jefferson.—*Suffolk Bank of Boston*, 5's, dated May 3, 1809; Parker, Cashier; Francis, President. 5's, letter C, dated September 22, 1818. 5's, dated May 1, and 3, 1818 and 1820. 10's, dated April 9, 1821.—*Union Bank of Boston*, 5's, May 13, 1823, payable to N. Emmons. 5's.—*Worcester Bank*, 2's and 3's.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—*Bank of Kent*, 3's, letter A, dated April 1, 1819.—*Commercial Bank at Bristol*, 10's.—*Central Bank at East Greenwich*, 2's.—*Cumberland Bank*, 2's, letter C, dated September 12, 1826.—*Exchange Bank at Providence*, 3's.—*Eagle Bank of Providence*, 3's,

We have already stated the proportion of convictions for this crime to several different prisons; in some 1 to 10, and in others 1 to 8.

We shall, in the sequel to the Report, show in what way the evil has been, to a great extent, prevented, in some of the States.

dated May 1, 1823, letter F. 3's, June 4, 1818, letter F, payable to James King.—*Franklin Bank at Chepachet*. 1's, letter B, dated October 1, 1821. 2's and 3's.—*Franklin Bank at Providence*, 5's, [there is no such bank].—*Landholder's Bank at South Kingston*, 2's, letter A, dated October 1, 1818. 2's, October 1, 1818, payable to R. Clarke, letter A. 3's, letter A, dated June 1, 1823. 5's, letter A, dated November 19, 1818.—*Manufacturers' Bank of N. Providence*, 3's, letter A, dated January 7, 1825.—*Merchants' Bank of Newport*, 2's, [spurious] letter A, dated May 1, 1824.—*Merchants' Bank of Providence*, 10's, letter A, dated May 29, 1818. 10's, 1819.—*N. E. Commercial Bank of Providence*, 1's.—*Pawtucket Bank*, 1's, letter A.—*Providence Bank at Westerly*, 5's.—*Rhode Island Union Bank*, 2's, letter F, dated 1 January, 1815.—*Roger Williams' Bank*, 1's, President and Cashier's names engraved.—*Smithfield Bank of R. I.*, 1's, November 15, 1821, payable to C. Earles. 2's.—*Warren Bank*, 1's, January 1, 1822, payable to Samuel Angell. 1's, vignette bad.—*Washingon Bank at Westerly*, 2's, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to B. Pomeroy, July 1, 1822. 3's, dated March 4th, and some 7th, 1821.

CONNECTICUT.—*Eagle Bank of New Haven*, 3's, letter C, December 1, 1818. 5's, letter D.—*Hartford Bank*, 3's, dated September 5, 1819; Fox, Cashier, Caldwell, President. 3's, letter B, payable to H. Hendricks, July 1, 1823. 3's, dated September 9, 1819; William M. Cobb, Cashier, J. Caldwell, President. 3's, dated January 1, 1820; H. Burr, Cashier, John Caldwell, President. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, dated 1 July, 1823. 10's, [spurious] payable to D. Watkinson, letter B, dated August 1, 1819, and January 1, 1824; Horace Burr, Cashier, and Nathaniel Terry, President.—*Middletown Bank*, 10's, payable at Mechanics' Bank in New York, dated May 1, 1817. 10's, May 1, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York.—*Mechanics' Bank, New Haven*, 5's, letter C, payable to S. F. Lambert, October 3, 1825.—*New Haven Bank*, 3's. 10's, payable at the City Bank of New York.—*New London Bank*, 2's, 1820, other marks same. 2's, letter A, November 1, 1821, Thatcher, Cashier; Dennison, President. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Perkins and J. Monson, letter C, November, 1821. 10's, [spurious], letter C, payable to J. Jones, July 7, 1823.—*Phenix Bank of Hartford*, 1's, dated March 1, 1818; George Beach, Cashier, N. Knox, President, engraved. 1's, dated August 1, 1821, letter A. 1's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821, letters A and O. 2's, January 1, 1818, letter D, well done. 3's, payable at Litchfield, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1819. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, letter B, July 1, 1823; Sigourney, President. 5's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821. 10's, letter D, 1 January, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York. 10's, letter B, No. 1822, dated 1 January, 1821. 10's, payable to S. Sloan, letter B, July 21, 1821. 20's, altered from a 1 of March 1, 1820, letter P.—*Stonington Bank*, 5's, letter A, payable to W. R. Palmer, November 4, 1822. 5's, dated November 4, 1822, vignette coarse and light.—*Union Bank of New London*, 1's, letter G, dated July 1, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Mennene, January 1, 1812, letter C. 5's, letter C, dated January 1, 1822.—*Windham County Bank*, 3's, letters C c, dated January 2, 1823. 5's, payable to G. Cobb, letter A, February 2, 1823.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*Bank of America*, 5's, payable to James Monroe, letter F, Sept. 1, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Howland, letter A, May 1, 1824.—*Bank of New York*, 1's, dated Aug. 1, 1819. 1's, old plates, payable to bearer, Dec. 1, 1819: none of this plate now in circulation. 2's, letters A and B, dated Dec. 1, 1819. 3's, old plate, payable to bearer: no notes of this plate now in circulation. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1820. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1825, payable to C. Stone or bearer. 10's, altered from 1's, letter B.—*City Bank*, 3's, letters A a, Nov. 1, 1819; very close imitation.—*Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*, 5's, altered from 1's.—*Franklin Bank*, 1's, payable to H. Astor, letter A, January 1, 1821. 2's, letter C, well executed. 3's, payable to D. Burs and Lafayette, letter D, October 20, 1819. 3's, October 20, 1819, payable to C. Rodgers, letter D. 3's, letter D, dated July 13, 1818. 5's, payable to William Underhill, letter C, November 25, 1823. 5's, payable to R. King, letter A, February 23, 1822.—*Manhattan Company*, 1's, June 1, 1821, letter L, pay bearer. 1's, letter J, January 1, 1822. 1's, dated February 11, 1824. 1's, letters I, dated June 1, 1822. 3's, very well executed, letter H, July 4, 1826. 3's, letter K, and some letter I, payable to William Bayard and J. McBride; closely imitated, dated May 1, 1825. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letters G g, June 1, 1823. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letter E, June 1, 1814.—*Mechanics' Bank*, 1's, dated November 1, 1823. 2's, January 1, 1814, letter H, payable to D. Mark. 2's, dated February 22, 1819. 3's, payable to J. Fleming, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, payable to H. C. De Rham, letter C, dated February 22, 1819. 5's, dated February 22, 1821. 5's, payable to F. Cooper, letter D, February 22, 1819. 10's, letter H, payable to De Witt Clinton, September 14, 1813, old plate. 10's, letter C, dated February 22, 1819.—*Merchants' Bank*, 1's, [spurious], dated May 1, 1824; E. Dudley, President, S. S. Clay, Cashier; [real] L. Catlin, President, Walter Mead, Cashier. 2's, letter B, signed Walter Mead, Cashier, Lynde Catlin, President, dated Nov. 1, 1823. [Observe in the bad notes the letter t, in the words "to pay the," is not crossed.] 2's, letter A, Sept. 4, 1824; Vroom,

**CHARACTER OF THE COLORED POPULATION.**—In the last Report, this subject was exhibited at considerable length. From a deep conviction of its importance, and an earnest desire to keep it ever before

Cashier, Watson, President; no such President. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, August 4, 1815. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, [just out.] 5's, payable to B. S. Colt, letter E, March 1, 1826.—*Phenix Bank*, 2's, letter C, No. 1513, dated August 20, 1822. 2's, letter C, No. 2319, dated November 25, 1822. 2's, letter C, November 25, 1822, payable to J. Robins. 10's, [spurious,] letter B, dated April 1, 1822, Ross, Cashier, Low, President. 10's, [spurious,] payable to J. Pinckney, dated May 1, 1822; E. Cuyler, Cashier, H. Slidell, President. 500's, payable to Rufus King, letter B, closely imitated.—*Union Bank*, 1's, letter H. 2's, payable to L. Cheeves, July 19, 1818. 2's, letter A. 3's, letter E, and some of letter F, payable to G. Howland, dated May 1, 1825, closely imitated. 5's, letter D, June 4, 1818, payable to J. Platt, signed Jno. Low, and Amasa Jackson.

**STATE OF NEW YORK.**—*Bank of Albany*, 5's, old plate, June 1, 1807, letter E, payable to J. Sunders.—*Bank of Auburn*, 5's, letter A, dated April 1, 1817, and October 3, 1817.—*Bank of Chenango*, 3's, payable to F. Mead, letter E, September, 1818. 3's, payable to D. Woods, January 4, 1819. 3's, payable to Truman Enos, letter D, September 4, 1821. 3's, payable to J. C. Yates, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, letter D, payable to E. Williams, May 2, 1825; Milner, President, Birdsall, Cashier. 3's, payable to T. Enos, September 4, 1821, letter D.—*Bank of Columbia at Hudson*, 5's.—*Bank of Geneva*, 1's, letter A, dated January 1, 1819. 1's, payable to H. Bogart, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to R. Troup, letter A, October 1, 1818. 2's, letter A, October 1, 1818; Rees, Cashier, Dwight, President. 5's, letter A, No. 1370, dated March 1, 1818. 10's, payable to R. Troup, dated August 1, 1823. 10's, August 1823, payable to R. Troup, letter A. 10's, payable to R. Troup, letter A, January 1, 1824.—*Bank of Newburgh*, 5's, payable to H. Miller, letter G, dated 4 January 1817; poorly done. 5's, payable to N. Paterson, letter G, August 1, 1817. 5's, dated September 9, 1819; Walworth, Cashier, Belknap, President.—*Bank of Orange County*, 2's, November 10, 1815, payable to E. Burrell, letter B. 2's, dated July 1, 1820, letters Bb, also 1's and 3's. 3's, letter C, November 10, 1818. 5's, letters Cc, January 1, 1820; others, C, November 10, 1815. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C, payable to N. Denton.—*Bank of Plattsburgh*, 5's, October 7, 1817, letter B, payable to S. Wells. 5's, October 16, 1817, letter A, payable to E. Platt.—*Bank of Troy*, 2's, letter Y, dated May 2, 1814, and August 7, 1814. 3's, letter Z, dated April 7, 1819 and 1821. 10's, letter T, and others, letter F. 10's, payable to Jesse Mott, letter X, dated January 3, 1812. 10's, B. Joslin, other marks same as paper.—*Branch Bank at Waterford*, 2's, letter A, dated September 6, 1823.—*Catskill Bank*, 2's, dated April 4th, letter A.—*Central Bank at Cherry Valley*, 1's, payable to P. Mayher, letter A, dated February 4, 1824. 1's, letter B, dated September 1, 1823. 1's, May 1, 1826, letter B. 3's, letter F, dated May 14, 1818. 3's, January 4, 1820, letter E, payable to D. Woods. 5's, letter E, January 8, 1819; Schermerhorn, Cashier, White, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Troy*, 1's, letter E.—*Jefferson County Bank*, 3's, dated June 4, 1824.—*Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany*, 2's, dated February 2, 1819; Olcott, Cashier, Knowler, President. 2's, dated November 1, 1819, letter X; Olcott, Cashier, Knowler, President. 3's, payable to C. E. Dudley, letter R, June 12, 1820.—*Middle District Bank*, 5's, letter B; A. G. Storm, President, D. Coolidge, Cashier.—*New York State Bank at Albany*, 2's, letter Q, dated May 1, 1819. 2's, letter O, dated July 1, 1817. Letters Tt, payable to R. J. Livingston, dated June 4, 1820. 5's, payable to R. Livingston, letter T, May 1, 1821; signature poorly done. 10's, letter O, dated Nov. 1 and 25, 1820.—*Ontario Bank*, 1's, payable at Utica, July 4, 1823, Aug. 4, 1815, letter B, payable to J. Parker. 2's, Feb. 1, 1820; other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to B. Johnson. 5's, payable to F. Chapin, letter F, February 1, 1820.—*Ontario Branch Bank at Utica*, 1's, letter B, May 1, 1820 and 1821. 1 1-2's, payable at Utica, letter A, May 1, 1820. 2's, No. 1563, letter C, dated February 1, 1820. 3's, letter B, dated February 1, 1820. 5's, Johnson, President, J. H. Lathrop, Cashier.—*Utica Bank*, 10's, payable to R. Brent, letter A, July 1, 1819.—*Washington and Warren Bank*, 1's, payable to A. Bell, letter A, August, 1824. 1's, 1824, other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to I. Corse, letters Bb, August 1, 1824.

**NEW JERSEY.**—*Bank of New Brunswick*, 3's, signed C. W. Dunham, Cashier, J. R. Raenburgh, President; payable to L. Dunham, March 6, 1817, letter A: no such plates. 3's, payable to J. Pool, letter A, February 1, 1822; well done.—*Commercial Bank at Perthamboy*, 3's, payable to W. Bruen. 3's, payable to John Bruen, letter A, dated May 12, 1823, and July 1, 1823; Whitehead, Cashier, Parker, President.—*Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company*, 1's altered to 10's; there is no steam-boat on the genuine 10's. 3's, letter A, dated April 25, 1826.—*Newark Banking and Insurance Company*, 1's, letter C, dated 22d September, 1818. 2's, letter C, dated January 9, 1822; Condit, President, Beach, Cashier.—*Paterson Bank*, 2's, letter C, May 1, 1819, payable to J. M. Reynolds. 2's, letter C, No. 421, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, letter B, payable to G. P. Harper, dated 1 April, 1818. 3's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824. 5's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824.—*State Bank at Camden*, 5's, payable to A. Gould, letter A, March 4, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Adams, letter B, dated January 7, 1822.—*State Bank at Elizabethtown*, 1's, payable to T. Salter, letter C, January 6, 1824.—*State Bank of Morris at Morristown*, 1's, dated January 1, 1818. 1's, letter C, January 1, 1820, payable to Jos. Cutter. 1's, dated January 1, 1820, letter C; no genuine of this date out. 3's, [spurious,] letter E. 3's, payable to S. Condit, dated June 1, 1820. 3's, letter F, dated Oc-



the public mind, till the remedy is applied, we present the following table, showing, in regard to several States, the whole population, the colored population, the whole number of convicts, the number of col-

tober 1, 1823. 3's, payable to Jos. Cutter, May 1, 1824, letter E.—*State Bank of Newark*, 1's, letter E, dated November 10, 1821. 1's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letters E e, dated November 10, 1821. 3's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letter F.—*State Bank at New Brunswick*, 3's, payable to L. Dunham, letter A, dated March 6, 1817. 5's, payable to C. Smith, letter D, September 12, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Bishop, letters D and E, February 12, 1821. 10's, altered from 1's, letter A, payable to J. Marsh. 10's, letters F and B, various dates.—*Sussex Bank at Newton*, 3's, letter D, July 4, 1818, payable to D. Ford. 3's, August 4, 1818; other marks same as paper. 3's, payable to D. Ford, letter D, dated March 1, 1822.—*Trenton Banking Company*, 1's, payable to T. Budd, letter C, September 22, 1818.—*Washington Bank at Hackensack*, [late *Weehauk*,] 1's altered to 10's.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bank of North America in Philadelphia*, 5's.—*Bank of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia*, 20's, payable to J. Jenks, letter G, dated January 1, 1815.—*Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Evans, letter C, April 7, 1819.—*Bank of Pittsburg*, 10's, October 17, 1815, letter C, payable to M. Andrews.—*Bridgeport Manufacturing Company*, 2's; [?] no such institution.—*Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, payable to T. Astley, letter B, March 4, 1819; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President. 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter C, January 8, 1824; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President.—*Easton Bank*, 2's, letter A, dated July 3, 1815. 10's, payable to J. Post, dated February 1, 1824, letter C.—*Farmers' Bank of Bucks County*, 5's. 10's, payable to F. Pincor, letter A, dated February 6, 1815. 10's, letter A, dated September 4 and 10, 1819.—*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pa.* 10's, payable to P. Soley, dated 9th March, 1824.—*Gerard's Bank in Philadelphia*, 10's, letter E, payable to P. Soley, dated 5 February, 1825. 50's, letter B.—*Gettysburgh Bank*, 5's, payable to J. Kerr, dated November 1, 1821, letters C and D.—*Harrisburg Bank*, 5's, May 14, 1819, letter D, payable to H. Alward. 5's, payable to J. Ross, letter C, November 3, 1820, Simpson, Cashier. 5's, payable to R. King, letter C, January 1, 1823.—*Montgomery County Bank*, 5's, letter B, dated July 2, 1825.—*New Salem Bank, Fayette County*, 3's.—*Philadelphia Bank*, 5's, payable to V. Wier, letter C, January 4, 1824. 5's, payable to S. Tice, letter C, June 4, 1824; Campbell, Cashier, Read, President. 10's, payable to J. James and R. Shade, letter C, dated September 7, 1819, and December 8, 1820, same officers. *Silver Lake Bank at Montrose*, 5's, [spurious,] payable at the Union Bank, New York.—*United States Bank*, 5's, letter A, dated September 7, 1819; Smith, Cashier, Cheeves, President. 5's, letter H, payable to J. Peale, Jr. dated September 7, 1819. 50's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817. 500's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817.—*Westmoreland Bank*, 3's.

DELAWARE.—*Bank of Delaware*, 3's, payable to J. Erskine, letter D, July 7, 1824, Worrell, Cashier. 5's, payable to S. Bush, letters U and V, September 9, 1821. 5's, payable to M. Livingston, May 5, 1824, letter F.—*Farmers' Bank at Dover*, 1's, letter B, March 3, 1823; Comegys, Cashier, Ridgely, President. 3's, payable to L. McLane, letter C, September 15, 1815.—*Wilmington and Brandywine Bank*, 3's, payable to J. Jones, June 26, 1814; Byrnes, Cashier, May, President. 20's, payable to C. Adams, letter B, dated July 4, 1823; Evan Thomas, Cashier, John Forbert, President.

MARYLAND.—*Annapolis Branch Bank*, 3's, John Pinckney, Cashier, H. H. Harwood, President.—*Easton Branch Bank*, 2's, payable to Ns. Hammond, letter B, April 1 and 3, 1818.—*Elkton Bank of Maryland*, 10's, payable to J. Sewall, letter A, July 4, 1821.—*Farmers' Bank of Maryland*, [Elkton Branch,] 5's, letter H, dated September 4, 1819.—*Franklin Bank of Baltimore*, 5's, same date; Jas. L. Hawkins, Cashier, P. Moore, President. 100's, dated 1st December, 1819, payable to A. Leskin.—*Hagerstown Bank*, 2's, payable to D. Sprigg, letter B, November 21, 1814.—*Marine Bank of Baltimore*, 1's. 2's, dated November 2, 1819, letter D; J. Beir, Cashier. 3's, dated September 5, 1819; J. Burr, Cashier, Wallworth, President. 5's, dated June 2, 1817, pay to J. Rogers. 5's, C, text hand, payable to M. Morris, dated April 4th, 1826; signed J. Bier, Cashier, and Hezekiah Waters, President.—*Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore*, 2's, letter A.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Bank of Alexandria*, 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter D, September 1, 1824.—*Bank of the Metropolis*, 3's, January 1, 1815; A. Kerr, Cashier, J. P. Van Ness, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Alexandria*, 5's, letter B, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay; Hoof, Cashier, Scott, President. 10's, letter D, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay.—*Corporation Bank of Georgetown*, 2's, dated November 27, 1824, and December 23, 1824.—*Union Bank of Georgetown*, 3's, payable to William Penn, December 1, 1818; English, Cashier, Bradley, President. 5's, payable to B. Stoddart, letter B, December 20, 1815.—*Patriotic Bank of Washington*, 100's.—*Treasury Notes*, 5's and 10's.

VIRGINIA.—*Bank of Virginia*, 10's, payable to P. Quarles, letter D, December 10, 1812; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated June 4, 1817. 10's, dated June 4, 1817; dot of the i in cashier's name omitted. 10's, payable at Richmond, to W. Bolling, letter B, dated February 23, 1819; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated April 2, 1825, payable to R. Gray. 20's, letter B, No. 593, payable to J. Clark; Dan-

ored convicts, proportion of convicts to the whole population, proportion of colored convicts.

	Whole Population.	Colored Population.	Whole No. of Convicts.	No. of Colored Convicts.	Proportion of Colored People.	Proportion of Colored Convicts.
Mass.	523,000	7,000	314	50	1 to 74	1 to 6
Conn.	275,000	8,000	117	39	1 to 34	1 to 3
N. York,	1,372,000	39,000	637	154	1 to 35	1 to 4
N. Jersey,	277,000	20,000	74	24	1 to 13	1 to 3
Penn.	1,049,000	30,000	474	165	1 to 34	1 to 3
OR,	<i>Proportion of the Population sent to Prison.</i>		<i>Proportion of the Colored Population sent to Prison.</i>			
In Massachusetts,	1 out of 1665		1 out of 140			
In Connecticut,	1 out of 2350		1 out of 205			
In New York,	1 out of 2153		1 out of 253			
In New Jersey,	1 out of 3743		1 out of 833			
In New York,	1 out of 2191		1 out of 181			

dridge, Cashier. Brockenbrough, President. 20's, dated March 25, 1822; [£ the words "Bank of Virginia," are placed in border on the right hand instead of the left; the word "Twenty" in the left, instead of the right.]—*Farmers' Bank of Virginia*, 100's, payable at Lynchburgh Branch, to William Radford, letters D and A, dated April 2, 1818; Hatcher, President. 100's, payable at Winchester Branch; Nichols, President, Hatcher, Cashier.—*Petersburgh Branch Bank*, 100's and 200's same, payable at Richmond.—*Richmond Bank*, 200's, payable to C. Graunt, dated April 2, 1825.—*Valley Bank*, 100's, payable in Romney, letter A, May 21, 1818.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—*Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington*, 10's, payable to G. B. R. Silby, letter C, November 3, 1814. 3's, payable to Samuel Craig, January 5, 1818; Potts, Cashier, Williams, President. 10's, payable to J. Smith, letter C, January 1, 1815. 50's, dated January 1, 1816.—*State Bank of North Carolina*, 1's, payable to James Collins, at the Edenton Branch. 2's, payable at Raleigh, to R. Smith, letter D, July 21, 1817; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 5's, payable to H. Collins, letter C, November 5, 1814; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 10's, payable to R. Potter, letter B, March 4, 1812; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 20's. [£ You may detect the 5's, 10's, and 20's of the State Bank, by observing, that on the right hand and on the top of the bills, there is a stamp of a die, with 5, 10, or 20, as the case may be, having around it 22 small circles or dots in the genuine, but the bad notes have but 20. They are generally filled up payable to H. Collins.]

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—*Bank of South Carolina*, 20's, no date, no name.—*Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston*, 5's; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 50's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 100's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier.—*South Carolina Bank at Charleston*, 10's, payable to R. Dever, dated 1824; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier. 100's, dated 1823; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier.—*Union Bank of Charleston*, 50's; [£ no such bills issued by this bank.]

**GEORGIA.**—*Planters' Bank, Georgia*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's, silky, white paper. 10's letter C, payable to J. Minis, dated Savannah, December 14, 1815; J. Marshall, Cashier, J. Bolton, President.—*State Bank of Georgia*, 20's, letter K, payable to S. Hall, dated Savannah, October 27, 1821, of the Graphic Company's plates.—*Bank of Augusta*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's.

**OHIO.**—*German Bank of Wooster*, 10's.—*Western Reserve Bank*, 2's, 5's and 10's.

**ALABAMA.**—100's, payable to W. Tate, letter C, December 20, 1820.

**LOUISIANA.**—*Bank of Louisiana*, 5's, 10's and 100's.—*Bank of New Orleans*, 50's, dated January, 1817; also 100's.

**CANADA.**—*Bank of Canada*, 1's and 5's.—*Canada Bank*, 5's, payable to S. Armour, June 11, 1823; M. Kenzie, President, R. Armour, Cashier.—*Bank of Montreal*, 1's, payable to J. Findley, March, 1825, letter H; Griffin, Cashier, Gerrard, President. 5's, letter C, October 2, 1825. 10's, payable to B. Holmes; Griffin, Cashier, Gray, President.—*Quebec Bank*, 10's.—*Upper Canada Bank*, 3's, 5's and 10's.

*Expense for the Support of Colored Convicts.*

In Massachusetts,	in 10 years,	\$ 17,734
In Connecticut,	in 15 years,	37,166
In New York,	in 27 years,	109,166
Total,		\$ 164,066

Such is the abstract of the information presented last year concerning the degraded character of the colored population. The returns from several Prisons show, that the white convicts are remaining nearly the same, or are diminishing, while the colored convicts are increasing. At the same time the white population is increasing in the northern States much faster than the colored population.

	<i>Whole No. of Convicts.</i>	<i>Colored Con- victs.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
In Massachusetts,	313	50	1 to 6
In New York,	381	101	1 to 4
In New Jersey,	67	33	1 to 2

13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*—It is a general fact, that the Prisons, in the Atlantic States south of the Potomac, are not visited at all by ministers or Christians. Of course they have no religious service on the Sabbath; no Sabbath school for the instruction of young convicts; and no attention from the philanthropist and Christian, to prevent abuses which may possibly exist in these miserable places. In all this district of country, it is not known that an association of benevolent individuals has ever been formed with reference to this subject.

In the District of Columbia, the miseries of its Prisons have become proverbial, and the real state of things has been withheld from the public prints, from regard to the character of the country.

In the Baltimore Jail, it does not require much time, unless its character is changed within two years, to perceive the effects of intoxicating liquors within its walls: an evil which could hardly be supposed to exist, if the Christian community in that city had been awake on the subject.

In Philadelphia, there still exists, on Walnut street, one of the most extensive and corrupt Prisons in this whole country. Its crowded night rooms; its undisciplined throng; its enormous expense; its dreadful mortality; its issues of highway robbers, incendiaries, and thieves, as proved by its recommitments, are believed not to be surpassed by any Prison in the United States. This state of things could not remain as it is, if the Christian community generally, in Philadelphia, had felt that interest in this subject, which has been felt by a few philanthropic individuals, through whose influence a most magnificent and costly Prison has been *partially* built. It is, however, to be greatly lamented, that this Prison will not probably be finished in less than five years: DURING WHICH TIME, AT THE PRESENT RATE OF MORTALITY, A NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EQUAL TO ONE HALF THE NUMBER NOW IN PRISON, WILL HAVE DIED. But more to be dreaded even than DEATH are the unutterable abominations, which are not of unfrequent recurrence in this Prison, and which cannot be prevented

while it shall continue to be occupied. Surely, if these things were known and felt by the Christian churches in that city, the work of reform would proceed more rapidly.

In New York, the miseries of Bridewell and the Penitentiary, in regard to jail fever and mortality, have been already described. But more to be lamented even than this is the contagion of sin, contracted in the indiscriminate mingling of two thousand persons annually, of all ages and degrees of guilt, in Bridewell. It is not to be supposed, that a public nuisance, which has been presented as such again and again by the grand jury, should remain till this time, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in New York, if the churches of Christ, and the ministers of the Gospel, had done their duty.

In Connecticut, the opinion has prevailed extensively, nearly twenty years, that Newgate was the best Prison in this country; and yet a very imperfect representation of its character within the last two years has produced a great change in public opinion. If it were necessary, much more might be written concerning this miserable place, under each of the following heads: its filth; its punishments; its hard and unprofitable labor; its enormous expense; its unsatisfactory accounts; its proportion of recommitments; its abuses and contaminating vices. We are, however, disposed to draw a veil over the whole, since a new Prison is built, and the convicts are soon to be removed to it. At the same time, it should serve as a beacon, to be held in lasting remembrance, of what a Prison may become, almost in the centre of a Christian State, merely because its true character is not understood; and as evidence of the importance of visiting and describing such places; for no sooner were the respectable citizens in different parts of the State truly informed on this subject, than a law was passed, with great unanimity, to abandon the place utterly, and build a new Prison.

In Massachusetts, nothing more need be said concerning the Prison at Charlestown;—we only refer to the description which has been given of the condition of the lunatics in the jails of this Commonwealth and how, we ask, can these things be explained; on any other supposition than that they have been unknown? That this is the reason is rendered probable by the fact, that, when there were rumors only of the existence of these evils in the Prisons of this Commonwealth, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the Legislature to examine the subject. That committee has visited nearly every jail and house of correction in the State, and prepared a report, accompanied with two bills, providing for such changes, in regard to the imprisonment of lunatics, and other evils, as the case requires. It remains to be seen, whether such evils will be suffered by the Legislature, after the facts are known.

### III. REMEDY FOR THE PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. *Good Officers :*
2. *Profitable Employment :*
3. *Solitary Confinement at Night :*
4. *Hard Labor by Day :*
5. *Means to prevent evil Communication :*
6. *Means of Instruction :*

7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :*
8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics :*
9. *Attention to Health :*
10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime :*
11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*

1. *Good Officers.*—*They should be temperate men.* It is injurious to see red faces in the government of Prisons ; for the convicts say, at once, these men indulge in a vice, which shows itself in their faces ; how do we know that we cannot tempt them to do other improper acts ; such as furnishing us prohibited articles, and thus enabling us to prosecute our designs of mischief here ; or letting us out to prey upon society, and immediately receiving us again to the Prison, as a place of protection ? If we cannot do this, we have no respect for them ; and, if they punish us, it may be because they are intoxicated. It is useless to attempt to do us any good, under the government of such men.

To prevent this evil, there ought to be no place of rendezvous, and no appointed time in the Prison for drinking spirituous liquors. This remark is applicable, particularly, to Penitentiaries. And in regard to county Prisons, there should be no tavern in the house of the keeper. The Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, finding this to be the fact in several counties of the Commonwealth, have reported a law forbidding it. If keepers of Prisons, in addition to all their other temptations, must be exposed to those of a tavern and a bar-room, the danger is, if they are temperate when they enter upon the duties of their office, they will be intemperate before they resign them. It is not to be concealed, that in some of our Penitentiaries are places of rendezvous for drinking ardent spirits ; very near to the gates of others are taverns, to which some of the keepers resort ; and in all are duties to be performed, which may make a temperate man feel the need of stimulating liquor. The keepers, therefore, should be men of inveterate sobriety.

*They should be men of unceasing vigilance.* The convicts are prone to idleness ; many of them never having been inured to habits of industry ; and they are cunning and deceitful, seeking places that they may spend their time in mischief. When, therefore, convicts may be found, in many places within the walls of a Penitentiary, removed from the presence and oversight of a keeper, it indicates great want of vigilance in the keepers. By a statement already made, it appears, that such facts are of common occurrence in several Penitentiaries. In others, the keepers are often found in considerable numbers in the guard-room, or lounging about the yard. There are some honorable exceptions to this remark ; where the vigilance of the keepers is scarcely surpassed by the never ceasing attention of teachers in Lancasterian schools. This is as it should be. Keepers must be vigilant, or Penitentiaries will remain schools of vice.

*They should be men of pure and chaste conversation.* If they are severe and passionate, or even petulant in their manner of speaking ; if they are profane and obscene ; if they revile religion, or even do not speak respectfully of it ; if they feel themselves at home, when conversing with convicts in perfect accordance with the taste and habits

of the convict; what is to be expected, but an amalgamation of officers and keepers in one corrupt mass? Some security may exist against so great an evil, by selecting men for this station of pure and chaste conversation, and dismissing those of an opposite character. It is painful to testify, that there are men, in several Penitentiaries at the present time, who are not an example in this respect worthy of imitation, and, more than this, who are confirming the habits of convicts in sin by their own ungodliness. This ought not to be. They ought to be men of pure and chaste conversation.

*They ought to be men who fear God.* What other security can be sufficient to restrain them from the temptations incident to their situation? Few men have greater temptations to fraud; few men have greater trials of their temper; few men become abusive and injurious with greater impunity; none have greater opportunities to learn the arts of mischief. What man, who does not fear God, ought to be placed in such a situation? It is devoutly to be desired, that men of this character should be found, in greater numbers, who will be willing to deny themselves some of the comforts of life for the good they may do in Prisons. They ought to remember, however, that their own principles should be very well established, before they expose themselves to the temptations of such places.

*They ought to possess great benevolence.* About three thousand of the greatest villains in our country are constantly in our Penitentiaries. They are placed under the immediate care of about two hundred individuals. The opportunity of usefulness, here enjoyed, is seen by what ELIZABETH FRY has done in Newgate, and what HOWARD has done in many Prisons. It is common to look upon these persons as more than mortal; while, in fact, they are persons of like passions with others. The great secret of their success appears to be, that they both LABORED MUCH, with great benevolence, in a department of human affairs, which most persons of the same spirit neglect altogether. This is undeniably the great reason why their success appears to the world to be so wonderful. The same powers might have been devoted to some other cause, with equal industry and perseverance, and the persons never have been heard of out of the circle of private friendship. These things are not said to detract from the immortal honors which belong to either; but to allure others of similar character to the same field of usefulness. If such persons could be found, not only to visit Prisons, but to become officers in them, incalculable good would be done. And is this too much to expect? Out of ten millions of inhabitants in this country, are there not a sufficient number, besides those already engaged, who have all the prudence, wisdom, self-denial, and benevolence necessary to qualify them for a most acceptable discharge of the duties of this station; and who not only possess the necessary qualifications, but the disposition, to enter a field of so great usefulness? The time, we believe, is approaching, when it will be more generally felt, that the station is one of great importance; and when persons of elevated character shall be made willing in greater numbers to accept the trust. When this is done, and our Prisons are furnished throughout with GOOD OFFICERS, then will much have been done towards making them, what they were designed to be, places of punishment, restraint, obedience, correction, and reforma-

tion ; and not what they have been, to a lamentable extent, seminaries of vice.

2. *Profitable Employment.*—This is more difficult, with bad officers, a bad location, and a great diversity of curious and difficult branches of business, than in other circumstances ; but in every Penitentiary, where hard labor is the business of the convicts, something must be radically wrong, if the Institution does not at least support itself. It has been done in Vermont, according to the statement of the superintendent, about five years, by weaving ; it has been done, and much more has been done in New Hampshire, a longer period, by hammering granite ; it has been much more than done in Massachusetts, three years, principally by hammering granite ; it has been more than done in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, principally by spinning, sewing, and knitting ; it remains, therefore, yet to be proved, that it cannot be done in other Penitentiaries.

The following table exhibits the net proceeds of several Prisons, after defraying every expense.

	<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Baltimore, Female Department.</i>
1822	\$ 192,50		
1823	263,82		\$ 227,63
1824	1,799,61	\$ 312,78	302,04
1825	5,340,57	9,151,37	
1826		8,819,17	

3. *Solitary Confinement at Night.*—Sufficient evidence was exhibited in the last Report, that there is no difference of opinion among well informed men on this subject.

Melancholy evidence was also exhibited of the crowded state of the night rooms in several Penitentiaries. “In New Hampshire and Vermont, from two to six are lodged in each room ; in Massachusetts, from four to sixteen ; in Connecticut, at Newgate, from fifteen to thirty-two ; in New York city, twelve ; in New Jersey, ten or twelve ; in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one ; in Maryland, from seven to ten ; in Virginia, from two to four.”

It is the principal object here to show the progressive improvement and the present state of our Prisons in this respect.

In the Maine Prison, the number of prisoners in August, 1826, was eighty-two ; the number of cells fifty ; in twenty-eight cells, one in each ; in twenty-two, two in each. In Vermont and New Hampshire there has been no change during the last year.

In Massachusetts the foundation of the new Prison, to contain three hundred cells, on the Auburn plan, is laid within the walls of the yard, at Charlestown, and the first story of cells is partly built.

In Connecticut, the new Prison at Weathersfield, on the Auburn plan, containing one hundred and thirty-six cells, is nearly finished, and will be ready for the reception of all the convicts from Newgate in September.

In New York city, at the Penitentiary, on the East River, the partition walls have been removed from a part of one wing of the building, and thirty-two cells on the Auburn plan constructed.

At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, two buildings have been erected, on the Auburn plan, one for boys, containing one hundred and thirty-two sleeping rooms, and one for girls, containing sixty-eight.

At Sing Sing, thirty miles above New York, on the east bank of the North River, two hundred and twenty-four cells are completed, on the same plan, in the building designed to contain, when finished, eight hundred.

At Auburn, the number of cells exceeds the number of prisoners more than one hundred.

In New Jersey, the prisoners have been all removed from that part of the building formerly occupied, where the night rooms were crowded, and confined in the south wing, in cells designed originally for solitary confinement; but so constructed, that the prisoners can have free communication with each other, subject to no inspection from the keepers. The number of prisoners is sixty-seven, and the number of cells but forty.

In Pennsylvania, the new Prison at Pittsburg, containing two hundred and fifty solitary cells, on a plan, the ground view of which will be exhibited in this Report, has been so far completed as to admit prisoners.

In Philadelphia, the new Prison, which is partly built, has, erected within its walls, three ranges of cells, containing one hundred and eight, not yet completed, on a plan differing from that adopted either at Pittsburg or Auburn, the ground view of which will be also exhibited.

In Maryland, the Governor recommended, in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the last session, the erection of a building, in the Baltimore Penitentiary, for the purpose of solitary confinement at night, and an appropriation was made for the purpose of thirty thousand dollars.

In the District of Columbia, not only the new Penitentiary, but the county Prisons in Washington and Alexandria, are to contain cells, on the Auburn plan, for solitary confinement at night: the Penitentiary is to contain one hundred and sixty.

In Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio, it is not known that any change has been made, during the last year, in the night rooms of the Penitentiaries.

It must be gratifying to every friend of humanity, and every enemy of systematic, combined, and desolating villany, to know that so much progress has been made towards providing in our Prisons suitable apartments for solitary confinement at night.

4. *Hard Labor by Day.*—Some of the reasons in favor of hard labor are the following: *it is productive; it is healthy; it teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison; it is reformatory; it is consonant with republican principles.*

*It is productive.* It has already been seen, that several Penitentiaries, in this way, more than support themselves; and the opinion has been expressed, that something is radically wrong in others, where the same is not done. This opinion is not expressed without the knowledge of a multitude of facts, besides those already stated, which leave our own minds as fully convinced on this subject, as the minds of the



**Commissioners of the Legislatures of Connecticut and New York.** The former say, in substance, that they have yet to learn, why a Penitentiary in Connecticut cannot support itself; and the latter, that "the Prison at Auburn, and every other State Prison, ought to defray its own expenses."

*It is healthy.* The London Medical Repository states, that the deaths, in the Prison at Metz, were diminished one half by the introduction of labor; and in the Prisons of France, generally, the mortality which, before the year 1819, had been in the Prisons of Paris, as well as in the provincial Prisons, one to twenty-three, had been diminished to one in thirty-three. This saving of life is attributed, chiefly, to one of the most beneficial measures of the Royal Society for the improvement of Prisons, viz. the introduction of labor.

In regard to our own country, it has been stated, that the mortality at Charlestown, Mass., at Auburn, N. Y., and at Lamberton, N. J., is about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the House of Refuge in New York city, less than one to fifty. In all these Prisons hard labor is the business of the convicts.

It is true, indeed, that the mortality in the State Prison in New York city, and in the old county Prison in Philadelphia, on Walnut-street, has been many years one to eighteen, or six per cent.; even greater than that of the Prisons in France, in their most sickly condition; but, when the examination shall be made (which ought soon to be made,) of the causes of this dreadful mortality, there is no reason to apprehend that it will be attributed to hard labor. Notwithstanding, therefore, what might possibly be represented as an exception, the general fact, that hard labor in Prisons is healthy, will be admitted.

*It teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison.* It is a part of the admirable system at Auburn, and out of seventy-nine convicts discharged from that Prison, from whom information has been received, fifty-two have returned to their families, and are industrious and respectable citizens. The evidence of this most delightful fact will be exhibited in detail, in the sequel of this Report.

*It is reformatory.* The fact just stated is proof of this, as well as of the proposition for which it was adduced.

*It is consonant with republican principles.* This is sufficiently apparent; because it has been introduced in all the United States where Penitentiaries have been established; nor is it known, that there is any prospect of its being abandoned, except in Pennsylvania. And it is a question not yet decided, whether it will be abandoned there. We may, therefore, consider the point sufficiently established, at least in this country generally, that hard labor, which is productive, and healthy, which teaches the convicts how they may support themselves, and is reformatory, which is consonant with republican principles, ought to be a part of the discipline of a Penitentiary.

5. *Means to prevent evil communication.*—*Solitary confinement at night; hard labor by day; vigilant inspection night and day; a place for every man, and every man in his place; using a token when any man leaves his place; the lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops; not permitting the men to face each other when their business will allow them all to face the same way; eating their food in the cells.*

*Solitary confinement at night.* If the Prison is properly constructed, evil communication can be prevented almost entirely, when the men are in the cells, which is ordinarily twelve hours in twenty-four. It is worthy of remark, however, that the solitary cells in the old Prisons in this country, with hardly an exception, are so constructed, that the convicts can communicate with each other from window to window, or from door to door, without detection. A Prison, therefore, constructed like that at Auburn, after the model of which so many of the new Prisons are building, with such facilities for inspection, that one sentinel can prevent communication between two hundred men, is great gain. With a building on this plan, and proper inspection while the men are in their cells, evil communication can be almost entirely prevented during the night. How shall it be prevented during the day?

*By productive labor.* It is much more difficult to prevent human beings from doing mischief, when they have nothing else to do, than when they are busily and usefully employed. This is a principle, in regard to man, of so universal application, that it is matter of congratulation and joy, that it is kept in view even in the management of Prisons. The busy hum of industry, breaking the stillness of the scene, as heard in the Prison at Auburn, is a striking contrast to the oaths and imprecations, the obscenity and pollution, the schemes of villany, and malignant soliloquies, which may be heard by the side of the solitary cells or gloomy dungeons in many Prisons, where labor has not been introduced, or in those States where a part of the penalty is solitary confinement day and night without labor. But with the aid of productive labor to prevent evil communication, something more is necessary; for in many Penitentiaries, where labor is introduced, there is still much evil communication. How shall this be prevented?

*By vigilant inspection day and night.* This is done most effectually, during the day, by assigning every officer a given number of men, for whose good conduct he is responsible. In the shops, he has his place of observation, where he may be always found during working hours. If he has occasion to leave the shop, he does not do it till some one is obtained to take his place during his absence. In this way, his eye, or the eye of his substitute, is constantly upon his men. When the men leave the shops to return to their cells, he walks by their side; and when they are brought again from the cells to the shops, he does the same. In this way, if one keeper has assigned to his care, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty men, he can, to a great extent, prevent evil communication during the day. And at night, if the Prison is properly constructed, one sentinel, by walking continually in moccasins, on the galleries, or in the area in front of the cells, may keep silence among a great number of prisoners. Thus, by vigilant inspection, day and night, evil communication is almost entirely prevented. In the accomplishment of this great object, the keeper will be much assisted by having

*A place for every man, and every man in his place.* A convict should have the same cell at night, the same place in the shops, and the same relative position in the column, while marching to and from the shops. Thus if there is any communication, except between those who are near each other, it is interrupted and difficult. The practical effect of

this rule will be understood by the following illustration. A convict from a Prison containing several hundred prisoners, where this rule is not observed, said he could ordinarily see and converse with any prisoner in the establishment in the course of a day. On the contrary, where the rule is observed, old comrades have been in the same Prison, passed through the same yard daily, and worked month after month in different shops connected with it, without ever having an opportunity to speak to one another, and each without knowing that the other was there. It is not perceived how order could be produced, and evil communication prevented to this extent, without having a place for every man, and every man in his place. But sometimes it is necessary for men to leave their places: to guard, therefore, against the danger of having several gone, at the same time, to a place of common resort, it is beneficial to use

*A token when any man leaves his place.* This may be a small piece of wood, or a ring, suspended in the centre of the shop. If this is gone, some one has taken it, and the others must remain where they are. The effect of this simple and good design, in preventing evil communication, is greater than would be readily believed by those who had never seen an illustration of it. A person, who had the care of forty or fifty convicts, had reduced to order a scene of confusion; so that the principal difficulty that remained was from the frequent escape of several, at the same time, to a place where they might be mischievous without detection. The evil was prevented with great ease, by using a token when any one left his place. Another important regulation to prevent evil communication is,

*The lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops.* This consists in forming all the men, under the care of each keeper, into a solid column, and requiring them to march off, at the same time, with a uniform step, in a solid body. The object is to prevent the prisoners, "when their cells are unlocked, from flocking confusedly into the yard, and, at the sound of the bell for meals, from moving like an undisciplined mob to the mess-room." This is generally an evil hour with prisoners; if any conspiracy or rebellion is under consideration, it is then communicated. In the mode proposed, it is a time of as much order and silence as any other during the day. It is, in fact, a peculiarly favorable time to see the order and regularity produced in Prison by salutary discipline; and if any one hour were to be selected, while the prisoners are awake, in which they do nothing and attempt nothing of an improper character, probably no hour could be found more free from guilt than this. Another regulation of considerable importance in preventing evil communication is,

*Not letting the convicts face each other when their business will permit them to face the same way.* This rule may be adopted in shops, for shoemakers, tailors, and weavers: also, among female convicts, when employed in sewing, knitting, and spinning: and on the Sabbath, when assembled in the chapel. In this way, the language of signs, whether by the hands or features, is prevented; for the signs signify nothing if they are not seen. Now if the king of counterfeiters, or a prince in any department of wickedness, can be placed in the end of a long shop, and be permitted to sit with his face towards the convicts, and have them all facing him, he will be very happy in the opportu-

nity of communicating ideas by the language of signs ; but, turning his back to the convicts, and his face to the wall, he will feel differently. The principle, therefore, of not permitting the convicts to face each other, when their business will permit them to face the same way, is believed to be one of considerable importance. The only regulation remaining to be mentioned to prevent evil communication is,

*Eating their food in the cells.* This removes, at once, all temptations to mischief in a common hall. This regulation has been adopted at Sing Sing, and will probably be adopted in Massachusetts.

By observing these rules, evil communication may be in a great degree prevented, even where the men work in the same apartment.

There is another mode, which we do not approve, to prevent evil communication, which renders many of the above regulations unnecessary ; viz.

*Solitary confinement day and night.* On this subject, there is great interest excited, at the present time, in America and in Europe. It will be our object to present such facts as are known to us concerning experiments already made in this country.

In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation about three years, a large number of the convicts have been sentenced to six months solitary confinement day and night, and to a period of time afterwards of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day. A considerable number more have been sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for the whole term of their imprisonment. This Prison is under the management of a gentleman, who has been a member of the Senate, in the State of Maine, and who is, also, a skilful physician. He has, therefore, been entrusted with discretionary power, by the Executive, to remove the men from the cells to the hospital, when their health and life required it. The former Governor of the State informed the Secretary of this Society, that it would not have been thought safe to inflict sentences of so long continuance in solitary confinement, if great confidence had not been placed in the discretion of the superintendent. The judges, however, and the Executive, when the Prison was built, were strongly in favor of solitary confinement day and night, and they wished to make a fair experiment. What, then, is the testimony of the superintendent of this Prison, on this vastly important and interesting subject ? And what is the testimony of the Records of the Prison ? The following statement is collected from the records and the superintendent. It exhibits the names of several convicts ; the length of time they were sentenced to solitary confinement ; the length of time they were able to endure it before they were removed to the hospital ; the length of time they remained in the hospital before they returned to the cells ; the alternation between the cells and the hospital to fulfil the whole term of solitary confinement ; and the suicide of two convicts in the cells. These are the only convicts who have died since the Prison was organized.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Joseph Bubier,	June 18	July 1	12 days.
62 days solitary,	July 3	July 8	5 days.
and one year	July 11	July 23	12 days.
hard labor.	July 28	Aug. 24	27 days.

In this case it was necessary to remove the man to the hospital four times, to enable him to endure fifty-six days solitary. The Secretary saw him when he was removed from the cell the last time. He shivered like an aspen leaf; his pulse was very feeble; his articulation could scarcely be heard from his bed to the grate of his cell, eight feet; and when he was taken out, he could with difficulty stand alone.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Suicide.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Simeon Record, 70 days solitary, and four years hard labor.	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	4 days.

At half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was found dead, having hung himself to the grate of the cell with a piece of the lashing of his hammock.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>At Labor.</i>	<i>In Solitary.</i>
Isaac Martin, 60 days solitary, and 3 months hard labor.	March 27 July 1	April 20 July 26	24 days. 25 days.

Isaac Martin cut his throat in his cell July 26, when he was removed to the hospital, where he remained nine days, and died.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Elisha Cole, 100 days solitary.	Nov. 6 Jan. 4	Dec. 28 Feb. 22	52 days. 48 days.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Socrates Howe, 6 months solitary.	July 4 Sept. 21 Dec. 2 Jan. 19	Sept. 7 Nov. 7 Jan. 16 Feb. 12	66 days. 47 days. 44 days. 23 days.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Nathaniel Parsons, 6 months solitary.	July 3 Aug. 19 Aug. 28	Aug. 16 Aug. 27 Sept. 17	43 days. 8 days. 20 days.

This man remained in the hospital, after his discharge from the cell the last time, from September 17 till December 3, when he was pardoned on account of ill health.

<i>Name and Sentence.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Solitary.</i>
Edmund Eastman, 4 months solitary.	Sept. 9	Jan. 9	4 months.

This man endured the whole period, without leaving the cell.

*Asa Allen* was sentenced to six months solitary and two years three months and fourteen days hard labor. He went immediately into solitary, and remained seventy-four days without interruption. At the end of this period, he came out in good health, and performed a good day's labor in the quarry. Dr. Rose expresses the opinion, that this man would live in solitary confinement about as well and as long as any where else. He has been a *soldier*, and has been accustomed to the hardships of a camp. He has been a wanderer in the world, without a home. It is not material to him where he is. The keeper thinks that six months solitary to this man would not be a greater

punishment than fifteen days to a convict who had been accustomed to the comforts of life : also, that he would rather endure six months solitary confinement than ten stripes.

*John Stevens and John Cain* both entered the Prison at the same time, under sentence of three months solitary, and both endured the whole period without interruption, having received nothing except the usual allowance of bread and water, and a little camphor to rub on their heads.

*Benjamin Williams*, also, endured three months solitary without interruption.

But, in general, the superintendent states, that nearly as much time is necessary in the hospital to fulfil long, solitary sentences, as in the cells. He also expresses an opinion, in his last report to the Legislature, that long periods of solitary imprisonment inflicted on convicts, is worse than useless as a means of reformation. The character of the superintendent of this Prison is such, that the opinions expressed by him on this subject, as the results of his experience, will be thought worthy of particular consideration. He says, "the great diversity of character, as it respects habits and temperament of body and mind, renders solitary imprisonment a very unequal punishment. Some persons will endure solitary confinement without appearing to be much debilitated, either in body or mind, while others sink under much less, and, if the punishment was unremittingly continued, would die, or become incurably insane.

"However persons of strong minds, who suffer in what they deem a righteous cause, may be able to endure solitary confinement, and retain their bodily and mental vigor, yet it is not to be expected of criminals, with minds discouraged by conviction and disgrace.

"Those persons who shudder at the cruelty of inflicting stripes as a punishment, but can contemplate the case of a fellow being, suffering a long period of solitary imprisonment, without emotion, must be grossly ignorant of the mental and bodily suffering endured by a long confinement in solitude.

"As far as the experience in our State Prison proves any thing respecting the efficacy of solitary imprisonment in preventing crimes by reforming convicts, it will induce us to believe that it is not more effectual than confinement to hard labor. Seven of the convicts now in the State Prison are committed a second time, for crimes perpetrated after having been discharged from this Prison ; three of these had been punished by solitary imprisonment without labor, and the others by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor.

"The keeper of the Auburn State Prison, in the State of New York, very justly observes, 'that a degree of mental distress and anguish may be necessary to humble and reform an offender ; but carry it too far, and he will become a savage in his temper and feelings, or he will sink in despair. There is no doubt, that uninterrupted solitude tends to sour the feelings, destroy the affections, harden the heart, and induce men to cultivate a spirit of revenge, or drive them to despair.'

"I would not wish to be understood to express an opinion, that solitary imprisonment ought not, in any case, to be inflicted. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that it is a proper punishment for prison discipline in many cases ; but for that purpose, short periods

only will be necessary; seldom, if ever, to exceed ten days. In the cases of juvenile offenders, it may also be very useful and proper, in periods of twenty, or thirty days, but never to exceed sixty days. If repentance and amendment are not effected by thirty days of strict solitary confinement, it can rarely be expected to be obtained by a longer period."

The Legislature of Maine, in consideration of the opinions and facts above stated, passed a law, in February, 1827, in the words following: "*Be it enacted*, that all punishments, by imprisonment in the State Prison, shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment: provided, that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners." Thus we have endeavored to exhibit the results of the experience of the State of Maine, in regard to solitary imprisonment day and night.

In New Hampshire, MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq. who has been several years the warden of that Prison, the surprising results of whose good management, both in regard to the income and the moral character of the Institution, were exhibited in the last Report, was asked, whether convicts ought not to be sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for a short time at least. He said it would do much more good to give them hard labor by day, and solitary confinement at night.

At Auburn, N. Y., the experiment was tried in 1822, by the friends of solitary confinement day and night, on eighty convicts, for a period of ten months. The experiment was conducted with great care, and the observations made appear to have been impartial. As it was done by the friends of the system, it may be supposed that the results were as favorable as they could make them. In the Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, in January, 1825, these results are stated with philosophical accuracy. Concerning these results, it is sufficient to say, that they were unfavorable to this mode of punishment, and it was accordingly abandoned in that Prison. It was found, in many instances, to injure the health; to impair the reason; to endanger the life; to leave the men enfeebled and unable to work when they left the Prison, and as ignorant of any useful business as when they were committed; and, consequently, more productive of recommitments, and less of reformation, than solitary confinement at night and hard labor by day.

The experiment in New Jersey has been continued four years, upon an average number of twelve convicts; some of whom have been eighteen months, and some two years, in the cells, without intermission; but in this case, though the men are in separate cells, still the cells are so arranged, that several men can converse as freely as if they were in the same room, and no attempt has been made to prevent it. This, therefore, is to be regarded no farther as an experiment on solitary confinement day and night, than as keeping the men from seeing or coming in contact with each other; but not from evil communication, and corrupt society. In the opinion of the keeper of that Prison, this mode of punishment has been useful in preventing recommitments, and not permanently injurious to health or reason. How far the difference in the results of this experiment from that at

Auburn, and the other in Maine, is to be attributed to the difference in the construction of the cells, and the management and diet of the prisoners, it is difficult to determine. In Maine the cells are very gloomy, and communication is difficult, though not impossible. At Auburn the cells are not gloomy, and communication was prevented day and night by a sentinel. In New Jersey the cells are not gloomy, and social intercourse was unrestrained. In Maine the diet was very low, i. e. a pound of bread and cold water only. At Auburn, and in New Jersey, it was coarse, but nutritious. In Maine the men might have endured solitary confinement, with a more nutritious diet, a much longer period. At Auburn they might not have been as much injured in health or reason if they had been permitted to converse with each other. And in New Jersey they might have been more injured if this kind of communication had been restrained. As the experiments have been conducted, they appear to be decidedly against solitary confinement day and night in Maine and at Auburn, and in favor of it in New Jersey. As this mode of punishment, however, would probably never be adopted, except to prevent effectually all evil communication, the experiment in New Jersey cannot be adduced in favor of entire seclusion : for there was nothing of this character in it.

There have been other experiments made in this country, in many Prisons, on individuals, in regard to this mode of punishment, sometimes for misdemeanor, and sometimes for experiment merely. One was mentioned in the last Report. "A man in a narrow cell, which was almost a dungeon, where he had been in heavy chains, on a small allowance of food, three months, was asked whether he had rather remain three months longer, in the same situation, than receive a small number of stripes on his bare back. He said he had rather remain." It is not known, that this man had had any communication with any one except his keeper, and his diet had been much more nutritious than that used in Maine. In the mode in which he was treated, his spirits appeared perfectly unsubdued, and his health and reason unimpaired, and his disposition ready for mischief whenever he should be released. There was nothing seen in him that looked like contrition.

There is another man, who has been in a solitary cell much of the time for seventeen years, and *all the time* for more than six of the last years. He is still alive. He does not appear insane. His health is feeble, and he has lost the use of his limbs, so that he uses crutches. His disposition, however, remains the same as when he was committed to the cell, more than six years ago. He had been previously released, and put upon his honor for good behavior. He almost immediately procured a hatchet, and struck it into the neck of a keeper, in such a manner as to endanger his life. He was again committed to the cell, where he has remained ever since, with a malignant, revengeful spirit ; as is evident from the fact, that he attempted to take the life, a few months since, of a keeper, who gave him his food. His cell is gloomy and filthy. His food is coarse but nutritious. His intercourse is in a great degree restrained.

In regard to the effect of solitary confinement on the individuals last mentioned, as well as on those who were subject to it in Maine, New York, and New Jersey, it is true, that they were left to suffer their punishment, during the whole period, *destitute, in a great degree,*



*of the means of grace.* In the new Prison in Philadelphia, in which it is proposed to adopt this mode of punishment, and prevent evil communication by solitary confinement day and night, it has been said, by one of the Commissioners, that he should rather abandon the system, and adopt that of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, than see the men confined in the cells day and night, without the means of grace. We may hope, therefore, if the experiment is again tried, it will not be done without adequate provision for moral and religious instruction. How far it may be successful with this variation cannot be told until the experiment has been made.

*As the experiments have been conducted, thus far, the results are decidedly opposed to solitary confinement day and night, as the means of preventing evil communication. We are left, therefore, in view of all the facts known to us, with a preference for solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, with such regulations to prevent evil communication as the case requires, and as have been already suggested.*

We proceed to a consideration of a part of the subject, concerning which we feel the deepest interest, and which is necessary in all Prisons :

6. *Means of Instruction.*—On this subject the opinions of practical men, to a great extent, are the same.

Dr. ROSE, the superintendent of the Prison in Maine, in his last Report to the Legislature, says, “it is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts should be adopted ; so that they may leave the Prison better prepared to become useful citizens.” He then quotes, with approbation, the opinion of the keeper of the Auburn Prison, in favor of a Sabbath school for young convicts.

Mr. PILSBURY, formerly superintendent of the Prison in New Hampshire, was so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that he offered twenty-five dollars annually, from his own means, to be added to what the State appropriates, and what might otherwise be obtained for this purpose, if some one could be induced to devote a considerable part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts.

Mr. LYNDs, the superintendent, and the Commissioners, Messrs. HOPKINS, TIBBETS, and ALLEN, of the new Prison at Sing Sing, have spared no pains to open the way for the introduction of a chaplain in that institution, who shall devote his whole time to this object.

Mr. POWERS, the keeper at Auburn, says, “a resident chaplain, possessed of those qualifications by which he ought to be distinguished ; having a thorough knowledge of mankind ; prudent, firm, discreet, and affectionate ; actuated by motives of public policy and Christian benevolence ; will very readily secure the respect and confidence of a majority of the convicts. Residing with them, and visiting their solitary and cheerless abodes, they will consider him, especially the young, their minister, their guide, their counsellor, and their friend ; they will be disposed to open their hearts to him with freedom. He will learn their history, become acquainted with their views and feelings, and will thereby be enabled to adapt his instructions and reproofs directly to individuals, as their several circumstances may demand. Secluded as the convicts are from society, and shut out from all inter-

course with each other, their minds seem to be prepared, in a peculiar manner, to receive salutary impressions ; and when once made, having no connexion with their fellows, they are in a situation very favorable to retaining them.

“There are always more or less of the convicts who are by sickness confined to the hospital. Without a resident chaplain, this class of convicts, unless by mere accident, is deprived of the privilege of religious instruction. But a resident chaplain would feel it to be his duty often to visit and converse with them, to enlighten the ignorant, to administer consolation to the afflicted, to sit by the beds of the sick and the dying, and, by his instructions and admonitions, to do every thing in his power to promote their best present and future interests. Though convicts, they are still accountable and immortal beings ; and, deprived as they are, at such trying seasons, of the sympathies and kind offices of their parents, their wives, and their children, they need, in a peculiar manner, some benevolent and pious friend to instruct and console them. Should they die, the reflection remains, that all was done, that humanity and Christian charity demanded. Should they recover, such a course of treatment has a powerful tendency to soften their feelings, to affect their hearts, and improve their conduct.

“A resident chaplain should, in all cases, and under all circumstances, strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the institution, especially in not furnishing convicts forbidden intelligence, or the hopes and promises of aid in procuring pardons, which would lead to great hypocrisy, and tend to insubordination. He should deal plainly with them, and dwell emphatically upon their deep depravity and guilt in violating the laws of God and their country ; convince them of the justice of their sentence ; awaken remorse in their consciences ; press home upon them their solemn obligations ; make them feel pungently the horrors of their situation ; and by all other means make them realize the necessity and duty of repentance, of amendment, and of humble and strict obedience to all the regulations of the Prison. This course would tend powerfully to make them better convicts, and, when restored to their liberty, better citizens.

“I feel it a duty to state, that the views of this institution, until lately, have been unfavorable to the services of a resident chaplain, from the belief that they might have a bad effect upon the discipline of the Prison.

“In November, 1825, the Rev. JARED CURTIS was employed, and sent here as a resident chaplain, by the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, since which he has continued with ability and zeal to discharge the duties before referred to ; and, although strong prejudices were to be encountered, his knowledge of human nature, correct views of public policy, the penitentiary system, and prison discipline, with a steady and uniform devotion to his duties, has not only enabled him to overcome those prejudices, but the favorable results of his labors fully justify what is said above on this subject.”

Under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, assisted by the students in the Theological Seminary as teachers, a Sabbath school has been instituted for young convicts ; concerning which the keeper says, “in the early part of the summer of 1826, measures were taken to ascertain the number of convicts who were unable to read, or

who had received so little instruction, that they could read only by spelling most of the words. The number was found to be between fifty and sixty. Besides these, there were many others, who, though they were able in a measure to read, were still grossly ignorant." Out of the whole number, fifty of the most ignorant were placed in the school.

"During the exercises of the school, great pains have been taken to impress upon their minds a deep and abiding sense of moral and religious obligation.

"The privilege was embraced with the greatest avidity and apparent thankfulness. Their conduct has been uniformly good, and their industry and application unremitted; and it is very gratifying to be able to state, that their progress has exceeded the most sanguine expectations;—nor is this all; an influence of a very salutary nature and tendency, it is believed, has been exerted on the minds of many of the members of this school; an influence which, it is hoped, will be felt through the whole course of their future lives.

"It may not be uninteresting to mention the singular effect of this instruction upon an active, but grossly ignorant young Indian, who, a short time since, after asking leave of his keeper to speak to him, said, that 'he had been a bad boy, would lie and steal, that he had learnt it was wicked, and wanted to go before the Agent, confess and promise he would never disobey God any more.' "

Another convict, who was to be punished for misdemeanor in the shops, begged that any other punishment might be inflicted, but that he might not be removed from the Sabbath school.

A keeper mentioned that a whisper had not been detected in the school in five months.

The chaplain's letters concerning this school are delightful.

The Commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. HOPKINS and TIBBETS, were so much pleased with it, as to request its enlargement; and it was accordingly enlarged to one hundred members.

They say, in their last Report to the Legislature, after speaking of the small proportion of recommitments in that Prison, which distinguishes it from almost all other Prisons, "we believe the labors of the present excellent chaplain have had a most happy effect on the minds of the prisoners. He at once enjoys the good will of the prisoners, as we found by their almost unanimous declarations, and at the same time strengthens the hands of the keepers. It seems to be the effect of truth, plain dealing, and a sincere desire for the good of the convicts."

Speaking of the Sabbath school, they say, "we found the prisoners attentive to their lessons, anxious to learn, and grateful for the care bestowed upon them. We look to it as a great means of reformation."

A letter from the inspectors, signed by O. WILLIAMS, WALTER WEED, HORACE HILLS, and W. RICE, says, "from the experience we have had, we give it as our decided opinion, that the regular and stated services of a chaplain will be of much service to an institution of this kind; that the judicious application of personal services at all proper times will result in much good, not only to the prison discipline, but to the convicts confined. We have been much gratified with the prudence and discretion, which the Rev. Mr. CURTIS has manifested, and

could we have his personal services, we believe much more good might result from his labors than we at first anticipated."

The testimony from the Prisons in Ohio and Virginia, concerning the importance of instruction to convicts, differs from the above in one respect only; it shows what ought to be, rather than what has been.

Mr. McLEAN, keeper of the Penitentiary in Ohio, says, in a letter, "I am convinced that a proper system of religious instruction is necessary, in aid of the discipline now enforced, to produce, in any good degree, that reformation, which the friends of the system had in view in its first organization, and which should be the primary object in all punishment."

SAMUEL O. PARSONS, keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, says, "I am clearly of opinion, that every advantage should be given to convicts for their improvement in morality and religion."

In the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, the value put upon instruction is seen by the time appropriated for this purpose. Four hours are spent in the school room every day in the week, and a short time after breakfast and supper is spent in reading the Scriptures. On the Sabbath, there is public worship in the chapel, morning and evening, and reading the Scriptures, with appropriate religious exercises, at other hours during the day.

At Sing Sing, since the chaplain was sent there by this Society, they have not only had public worship on the Sabbath, but reading the Scriptures and prayer every evening.

It was our painful duty, in the last Report, to show the want of instruction in Penitentiaries; and though, in too many instances, this remains the same, it is our happiness to show, in this Report, that some progress has been made in supplying the deficiency; and that the opinions of practical men are in favor of having much more done, in this way, than has yet been done, for the improvement of these institutions. It remains to be seen, whether the community will regard the opinions of practical men, and sustain the efforts which are now making to furnish the means of instruction in Prisons. But whatever is done or neglected concerning these institutions generally, the feeling is found in considerable strength, that a large class of convicts, viz. youth and children, must be rescued from that career of vice, by which they will be ruined, if they come in contact with old offenders. The most approved means of doing this are,

7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—This is a class of institutions never known in this country till within three years. The first was in New York, the second in Boston, and the third in Philadelphia. They owe their existence to the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in the city of New York. By the investigations of this Society, it was ascertained, that almost inevitable destruction awaits the youth and children, who are cast into Prison with old offenders. No sooner was this seen, than the benevolence of the city taxed itself largely to provide a Refuge. The success of this effort encouraged other cities to imitate the example, and will continue to encourage, not only other cities, but other countries: so that we know not which most to admire, the character of New York, in being first in this noble enterprise, or the prospect of having its benefits greatly

extended in this and other countries. It is an enterprise by which one seventh part at least, of all who are cast into Prison, will be restored to society, as certainly as they were before destroyed. The truth of this general proposition will be more fully illustrated in the particular description of these institutions. It is delightful to see the opening prospect, in which whole classes of prisoners are to be in the best sense discharged, that is, released and restored. This is certainly true of vicious youth, and children whose happiness it shall be to fall, not among thieves, but into Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

There is another class of prisoners, whose condition, we think, will excite equal commiseration; and concerning whom we wish we could indulge the same hope of restoration; but, though we cannot do this, we still believe, that the common sense of right and wrong is such as to uphold our rulers in all necessary measures to produce,

8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics.*—A Jail is not the proper place for a human being suffering under one of the greatest of all calamities, the loss of reason. It is not right, that several hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in this unhappy condition, should be found in our Prisons. The distinction between right and wrong should not be destroyed by inflicting the same punishment on a lunatic and a criminal. The heavy judgment of God, in the loss of reason, should not be followed by imprisonment. It cannot be necessary to repeat truths, which it would seem every human being must feel before they are expressed. It remains to be seen whether those who make the laws will render themselves worthy of the praise, which, we are confident, all good citizens will be impatient to render, if they provide for a jail delivery of lunatics.

In Massachusetts, the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. BLISS was chairman, and in which Mr. PICKERING has taken an active part, is in favor of this measure. The honor, therefore, is reserved for the Legislature of accepting this Report, and making the bill, which accompanies it, a law of this Commonwealth.

In the State of New York, a law was passed in April last, in consequence of the death of the lunatic already mentioned, and other considerations connected with the imprisonment of such persons, providing other accommodations than Prisons for them. Whether this law is expressed in such terms, and enforced by such a penalty, as to secure the object, cannot perhaps be told till the next census is taken, which will show how many lunatics are in jail in the State of New York.

In other States, as well as in Massachusetts and New York, we cannot but indulge the hope, that this subject will engage the attention of lawgivers, till the remedy is applied for so great an evil. If this shall be done, the Prison doors will be thrown open for another large class of prisoners, and hundreds, who now remain in Prison till they become incurably insane, will be placed in Asylums, where three fourths of the whole number may be restored to reason.

9. *Attention to Health.*—On this subject we are furnished with two classes of Prisons in this country, which differ, in their mortality, in a manner not satisfactorily explained. In one class, (and this a very large class,) the deaths are about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in

several, however, included in this class, the mortality is much less. In another class, the deaths are one to eighteen, or six per cent.; and at some periods much more.

Of the first class are the State Prisons in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, at Auburn, N. Y., House of Refuge, New York city, and State Prison at Lamberton, New Jersey.

Of the second class are the State Prison in New York city, and the old County Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, used as a State Prison.

THIS SURPRISING DIFFERENCE IN THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS SHOULD LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A MOST THOROUGH SCRUTINY, BY PROPER AUTHORITIES, CONCERNING THE CAUSES. In this investigation, it would be proper to examine the location, the food, the rules and regulations, the punishments, the air and vices of the night rooms, the diseases consequent upon these vices, the arrangements in regard to the hospital and physician and nurse, and the manner in which the bodies of the dead are used.

THERE OUGHT TO BE NO SHRINKING FROM SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. THE FACTS DEMAND IT.

10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime : intemperance, counterfeit money, and character of the colored population.*

*Intemperance* directly or indirectly furnishes a great proportion of the subjects for Houses of Correction and Prisons. Let, then, this plague be stayed, and a better day will dawn upon this world. To bring it forward, efforts of two kinds are now making; one to preserve the temperate, and the other to restore those whose condition has been considered hopeless. Let these efforts be increased a hundred fold. Let ministers preach; let churches resolve; let medical and benevolent associations combine; let the press labor; let the temperate abstain; let a "CORRECT AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC SENTIMENT" BANISH THE MONSTER. We are permitted to hope, that the unparalleled efforts which are now making will be greatly increased, and that the effects of these efforts will be seen in the opening of Prison doors. Until this is done, our Prisons will be crowded with drunkards, as in the House of Correction in Boston; and even if the medical remedies should be found effectual, philanthropy herself would be exhausted in the administration, and the families of a thousand drunkards would continue to suffer, and they themselves would go down to death in great numbers, before the remedy could be applied. How, then, can the evil be stayed? "*Not by any ONE THING, but by every thing which can be put in requisition to hem in the army of the destroyer, and impede his march, and turn him back, and redeem the land.*"

*Counterfeit Money.* Let any one recur to the long list of counterfeit notes, as exhibited in this Report; then let him look at the table showing the proportion of convicts for this crime; then let him survey our land, and see the wealthy individuals and extensive combinations engaged in this business; then let him think of the loss of probably two millions of dollars annually, in spurious notes, by honest and industrious citizens, and the question arises, whether any thing can be done to prevent the evil? By examining the *list of notes*, it will be seen that there is only one counterfeit in the State of Maine. By examining the *table*, it will be seen that the proportion of convicts in the

Maine Prison, for this crime, is only one to thirty-one, and, at the same time, one to eight at Auburn. The question then arises, how is this difference explained? The only answer is, the laws of Maine require the banks to use PERKINS' PATENT STEREOTYPE STEEL PLATE. Of this plate there is not a counterfeit on the long list of two hundred and thirty-seven. It has been in use twenty years, and there has never been a successful counterfeit. The laws of Massachusetts in regard to all the new charters, and the laws of Maine in regard to all the banks, require the use of this plate. In view of the facts stated, is it not wise, that the laws should require the use of it? Even the solitary counterfeit note in Maine is not of this kind; and the proportion of convicts for counterfeit money in Maine is very small.

*Character of the Colored Population.* How long before the community will awake on this subject? There is but a handful of this people in the northern States, and yet, how great a proportion of all the convicts are from this class, and how great a proportion of the whole number are in Prison! What can be done? The means of education can be extended to them. The young children can be placed in common schools. A number of the young men can receive a good education, and become teachers. The ignorant adults, and the young men and children, can be brought into Sabbath schools. We have never heard of a Sabbath school scholar in Prison. The Christian community can be made to feel that they must have an eye and a heart on this subject. The affluent, like WILBERFORCE, and the plodding, like CLARKSON, can be undertakers in this cause. Corrected public opinion can demand that the public monies shall be expended to educate, rather than to punish colored people. Who would not rather see their children in school, their young men receiving an education, their adults enjoying a comfortable old age, than to see such numbers, of all classes among them, cast into Prison? especially when it is remembered, that the expense of their education would not greatly exceed the expense of their punishment. In the government of God, punishment is his strange work. It ought to be so in all human government; but it is not so, in this country, in regard to the colored population. It falls frequently and heavily upon them. A little effort would greatly diminish the proportion of colored convicts.

11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*—We believe that a better day is dawning upon this world. We believe that this is done by the power of God, according to his promise. We believe, at the same time, that God works by means, and that means are inefficacious without prayer. If, then, the question is asked, how shall the number, and capacity, and wretchedness, and vices of Prisons be diminished, and the causes of crime gradually worn away? the answer is, by the blessing of God, in answer to prayer, on combined and powerful Christian effort. We wish to see an association of the people of God for this purpose, in every State in the Union, and in every city and village where there is a Prison. The moment these associations are formed, and the members of them enter upon their duties, light will shine upon some of the darkest places in the earth. And before they shall have been in existence many years, crime and punishment will be greatly diminished; extensive combinations in villany broken up; Penitentiaries no longer seminaries of vice; their officers men who

fear God and hate covetousness ; the heavy burden of their support borne by the hard labor of the convicts ; evil communication among them prevented ; means of instruction afforded ; children and youth and lunatics delivered from Prison, and provided with a refuge ; causes of uncommon mortality explained ; intemperance, counterfeit money, and the colored population, less productive causes of crime ; and evidence conclusive of the approach of a better day for the most depraved and wretched of our race, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BLESSING OF GOD IN ANSWER TO PRAYER ON COMBINED AND POWERFUL CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

#### IV. VIEW OF PRISONS.

1. *State Prison in Maine :*
2. *State Prison in New Hampshire :*
3. *State Prison in Vermont :*
4. *State Prison in Massachusetts :*
5. *State Prison in Connecticut :*
6. *Penitentiary in New York City :*
7. *State Prison in New York City :*
8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. :*
9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. :*
10. *State Prison in New Jersey :*
11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia :*
12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia :*
13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn. :*
14. *Baltimore Penitentiary :*
15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C. :*
16. *Virginia Penitentiary :*
17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio :*
18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia :*
19. *County Prisons.*

1. *State Prison in Maine.*—*Location.* This Prison is located in Thomaston, eighty miles north-east of Portland, on an eminence, a few rods from navigable water. This situation was chosen for the purpose of enclosing within the yard an inexhaustible quarry of lime stone, and an appropriation has since been made by the Legislature to extend the yard to the river, to give the convicts an opportunity of hammering granite, which may be brought to the Prison by water from the vicinity. The situation is healthy and retired.

*Construction.* The construction of this Prison is peculiar. The night rooms, or cells, are pits, entered from the top, with a small ladder, through an orifice about two feet square. The ladder is removed when the convicts are in the cells. The orifice is secured with an iron grate, used as a trap door. The only other orifices in the cell are one in the bottom, about one and a half inches in diameter, to admit warm air from underneath, which is heated by a furnace ; and another in the side of the cell, about one and a half by eight inches. This orifice has an angle in the wall to prevent the convict from seeing any person without. The cells are eight feet and nine inches long, four feet and six inches wide, and nine feet and eight inches







high. They are arranged in two rows, in each wing of the building. In the east wing are twenty-eight cells; in the west wing twenty-two. Over each block of cells is built a covering of wood, with upright posts seven feet high, and a roof. The sides of this covering are composed, in part, of large doors, which move on rollers; so that, when they are rolled back, one half of each side of the covering is open, for the free circulation of air, over the tops of the cells. At night, these doors are closed, and secured with hooks on both sides. The spaces covered by the doors, on the sides towards the street, are secured by iron bars, one inch in diameter, and about four inches asunder. On the side towards the yard, they are not secured in this manner. The wings of the building, in which the cells are built, are two stories high; the first of stone, and the second of wood. The wings fronting the north extend to the east and west, from a stone house in the centre, fifty feet by forty, two stories high, with convenient apartments for the keeper's family and the guard. We have been thus minute in the description of this building, because there is nothing like it in this country.

The ground view of the building, the shops, and the yard, are here exhibited.

There is nothing else requiring particular description in the construction of this Prison. As the Prison was originally designed to try the effect of solitary confinement, there was not much regard, in the construction, to any thing but the cells. Since this mode of punishment has been abandoned, an appropriation has been made for the purpose of building a chapel, dining hall, and shops; so that the defects which were apparent in August, 1826, will be obviated, in some degree, by the act of the Legislature in February, 1827.

*Government.* The officers of this Prison are, three inspectors, a warden, keeper, clerk, and five overseers, a physician, and two chaplains.

The *appointment* of all the officers is by the governor and council; the keeper, clerk, and overseers, on the nomination of the warden.

The *salary* of all the officers amounts to \$3,043. Warden, \$700; keeper, \$200; clerk, \$200; overseers, \$180 each; physician, \$100; chaplain, \$100; inspectors, \$206; besides \$91 annually to each of the officers, (except the inspectors, physician, and chaplain,) for board.

The *duties* of the officers are as follows: the keeper attends the visitors, and moves about among the prisoners; the clerk keeps the accounts; two overseers are on the wall as guard, and relieve each other every hour; two overseers are in the quarry, and relieve each other every hour; one overseer superintends the cooking; the chaplains preach at the Prison alternately, once every Sabbath; the inspectors visit the Prison occasionally, and examine its condition. The warden, who is also physician, has the great responsibility and control in this establishment.

*Prisoners.* The whole number received from the commencement, July 3, 1824, till August 23, 1826, was 162; of whom 155 were males and 7 females; 158 whites and 4 blacks.

The *nativity* of those committed from July, 1824, till October, 1825, was as follows: Maine, 62; Massachusetts, 11; New Hampshire, 8; New York, 2; Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, and France, 24.

The *sentences* of 112 first committed were as follows : less than one year, 40 ; between one and two years, 29 ; between two and three years, 18 ; between three and four years, 7 ; between four and five years, 8 ; between five and six years, 3 ; between six and seven years, 0 ; between seven and eight years, 1 ; between eight and nine years, 1 ; between nine and ten years, 1 ; between ten and eleven years, 2 ; for life, 2. "Of fifty-eight convicts received into the State Prison during the last year, thirteen were sentenced to be punished by solitary imprisonment alone. Many of those who are sentenced to be confined to hard labor have also to endure a large proportion of solitary confinement. One is sentenced to suffer eight months, others five and six months of solitary imprisonment. About one third of the convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment only, or to such long periods in proportion to their confinement to hard labor, as to render the labor wholly unproductive. Some, who were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, were condemned to suffer an equal term of each. Many of the convicts sent to the State Prison were, at the time of their arrival there, afflicted with diseases, and some with incurable diseases. Where such were sentenced for short periods, the Prison, instead of a place of punishment to them, has been an hospital."

The *crimes* of 116 first committed were, for larceny, 89 ; manslaughter, 3 ; lewdness, 7 ; adultery, 5 ; forgery, 2 ; counterfeit money, 6 ; arson, 1 ; perjury, 1 ; assault with intent to ravish, 2.

The *age* of the same persons was as follows : under twenty, 17 ; between twenty and thirty, 54 ; between thirty and forty, 26 ; between forty and fifty, 12 ; between fifty and sixty, 1 ; between sixty and seventy, 2.

Their *employment before committed* was as follows : without employment, 9 ; laborers, 49 ; shoe makers, 9 ; farmers, 7 ; truckman, 1 ; stone cutters, 2 ; driving team, 14 ; blacksmiths, 6 ; stage driver, 1 ; whitesmith, 1 ; traders, 2 ; coopers, 2 ; baker, 1 ; printers, 2 ; carpenters, 2 ; spinster, 1.

Their *employment in the Prison*, August 23, 1826, was as follows : in the quarry, 29 ; smiths' shop, 4 ; stone cutting, 11 ; sawing stone, 2 ; shoe making, 11 ; binding shoes, 1 ; tailors, 2 ; joiners, 5 ; picking oakum, 2 ; attending sick, 1 ; waiting, 3 ; cooking and washing, 2 ; unable to work, 1 ; in the hospital, 4 ; in solitary, 3 ; total, 82.

The *number of prisoners, at different periods*, has been as follows : December 1, 1824, fifty-four ; June 1, 1825, sixty-four ; December 1, 1825, seventy ; June 1, 1826, eighty-six ; August 22, 1826, eighty-two.

The *health* of the prisoners has been remarkable ; not one having died from a natural cause since the Prison was organized. Two have committed suicide.

*An important experiment has been made in this Prison of the effect on health, of cutting off habitual drunkards, at once, from the use of spirituous liquors, in every form, and confining them to cold water.* It has been found invariably beneficial. They soon renew their youth ; and a more hale, healthy, muscular body of men cannot be found in Prison, or out of Prison, than the cold water convicts, in the quarry of the

Maine Prison. It is an experiment, also, to show, that *hard labor* can be performed on good food and cold water. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to see these men handle rocks.

The *evils* existing in this Prison are *evil communication*, particularly in the cells where two are confined together, which will, probably, soon be obviated by increasing the number of cells; a disposition in old convicts to associate themselves with the youth, which has been carefully prevented as far as possible by the warden; procuring spirituous liquors and cards, in a few instances, from assistant keepers, who have been discharged; a want of vigilant inspection in the shops during the day, which arises from the great diversity of employments, and the number of small shops, and which it is in contemplation to prevent by making the business more simple; expense of supporting the establishment, (more than \$1000 the last year,) which will be diminished by the new rules and regulations; and the want of instruction, which is a subject of complaint in the last Report of the warden to the Legislature. The Prison has been furnished with only one short religious service on the Sabbath, and no instruction of any kind at any other time.

The *recommitments* in this Prison are seven for second offence; none for a third. The cases of reformation known to the keepers are very few.

The *experience* of this institution, during the three years since its organization, led the Legislature to enact three important laws at the last session: 1st, that when any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term *less than six months*, such sentence shall be executed in the county jail, and not in the State Prison, unless, from the character and circumstances of the convict, imprisonment in such county jail shall to the court appear unsafe or improper: 2d, that when *any female*, or *any person under the age of eighteen years*, shall be convicted, the sentence shall be executed in the jail of the county, unless, from the circumstances of the case, such imprisonment shall to the court appear unsuitable or inadequate: 3d, that all punishments by imprisonment in the State Prison shall be by *confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment*; provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners.

2. *State Prison in New Hampshire.—Location.* This Prison is located in Concord, half a mile north of the State House, and 43 miles N. N. W. of Boston. It is neither on navigable water, nor on a quarry. The granite rock, which furnishes the great business of the convicts, is found, generally, on the surface of the ground, about two miles from the Prison, and is carried by land first to the Prison, and then by land, about two miles, to the Merrimack river, and then in boats by the river and canal to Boston. The situation is healthy and retired, and, on the whole, favorable to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

*Construction.* There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, with apartments opposite each other, on a common hall, so that several men may be lodged in the same room, and have an easy communication at night throughout the building. A case is mentioned by the former warden, in which a male and female, who occupied rooms in the extremities of the building,

one in the lower story, at the north end, and the other in the third story, at the south end, formed an acquaintance, and carried on a courtship, which resulted in marriage, after they were discharged. The building is so constructed, that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night; and if the attempt were made, it would be very expensive and very ineffectual.

The construction of the shops is much better in this respect. They are simple, cheap, few in number, and without hiding places; so that one overseer can do more to prevent evil communication, while the men are at their labor, than five men can do in the shops of the Maine Prison.

The Prison building is of granite, 70 feet long, 36 feet wide, three stories high, containing thirty-six cells. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of granite, 49 feet long, 22 feet wide, and four stories high above the basement. The yard, in which are the shops, is 259 feet by 192, surrounded with a stone wall 14 feet high, with pickets on the top 10 feet high, making the whole height 24 feet.

*Government.* The officers of this Prison are a warden, deputy warden, two mechanics, who are also overseers, two or three guards, a physician and chaplain. The governor and council are directors.

The *appointment* of the warden is by the governor and council; of the other officers by the warden. The salary of the officers is as follows: warden, \$800; deputy warden, \$200, and board; overseers, \$240, and board; physician and chaplain by contract with the warden, about \$85 annually, including medicine.

The *duties* of the officers are sufficiently designated by the names; except that the warden has usually done the duties of keeper, contractor, and clerk. The warden and deputy warden have, also, read the scriptures to the men, twice every day, and, when no clergyman could be obtained, the warden has conducted the religious service of the Sabbath by reading and prayer.

*Prisoners.* The whole number received from November 23, 1812, when this Prison was organized, to September, 1825, was 257; of whom 253 were males, and 4 females; 251 whites, and 6 colored.

Their *sentences* were as follows: 12 for one year; 63 for two years; 84 for three years; 21 for four years; 37 for five years; 2 for six years; 2 for seven years; 4 for eight years; 2 for nine years; 1 for twelve years; 2 males and 1 female for life. Of the whole number, 191 had no term of solitary confinement, under sentence of the Court; 1 had two months solitary; and the others from one to thirty days.

Their *crimes* were as follows: for stealing, 192; counterfeit money, 24; assault, &c. 10; forgery, 8; burglary, 3; arson, 3; perjury, 1.

Their *nativity* was as follows: New Hampshire, 151; Massachusetts, 41; Vermont, 10; Rhode Island, 4; other States, 14; Canada, Ireland, England, and the West Indies, 16.

The *employment and earnings* of the prisoners for the year ending May 31, 1825, were as follows: in the stone shop, 50 men, average earnings per day, 50 cents and a fraction each; in the smiths' shop, 7 men, average earnings, 49 cents and a fraction each; in the coopers' shop, 2 men, average earnings per day, 38 cents and a fraction each; weavers, tailors, and painters, 3 men, earnings, in the course of the year, \$84 26; lumpers about the yard, piling stone, loading and un-

loading, cleaning the yard, and cutting wood, 6, earnings 0. Whole number of men, 69, average earnings per day, 42 cents and a fraction each.

The *expense for food and clothing* for the year ending May 1, 1822, was as follows : for the food of each prisoner, \$ 14 25, and a fraction, for the year, or 3 cents 9 mills per day ; of clothing and bedding for each prisoner, for the year, \$ 5 27.

The *health* of the Prison is remarkably good. The same remark might with propriety be made concerning it, as was made by a venerable physician concerning the Prison at Auburn ; i. e. it exceeds the health of the country at large.

The same *valuable experiment* has been made, as in Maine, concerning the effect of cutting off drunkards from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same results.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts has been already stated.

The *recommitments* are only one to twenty.

The principal evils existing while Mr. PILSBURY was keeper, were, 1st, the want of subordination, in consequence of the changes among the under officers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of the proper character for the compensation allowed ; 2dly, the necessity of placing two or more men in the same room, and the evils consequent upon it ; 3dly, the inadequate provision for moral and religious instruction. But, notwithstanding these evils, the result of the experiment in New Hampshire, in regard to the Penitentiary system, as shown by the health of the convicts, by their productive labor, and by the small number of recommitments, is very favorable. If men of proper character could have been always obtained for assistant keepers ; if the construction of the Prison had been such as to admit of the separation of convicts at night ; and if more liberal provision had been made for instruction, we see no reason why this Prison would not have been, in the best sense of the word, a Penitentiary.

3. *State Prison in Vermont.—Location.* This Prison is located in Windsor, on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 18 miles south of Dartmouth College, and 112 miles N. W. of Boston. It is situated on an eminence, west of the village, about half a mile from the river. The situation is healthy, and the business performed in the institution is such, as to make it no great inconvenience, that it is a little removed from navigable water.

*Construction.* There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, both in regard to the night rooms and shops ; so that it must be very difficult with any degree of vigilance to prevent evil communication. The night rooms are large, and are arranged opposite a common hall, and the shops are numerous ; so that ten vigilant keepers could not do as much to prevent evil communication, as two might do in a Prison properly constructed. The construction is such that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night, and it is not effectually prevented by day. The Prison, which is built of stone, is eighty-four feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of stone, fifty-four feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and four stories high. The building containing the shops, within the yard, is of brick, one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and three sto-

ries high. The yard is sixteen rods long and twelve rods wide. The yard wall is twenty feet high.

*Government.* The *officers* are a superintendent, warden, or keeper, nine overseers and guard, a physician and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the superintendent and warden is by the Legislature, annually; of the overseers and guard, by the superintendent and warden.

The *salary* of the superintendent is \$ 850 ; of the warden, \$ 400 ; of the overseers and guard, \$ 130 each ; of the physician, \$ 100 ; of the chaplain, \$ 104.

The *duties* of the superintendent include those of clerk, contractor, and agent. There is nothing important to remark concerning the duties of the other officers, except that the duties of chaplain are very irregularly discharged. In truth there is no stated chaplain, whose services can be relied on.

*Prisoners.* The whole number received in this Prison from the commencement in May, 1809, till September, 1825, was 534 ; males, 528 ; females, 6 ; whites, 510 ; colored, 24.

The *crimes* of 350 last received were as follows : stealing, 203 ; counterfeit money, 51 ; burglary, 21 ; forgery, 14 ; assault with intent to murder, adultery, and breaking jail, 4 each ; polygamy, attempt to ravish, adultery, and manslaughter, 3 each ; attempt to commit rape, harboring villains, arson, burning, 2 each ; highway robbery, fornication, and murder, 1 each. The cause of the large number for counterfeit money in this Prison is probably because the village in Canada, from which are the greatest issues of spurious bills, is situated on the confines of Vermont.

The *sentences* we cannot exhibit ; except that none are sentenced to solitary imprisonment.

The *nativity* of the 534, mentioned above, was as follows : Vermont, only 96 ; New Hampshire, 105 ; Massachusetts, 78 ; Connecticut, 53 ; New York, 55 ; other States, 26 ; Canada and foreign countries, 76. The cause of having more in this Prison natives of New Hampshire than of Vermont is *inexplicable*. The cause of having so small a proportion natives of the State is very singular. One cause may be, that great numbers resort to this State, and pass through it, from other States, on their way to Canada, who are engaged in the circulation of counterfeit money.

The *expense* of supporting the prisoners, for several years from the organization of the Prison, was from five to seven thousand dollars, annually. During this time, many of them were employed in making nails. For several years past, the Prison has supported itself. The balance in favor of the Prison in 1823 was \$ 868 16. During the latter period the principal employment has been weaving.

The *health* of the prisoners is remarkably good. The whole number of graves is thirteen. During seven years, from November, 1818, till November, 1825, the deaths were, from natural causes, only six. The average number of prisoners during this period was one hundred ; so that the mortality was not one per cent. There has been very little sickness. The number in the hospital is generally two or three.

The *same valuable experiment* has been made in Vermont, as in New Hampshire and Maine, of the effect of cutting off habitual drunkards



from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same delightful results in regard to health. The subjects of such treatment renew their youth directly.

The *recommitments* have been seventeen for second, and two for third offence.

The *evils* in this Prison are the construction of the Prison, making it impossible to prevent evil communication at night, and very difficult to prevent it during the day; great neglect of instruction on the Sabbath and during the week. If these evils were remedied, this Prison would be a good *Penitentiary*.

4. *State Prison in Massachusetts.—Location.* This Prison is located in Charlestown, on navigable water,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Boston. The situation was chosen originally without reference to the principal business now pursued. The granite rock, which a large number of the convicts are employed in hammering, is brought down the Merrimack river and canal about fifty miles, in boats; and in sloops, from the Kennebeck river, in Maine, and from Gloucester and Quincy, Mass. The situation is healthy, and advantageous to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

*Construction.* There is nothing in the construction of this Prison worthy of notice, except the new Prison, and the new shops. The old prison building, and the old shops, do not admit of separation, inspection, or discipline, among three hundred convicts. The new building will put this matter right at night, and the new shops are such as to admit of thorough inspection, during the day, over as many convicts as can work in them. When the new building is done, which will not probably be in less than eighteen months, and when the old shops are demolished, and the new shops enlarged, sufficiently to accommodate all the prisoners, then this Prison, in its construction, will be as well calculated to promote a salutary prison discipline as any other in this country. The new building will be of granite, about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories high, containing 300 separate cells. The plan of building differs from that at Auburn only in placing the door of the cell on the outer surface of the wall; in the fastening of the door, which is more simple and convenient; in making the galleries of stone and the railing of iron; and in placing a window in the external wall opposite every cell, in the three upper stories. These variations from the Auburn plan are intended as an improvement; but whether they will prove so, in regard to the windows and doors, can only be proved by experience.

The construction of the new shops is very simple, being little else than an extensive enclosure of wood, with a lofty covering, leaving the space within open to the eye 144 feet in length, and 88 in breadth. A single overseer may do more to prevent evil communication between one hundred men in this shop, than ten overseers could do to prevent it among the same number in the apartments of the old brick building. As to construction, therefore, we only wish the new buildings could be sooner completed.

*Government.* The officers are three directors, a warden, keeper, clerk, three turnkeys, eighteen overseers, a night watch, physician, and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the directors, warden, physician, and chaplain, is by the governor and council ; of the other officers by the directors.

The *salary* of the directors is \$300 each ; warden, \$1,500 ; keeper, \$500 ; clerk, \$950 ; turnkeys, \$350 ; overseers, \$250 ; night watch, \$644 ; physician, and chaplain, \$250 each. Besides their salary, the keeper, turnkeys, and overseers, are allowed rations amounting to \$2,340 annually.

The *duties* of the officers, particularly of the directors and warden, have not been sufficiently defined ; and, consequently, there has been a controversy many years between them. This controversy has led to mutual recrimination, jealous and hostile feeling, and many embarrassments concerning the management and discipline of the institution. It is not surprising, that a house thus divided against itself should have difficulties within and without. The directors may think the warden's office unnecessary, and the warden may think the directors' unnecessary. The warden may commit a man to the cells for punishment, and the director for the week remove him ; the warden remove certain indulgences from the prisoners, and the director for the week restore them ; the directors order monies paid to an assistant keeper, which the warden thinks unjustifiable, and the warden refuse to pay it. It is, and has been, a most uncomfortable controversy, totally inconsistent with the order of the institution, and the interests of the State.

The duties of the physician are prescribed, and the bill of mortality shows that a small proportion only, i. e. *one to forty-nine*, of the men die annually. This may be considered a favorable result, in regard to deaths ; but a circumstance has occurred recently of a singular character, which may explain the reason, why so large a number of men are usually found in the hospital, without involving the character of the physician, who is a man of great respectability. This fact is stated here for the purpose of showing the importance, not only of placing the sick in Penitentiaries, under the care of a physician, who understands the arts of these places ; but, also, of placing the hospital under the care of some other one than a convict. One of the keepers states, that an officer, who was employed in the erection of the new building, has been recently detected in furnishing digitalis, or fox glove, to a convict, which is sought after by the prisoners for the purpose of reducing the pulse, that they may, in this way, obtain the leisure, and attention, and comforts of the hospital. The same officer was detected in furnishing spirits and money to the same convict, and has been discharged, and put under bonds for one thousand dollars, for his appearance at court. This single fact contains a volume of caution concerning the feigned sickness of prisoners ; the impropriety of placing a convict in the hospital of a Penitentiary as nurse, and giving him charge of the medicine, which is very commonly done ; the necessity of great wisdom, and experience, and faithfulness in the physician, and of unbending integrity in all the officers.

The duties of the chaplain at Charlestown are, to preach at the Prison every Sabbath, at 12 o'clock, and to visit the hospital occasionally. His compensation corresponds with this amount of duty. The clergyman, on whom this duty devolves, has a family, and is obliged to attend to other duties, or not provide for it. Without detracting from

the character of the chaplain, or from the value of what service he performs, it may be said, in one word, that this provision for moral and religious instruction is not the thing demanded in such an institution. If there is a place on earth, where a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ may contend with sin, it is in a great Prison; and it is apparent from facts, that he may not only find sin to contend with, but he may contend with it successfully. This, however, must be done, not by going to the Prison once a week, but by living in it; by spending the Sabbath in it, and every day in the week in it. The word of God should be read daily, and prayers most earnestly offered, morning and evening, to the ALMIGHTY, that God would diminish the sin, and change the heart, and save these men from going forth as children of hell to all parts of the world. A great Prison is a fountain of death; and if it ever becomes any thing else, it must be done by Christian effort. We want no better illustration of what *may be done*, than we have in what *has been done* by Mr. CURTIS, at Auburn. Nothing effectual will be done in this department at Charlestown, till the chaplain is devoted entirely to his business.

We have no remark to make concerning the duties of the other officers in this Prison, except that their number is great; their compensation is liberal, though perhaps not sufficient; and they ought by vigilance, by devotion, and by a good life, to do a vast deal for the purity and honor of the institution and the State; and on no account whatever accept a bribe from a prisoner.

*Prisoners.* The whole number committed from the commencement in 1805, to September, 1826, is 1,992; discharged on expiration of sentence, 1,224; pardoned, 325; escaped, 15; discharged by order of Supreme Court, 6; remaining in Prison September 1826, 313. Of those in Prison in September, 1826, 263 were white, and 50 colored; 313 males, 0 females.

The *crimes* for which they were sentenced were, for store breaking and theft, 192; counterfeit money, 30; burglary, 17; common thieves, 20; assault for rape, 10; assault for murder, 10; forgery, 8; arson, 6; common cheats, open and gross lewdness, murder, sentence commuted to hard labor for life, 2 each; manslaughter, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; robbery, maiming, robbing bank, escape from House of Correction, attempt to rescue convicts, adultery, horse stealing, 1 each.

Their *nativity* was from States not specified, in the annual Report of the warden, 255; from foreign countries, 56.

Their *employment* in the Prison, September 30, 1826, was, stone cutters, 105; lumpers, transporting stone, &c. 21; cabinet makers, 35; brush makers, 26; whitesmiths and tinmen, 6; shoe makers, 3; copperplate printer, 1; coopers, 7; (the 78, last mentioned, were let to contractors;) weavers, 10; tailors, 13; employed on the new buildings, 34; washers and waiters, 10; in the hospital, 10; blacksmiths and cobblers, 5 each; oakum pickers, 8; cooks, 9; barbers, 3; in the cells, 2.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts, after defraying every expense, has been stated to exceed \$20,000 in three years. As it has been made a question, in other States, whether any such results have ever been gained in the Massachusetts Prison, we present the following accounts rendered by the warden for the last two years.

*Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1825.***DR.**

To amount of stock on hand September 30, 1824, . . . . .	\$16,124 25
Provision department, for meats, meal, fish, molasses, &c. . . . .	5,948 31
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,076 45
Hospital department, for medicine, &c. . . . .	564 54
Stone cutters' department, for stone, steel, coal, &c. . . . .	21,826 25
Oakum department, for junk, . . . . .	13 59
Labor department, for yarn, iron, leather, &c. . . . .	863 42
Expense account, for oil, wood, lumber, repairs, &c. . . . .	4,844 60
Paid to prisoners, on their discharge, . . . . .	59 09
Paid for transporting convicts from the county jails to the Prison, . . . . .	731 49
Salaries of officers paid at the Prison, . . . . .	9,772 00
Salaries of officers paid annually by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, . . . . .	3,004 00
Balance, being profit to the Commonwealth, . . . . .	10,051 32

\$75,878 31**CR.**

By sales of stone, . . . . .	\$51,957 25
By sales of screws, . . . . .	36 04
By sales of oakum, . . . . .	951 32
By amount of labor department, received of contractors, &c. . . . .	5,630 27
By fees for admittance of visitors, . . . . .	588 15
By credited provision department, . . . . .	81 30
By amount of stock on hand September 30, 1825, . . . . .	16,633 98

\$75,878 31

THOMAS HARRIS, Warden.

*Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1825.**Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1826.***DR.**

To amount of stock on hand, September 30, 1825, . . . . .	\$16,633 98
Provision department, for molasses, meal, fish, meat, &c. . . . .	6,782 61
Expense account, for oil, wood, repairs, lumber, &c. . . . .	4,152 99
Paid for transporting prisoners from county jails, . . . . .	462 17
Paid prisoners on their discharge, . . . . .	59 43
Paid salaries of officers, . . . . .	12,493 07
Hospital department, for medicine, &c. . . . .	697 09
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding, . . . . .	3,765 85
Labor department, for iron, &c. . . . .	17 05
Oakum department, for junk, . . . . .	341 58
Stone cutters' department, for rough stone, steel, coal, &c. . . . .	20,629 05
Betterment account, paid on account of two new stone sheds, . . . . .	1,814 07
New Prison, paid on account of the new Prison, . . . . .	3,707 73
Balance in favor of the Prison, . . . . .	4,197 37

\$75,754 04**CR.**

By sales of stone, . . . . .	\$49,717 78
By amount of labor department, received of contractors, . . . . .	7,173 03
By sales of oakum, . . . . .	460 91
By fees for admittance of visitors, . . . . .	538 82
By amount credited expense department, . . . . .	14 45
By amount credited profit and loss, . . . . .	2 18
By amount of stock on hand, September 30, 1826, (and not including the stock for new Prison,) . . . . .	17,946 87

\$75,754 04

By balance brought over, . . . . .	4,197 37
By betterment account, . . . . .	\$1,814 07
By new Prison account, . . . . .	3,707 73
	<u>5,521 80</u>

Making a balance in favor of the earnings of the convicts, over and above the ordinary expenses of the Prison, of \$9,719 17 cents.

THOMAS HARRIS, Warden.

*Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1826.*

We can see no room for deception in regard to these accounts, unless it be in the inventory of stock; and as this varies very little in 1825 and 1826, deception on this point would make a small difference only in the result; and in regard to the year 1824, the inventory of stock was \$ 14,446 33; so that deception then, even if the warden could be supposed capable of it, would have varied the result only \$ 2000. We therefore see no reason why the managers or officers of those Penitentiaries, which are bringing the States, where they are located, heavily in debt, year after year, should raise a question as to the income of the Massachusetts Prison. A question has not only been raised concerning the fairness of the accounts, but whether the salary of the officers and the expense of transporting convicts was included. It may be here seen that they are both included, in the productive years. It has been said that they could not be included, for no branch of business would enable convicts to earn so much money. It may be seen by these accounts, what have been the proceeds of the stone department, and, by a little calculation, it may be ascertained that the average earnings of each man employed in hammering granite, in this Prison, was 84 cents and 4 mills per day in 1825, and 92 cents and 3 mills per day in 1826. This is on supposition that there are but 300 working days in the year. It has also been said, that even the favorable result of those Prisons, which have brought an income to their respective States, arises from their location. It has already been stated, in regard to the Massachusetts Prison, that granite rock is brought to it by water from New Hampshire and Maine. We can therefore see no *good* reason why the truth of these accounts should be questioned.

There are some other important results easily deduced from these accounts.

*The food for prisoners is not expensive.* In 1825 the provisions at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost 4 cents and 4 mills per day for each man: in 1826, for 313, 5 cents and 9 mills.

*The clothing and bedding for prisoners is not expensive.* In 1825, these articles at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost for the year, \$ 6 78 per man: in 1826, they cost for 313, \$ 11 71 per man.

*The proceeds of the labor, in the stone department, of about one third of the men, were more than sufficient to cover the expenses for provisions, clothing, bedding, and salary of the officers, for the whole establishment.*

It is honorable to the warden and assistant keepers, that results, formerly so unexpected, have been gained under their management, in the pecuniary concerns of this Institution.

*There is a natural inference from these accounts that where hard labor is the business of the convicts, they can be made to support themselves.*

We have no more remarks concerning the income from the labor of the prisoners at Charlestown.

The *vices* of the prisoners, in which they have been detected, are bribing persons to bring them prohibited articles, by a most mischievous and demoralizing use of their over-stint money. It has been used to purchase cards, spirits, digitalis, bills to be altered, and materials to alter them. It is difficult to conceive in what way \$ 4000, annually, could be the procuring cause of more moral evil than this amount of over-stint, subject to the order of convicts in a State Prison.

The other vices, detected in this Prison, besides those for which over-stint money has prepared the way, are, counterfeiting bills and coin; teaching the art of picking pockets, and actually picking the pockets of strangers; preparing false keys and other instruments for breaking houses and stores; combinations against the lives and property of individuals in society; insurrections terminated only in blood and death; inveterate enmity against prisoners and others, who reveal plots; combined, and powerful, and systematic effort in favor of vice, and unnatural crime: and these evils in buildings so constructed, that all attempts to prevent evil communication, *effectually*, must be fruitless.

The *recommitments* have corresponded with what might be expected from such a school of vice. In 1817, out of three hundred convicts then in Prison, ninety were for second, third, or fourth time; and in 1827 the proportion was about the same. It is apparent from the records, that the young men and boys who have been sent from the country for their first offence, in numerous instances, after remaining several years at Charlestown, have been discharged to engage, immediately, in Boston, in the practice of those arts with which they had become familiar in Prison.

The *general character* of this Prison may now be given in a few words. Its income and health are favorable; its moral influence most injurious. But we may hope for a better state of things, when the cause of the controversy ceases between the directors and the warden; when the assistant keepers are more faithful; when the chaplain is entirely devoted to his business; when over-stint, the great means of bribery and other evils, is done away; and when evil communication is prevented by the new buildings and new discipline.

5. *State Prison in Connecticut.*—*Location.* This Prison is located in Wethersfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, and two and a half miles south of Hartford. It is situated on the south side of a large bay, about fifty feet above the surface, and twenty or thirty rods from the shore. The bay, which opens into the main land from Connecticut river, is navigable for large vessels to the shore near the Prison. The earth between the principal building and the water, a few feet beneath the surface, is composed of clay and sand of an excellent quality. It is in contemplation to employ the convicts in making brick. For this and other purposes, good water is found, within six feet of the surface of the ground. The location, therefore, must be considered, in several respects, peculiarly advantageous. It is near the centre of the State, amidst a healthy and virtuous population, on navigable water, and supplied very conveniently with inexhaustible quantities of clay, and sand, and water.

*Construction.* It is built on the Auburn plan, and contains 136 cells, besides a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, offices for warden and guard, and an apartment for female convicts. The building is of stone, 177 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 36 feet high. The cells are arranged in four stories, and are very similar in the dimensions and construction to those at Auburn. The building was commenced and nearly completed in the summer and autumn of 1826. The yard and shops will be completed during the present summer, and the whole will be ready for the reception of convicts from Newgate in Septem-

ber. The expense will vary but little from \$30,000. It is not known that this country affords a cheaper and better Prison for the safe keeping and wholesome discipline of an equal number of convicts. Much of the credit, for the erection and speedy completion of this valuable establishment, is due to the Commissioners, Messrs. Russ, PETERS, and WELLS, who have labored with great assiduity, intelligence and economy, from the commencement to the present time. Without detracting from the merits of the other Commissioners, we are confident, they feel with us, that the State of Connecticut and the country at large are under peculiar obligations to Mr. WELLS, for his indefatigable attentions to an establishment, which, we think, is without a rival in one respect, that is, the ECONOMY of its construction. And in regard to the design of the principal and other buildings, for security, inspection, convenience, and general economy in the management, it will stand among the first establishments of the kind in the United States.

*Government.* The officers of this Prison, according to the provisions of the late law, are to be, three directors, a warden, not more than ten assistants, and an overseer for each department of business.

The *appointment* of the directors is by the General Assembly; of the warden, by the directors; of the other officers, by the warden.

The warden is made the responsible officer for the safe keeping, employment, and discipline of the institution. The directors make by-laws, and inspect the prison, and the warden's accounts, alternately, once a week, and together once in three months, and annually submit a report to the General Assembly of the progress and condition of the Prison, together with suggestions as to the amendment of the criminal law, and the laws relating to the Prison, which report it is made their duty to publish, and transmit to the Secretary of State of each of the United States.

With the location, construction, and government as stated above, if the directors shall be so happy, in the appointment of a warden, as to secure the services of MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq., formerly warden of the Prison in New Hampshire, to whom they have applied, and who has the subject now under consideration, we confidently anticipate the most delightful results, from this experiment, on the Penitentiary system in Connecticut.

We intentionally omit all further notice of Newgate.

6. *Penitentiary in New York city.—Location.* This Prison is connected with the Almshouse, on the East river, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is in the same yard with numerous other buildings of this extensive establishment. The number of poor people and convicts brought together in the buildings within this yard is, at some seasons of the year, about two thousand. The location is, therefore, injurious both to the Penitentiary and the Almshouse.

*Construction.* The building used for the Penitentiary is constructed on the old plan, with large rooms, and the rooms are so few in number, and the prisoners so numerous, that it has sometimes been necessary to put twelve in a room. The evils arising from this were so great as to cause an alteration to be made in the construction of one fourth of the building; which was done by removing the partition walls, and erecting cells, on the Auburn plan, within the external walls.

In front of this breastwork of cells is erected a small pulpit, from which the chaplain may address the prisoners, either in the cells, or on the galleries. With the exception of this quarter of the building, the construction of the whole is very bad.

There is another building connected with this Penitentiary, viz. a tread-mill. This has been used at some periods, and at others neglected, and on the whole is not approved. As therefore this building and its appendages are not esteemed of great value, in almost the only establishment in this country where it has been introduced, it cannot be necessary to describe it minutely. If there was any probability, that the mode of punishment by tread-mills was to be extensively introduced in America, we should immediately prepare a pamphlet exhibiting the results of experience, in the Penitentiary in New York, and at Newgate in Connecticut, which would be unfavorable to the system. But until there is such probability, we do not see the necessity of dwelling upon the subject, even so long as to describe the construction.

*Government.* This Prison has the same general supervision as the Almshouse, the same superintendent, and the same physician and chaplain. It has, besides, a keeper, and several assistants.

*Prisoners.* The number varies from two to three hundred. The number of females in 1825 was about sixty. The number of children and youth at that time was large; but they have been removed to the Refuge. A large proportion of all classes are colored.

The *crimes* are generally larceny, assault and battery, and the lower grade of crimes common in a large city.

The *sentences* of none of these exceed three years. The Prison is therefore intended for a class of offenders from the city, who are supposed not to merit punishment in the State Prison.

The *employment* of the prisoners appears to be very irregular and very unproductive; sometimes on the tread-mill; sometimes in a pin factory; sometimes on the public lands or highways; sometimes picking oakum, and sometimes they have been unemployed. There does not appear to be any system of patient and efficient labor. If all the able-bodied men in the establishment were put into a stone shed near the bank of the river, or transferred to Sing Sing, they might earn a large amount of money annually.

The *vices* of the prisoners are such as are generally found in Prisons constructed and managed as this is. Evil communication of all sorts is, to a great extent, *necessarily* unrestrained. It is such that the impossibility of doing them any good was well expressed by the superintendent, as stated in the last Report. Speaking of the crowded state of the Prison, he said, "How can you expect reformation under such circumstances? As well might you kindle a fire, with a spark, on the ocean in a storm! If a man forms a good resolution, or feels a serious impression, it is immediately driven from him in his night room."

In accordance with these views of the inefficacy of all means of improvement, under existing circumstances, has been the neglect of instruction. The prisoners are not permitted to come to the chapel on the Sabbath; nor is any regular and systematic instruction afforded them on the Sabbath, or during the week, except by the chaplain,



who has generally one or two very short services, weekly, in one of the halls of the building, in which a part only of the prisoners can hear him.

The evils then, in this establishment, are obvious, and many of them unavoidable with the present construction. If the male convicts, who are now sent to this Prison for more than one year, should be sent to Sing Sing as soon as that Prison is so far completed as to admit them, and the females should be put under the care of a matron in that part of the building which has been changed to the Auburn plan, then these classes would be well provided for, and in these classes would be included the greater part of the whole number.

7. *State Prison in New York city.*—This Prison is situated on the east bank of the North River, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is an extensive establishment, consisting of numerous and expensive buildings, which has been used thirty years as the principal Prison in the State of New York. But the evils in it have become so great, in consequence of its construction and management, as to induce the Legislature to make preparations for its abandonment. The whole has therefore been sold to the city for one hundred thousand dollars, and the prisoners will be removed as soon as the building at Sing Sing shall be so far completed as to receive them. Without giving, therefore, any particular description of the construction and government of the State Prison in New York city, it is only necessary to state a few facts concerning its expense, its recommitments, and its mortality.

The total *expense* of erecting and supporting it, from 1796 to 1826, inclusive, has been ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINETY-TWO CENTS: a sum nearly equal to the school fund. This most astonishing fact was furnished by the comptroller of the treasury for a Committee of the Legislature, at the last session, in accordance with a resolution of that body, requiring that it should be ascertained.

The *recommitments* have been nearly one to four, or nearly five times as numerous as the recommitments at Auburn.

The mortality has been several years 6 per cent., or three times as great as that of the Prisons generally in this country, and the last year 10 per cent.

8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located on the east bank of the North River, thirty miles above New York, and half a mile south of the meeting-house at Mount Pleasant. This situation was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts in an inexhaustible quarry of marble, of which the bank of the river is here composed. The principal building is erected parallel with the river, about thirty feet from it, and fifteen feet above the surface of the water. The foundation is a solid body of marble, and the material for building is marble, either blasted out of the solid mass on which the building now stands, or from that which composes the hill, on the east. The river is navigable for steam boats to the shore near the Prison. The channel of the river is a mile and a half or two miles west of the Prison. From the top of the hill, in the rear of the Prison, the view of the river, nearly fifty miles towards New York and Albany, and sometimes of fifty sail of vessels, is very pleasant.

This location is probably as advantageous, on the whole, as that of any Prison in the United States. Its marble, its navigable water, its pure air, its retired situation, and, at the same time, its easy communication with New York, are great advantages to be combined in the same location.

*Construction.* The principal building, when completed, will be nearly 500 feet long, about 40 feet wide, four stories high, and will contain eight hundred cells. It is on the general plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large; so that there may be one in front of each cell. The doors are on the outer surface of the wall. The fastenings of a part of the doors will be peculiar to this Prison, viz. a compound lever lock, with which many doors, on the same gallery, may be locked or unlocked at once.

The other buildings, one for the accommodation of the keeper and his family, and the other for the kitchen, hospital, and chapel, are to extend from the ends of the principal building towards the river about 80 feet; giving the whole the appearance from the river of a hollow square. On the west side of the principal building, towards the channel of the river, the yard is to be extended 300 feet in width, and about 500 feet in length. This yard is to be formed with the refuse stone from the quarry. When the buildings and yard shall be completed on the plan proposed, the establishment will be very good in its construction.

*Government.* Messrs. HOPKINS, TIBBETS, and ALLEN, are the Commissioners of the Legislature for the erection of this Prison. Capt. LYND, formerly superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, under whom the admirable discipline in that Prison was introduced, is the responsible agent. Under his immediate care, 100 prisoners from Auburn were brought to Sing Sing, and put on shore to commence the work, before the ground had been broken, or a cell of any description, or a yard wall, had been begun. They built, the first day, a temporary covering of wood, which was used as their place for lodging during the season. From the time of the landing, in May, till late in the autumn, when a sufficient number of cells were finished to confine the prisoners at night, there was no escape. The whole building thus far, and all the labor in opening the quarry, has been done by the convicts, without any other means of confinement than the authority and system of discipline introduced by Capt. LYND. In maintaining this authority, he has been assisted by a few trusty keepers, who went with him from Auburn. With their assistance all is order, industry, silence, and activity. The work goes on rapidly, with little murmuring, and scarcely an effort to escape or rebel. There has been one insurrection, in which two prisoners only were concerned, of whom one was killed. By those who have witnessed the power and wisdom of this government, the order, and industry, and silence of these convicts, it is believed that here is a specimen of authority and vigilance on the one hand, and obedience on the other, which to a great extent prevent evil communication among prisoners, under circumstances, during a part of the time, at least, most unfavorable to so important a result.

The appointment of Capt. LYNDs is by the commissioners; of the assistant keepers, by the agent. The compensation of the former is \$2000 annually; of the latter, from four to nine hundred dollars.

*Prisoners.* The number, which was at first 100, has increased to about 250. Of these, who are all males, about one fourth part are colored.

Their crimes, nativity, frequency of conviction, and sentences, could not be ascertained at Sing Sing, because they were transferred from other Prisons.

The recommitments, on the 9th of April, 1827, had been none; thirty-four only having been discharged.

The *health* of the prisoners is very good. Fifteen have been sent to the hospital of the Prison in New York; of whom one has died. Six have died at Sing Sing; one in the rebellion, three from casualty, and two from natural causes. On the 9th of April, there were none confined with sickness, nor did Capt. LYNDs recollect that one had been confined, except the man who died, during the last year. The appearance of the prisoners indicated health and strength.

The same valuable experiment, on temperance, which has been mentioned in speaking of other Prisons, has been tried at Sing Sing. The men neither suffer nor die from abstinence, though they have been formerly intemperate. Nor is there any want of ability to work hard, all the time, on wholesome food and good water.

*Instruction.* In April last the Commissioners opened the way for the introduction of a chaplain at Sing Sing, who should devote his whole time to the instruction of the prisoners. At the earnest solicitation of Capt. LYNDs, that a chaplain might be sent, as soon as a suitable man could be found, Mr. GERRISH BARRETT was engaged to assume the responsibilities of this situation. Mr. BARRETT writes, June 17th, as follows: "a little after 7 o'clock, every evening, I commence reading the scriptures to the convicts, afterwards make some remarks, and then offer a prayer on each side of the Prison. I have found by experience, that to stand as near the centre of the Prison as possible, on the pavement below, is far better, for the purpose of being easily heard, than to stand upon the gallery. I am persuaded, that, of all the methods which have been used for fastening divine truth upon the minds of convicts, this daily reading of the scriptures and prayer is most likely to succeed. The truth strikes upon the ear, when the men are sobered by the labors of the day, when no mortal eye sees them, and when the twilight, and the silence, and the loneliness combine in causing it to make a deep impression. They can then reflect on what they have heard till they fall asleep.

"After divine service on the Sabbath, a considerable portion of the time is spent in talking to the men in their cells. In this business I feel more and more interested. I have found no one yet, who showed any disrespect, or unwillingness to hear what was said. It is surprising to see, sometimes, how a few minutes' conversation, concerning the soul, will make the muscles of a hardy-looking face relax, and his eyes fill with tears."

Mr. BARRETT expresses a deep and increasing interest in his employment, says his time flies swiftly, and he is willing to remain where

he is, if it is thought by Capt. LYND, and those who employ him, that he is qualified for the station.

With this provision for instruction, with the discipline introduced by Capt. LYND, and with the advantages of construction and location, which this Prison possesses, we believe there will be little that is evil, and much that is reformatory in the system.

9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located in Auburn, about 60 rods north of the main street, about 150 rods west of the Theological Seminary, 7 miles south of the Grand Canal, and 77 miles west of Utica. There is a small stream of water, on the south side of the Prison, which passes under the south west corner of the yard wall. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

*Construction.* We present the ground view of the yard wall, the front building, the wings, and the shops, with the explanation.

*Government.* The officers are five inspectors, a keeper, deputy keeper, clerk, sixteen assistant keepers, who are, also, master workmen in the shops, five guards, a gate keeper, physician, and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the inspectors is by the governor and senate ; of the other officers by the inspectors.

The inspectors receive no compensation.

The *salary* of the officers is as follows : the keeper \$ 1000 ; deputy keeper, \$ 600 ; clerk, \$ 550 ; assistant keepers, \$ 450 ; physician, \$ 500 ; sergeant of the guard, \$ 300 ; others of the guard, \$ 216 ; gate keeper, \$ 216 ; chaplain, by the State, \$ 200.

The duties of the officers are minutely stated, in the "Brief Account of the Prison by Mr. POWERS." The limits of this Report will not permit us to copy the statement. The pamphlet contains much valuable information concerning the Prison. The following extract from it will show the character of many important regulations adopted, in this Prison, for the government of officers and prisoners.

"No spirituous liquors are ever used by any officer in or about the Prison, nor allowed to be taken to the guard house, or used by the guard, when on duty.

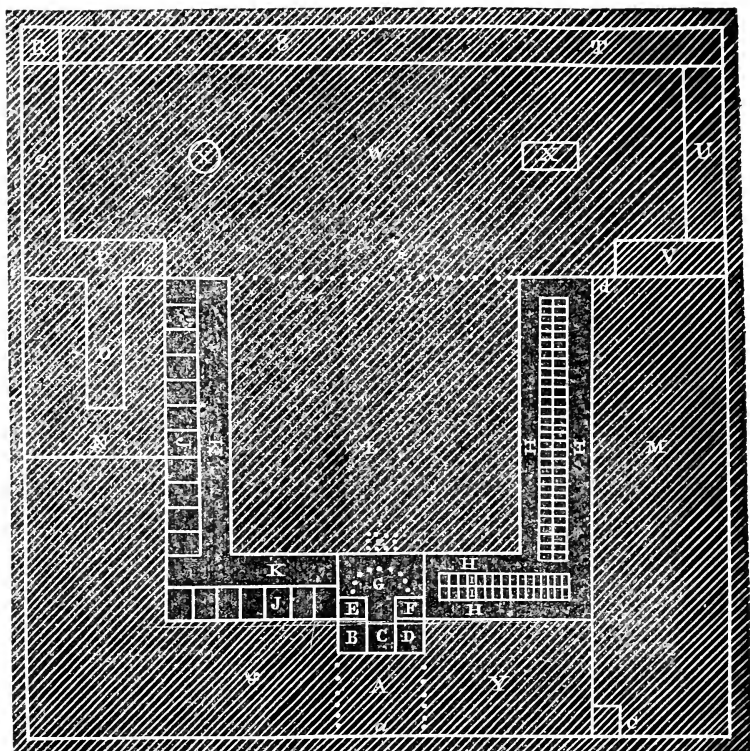
"Nor is the practice now permitted for an officer, when he is first appointed, or resigns, to invite the other officers together for the purpose of drinking, or treating, as it is called.

"All the turnkeys are required to attend divine service at the Prison, except one in the north wing and one in the kitchen.

"A uniform gravity and dignity of deportment are always to be observed by the officers, in the presence of convicts, calculated to inspire them with respect and confidence, and not to indulge, in the least degree, in levity, passion, or petulance.

"And in their intercourse, at all times, the officers are to treat each other with that mutual respect and kindness that become gentlemen and friends, and to cultivate an ardent zeal to promote the best interests, and advance the reputation of the Institution, in the credit of which they must, of course, be common sharers.

"They thus avoid collision, jealousies, envies, separate and party views and interests, and combine their united talents and exertions for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of their own reputation.



GROUND VIEW OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

The external wall, 30 feet high, encloses a yard 500 feet square. The front building is 276 feet long, and 45 feet deep; the wings are 242 by 45 feet; *a*, is the front gate; *A*, front yard, about 60 feet square; *C*, hall of the keeper's house which is sixty feet wide, and projects about 25 feet in front of the main building; *B*, keeper's office; *D*, clerk's office; *E*, *F*, store rooms; *G*, guard room; *H*, *H*, area around the cells in the north wing, 11 feet wide; *I*, *I*, cells, 7 feet long, 3 1-2 wide, and 7 feet high; *J*, *J*, large rooms in the south wing, built on the old plan for night rooms, but not used. *K*, *K*, hall in the south wing; *z*, entrance to the inner yard from the Prison; *L*, *W*, inner yard; *M*, lumber yard, 324 feet by 111; *b*, *c*, gates of lumber yard; *N*, Cooper's yard, 128 feet by 110; *O*, *P*, *Q*, *S*, *T*, *U*, *V*, shops, 900 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 7 feet high on the side towards the yard, and about 16 feet on the external wall. The side of the shops on the yard, is lighted by a row of windows, 4 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, and 2 feet 7 inches asunder. There is, also, a row of windows in the roof of the shops, consisting of one unbroken line of 7 by 9 or 8 by 10 glass. The sash is one glass in height and 8 glasses in length. *X*, *X*, pools of fresh water, used sometimes for bathing, 8 feet deep, one 18 feet in diameter, and the other 15 1-2 by 43 feet; *R*, vault; *Y*, yard, 90 feet by 100; *&*, garden 216 feet in front, and 210 feet deep.

Scale 100 feet to 3-4 of an inch.



"Almost every movement in this Institution is directed by system and order, and tends to seriousness and humility.

"The convicts silently march to and from their rest, meals, and labor, at precise times, moving in separate corps, in single file, with a slow lock-step, erect posture, keeping exact time, with their faces inclined towards their keepers, that they may detect conversation.

"The same silence, solemnity, and order, in a good degree, pervade every business and department.

"The keepers prevent talking, and the diversion of looking at spectators, by keeping their eyes constantly on the convicts under their charge, and are usually walking back and forth through their shops, as well for this purpose, as to keep the convicts industriously employed.

"Their stillness and order at meals and in the chapel are truly impressive; and during the night their lodging department of solitary and silent cells is one of peculiar solemnity and gloom. Nor can any one visit the Sunday school, opened and closed by prayer, where a hundred young convicts are taught, for the first time, the rudiments of learning and religion, without having his feelings deeply affected."

The *character* of the assistant keepers at Auburn is given by Messrs. TIBBETS and HOPKINS in the following language: "Excepting two, they are American born; generally mechanics, and are men of such education, intelligence, and morals, as may be found among the more decent and respectable of our American farmers and mechanics. This is a character, which cannot be understood in other countries, where men of refinement will connect the idea of ignorance and servility with labor; and of all that is gross and contemptible, with the name of a turnkey. But an American legislature will understand what we mean, by the general cast of character here referred to. Individually, they differ from each other, as might be expected; but, generally, we have found them fair minded men, intelligent, well informed, according to their station; testifying with frankness and candor; temperate in their notions of government; and capable of affording both useful information and valuable suggestions."

*Prisoners.* The average number the last year was 433. The number remaining in Prison at the close of the year was 427; of whom 34 were colored, and 8 females. The number received last year was 133.

The *crimes* of the whole number were, grand larceny, 214; counterfeit money, 50; forgery, 39; petit larceny, 29; burglary, 17; assault to commit rape, 15; perjury, 13; breaking jail, 9; arson and manslaughter, 8 each; murder and assault to murder, 6 each; bigamy, 4; rape and swindling, 3 each; poisoning, 2; sodomy, 1.

Their *nativity* was, New York, 193; Connecticut, 33; Massachusetts, 33; Pennsylvania, 17; New Jersey, 15; Vermont, 14; Rhode Island, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Maine, 5; Maryland, 4; Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, 2 each; Canada and Nova Scotia, 9; foreign countries, 74.

The *health* of the convicts the last year is indicated by the average number in the hospital, viz. four and a fraction, and the number of deaths, viz. seven, which is less than two per cent.

The *same valuable experiment on temperance* has been made in this, as in other Prisons. Mr. POWERS, the keeper, says, "The convicts

here, are strictly prohibited the use of ardent spirits and tobacco, except as medicine: and, contrary to a very common, but fallacious notion, that the confirmed drunkard cannot break off, at once, from the use of spirits, without danger to his health, it has been found, invariably, that the most besotted drunkards have never suffered in their health from that cause, but almost as uniformly, their health has been improved. They appear to be very uneasy, and somewhat lost, for a few days, and with rather poor appetites; after which they eat heartily, and improve in health and appearance."

The *vices* in this Prison, so far as we have ever been able to learn, are comparatively few. We have heard of no good or bad money in circulation among the prisoners; no false coin, or false keys, if we except one piece of wood in the form of a key; no dies or materials to alter bills; no cards or spirituous liquors; no bribing assistant keepers, for the prisoners have nothing to bribe with; no unnatural crime.

The *evils* in this Prison are a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment, and the annual expense of \$ 10,000 for its support.

In regard to the former, the Legislature appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. TIBBETS, HOPKINS, and ALLEN, to proceed to Auburn, and examine the matter thoroughly. Their result, after spending several weeks, and examining about eighty witnesses, is in the following language: "The sum of the whole is, that in a little more than four years, under Mr. LYND'S agency, six cases of punishment have appeared to deserve particular attention; of which we have reported one as an accident; one as uncertain, from defect of testimony; one as harsh, but excusable from very peculiar circumstances; and two as abuses, in a merely formal and legal, but not in a moral sense, and not as being undeserved or unusually severe; and one as entirely justifiable.

"In about nine months, during which Mr. GOODELL was agent, we find twenty-one cases of punishment of a character to deserve investigation; of which four do not appear to have been severe. About fourteen were cases of severe punishment. If the whole list stated by Dr. TUTTLE be admitted, the number will be raised to about nineteen; and, if the repeated punishments inflicted on such men as Mattison and Holmes be included, the number will be much greater, but cannot be stated with exactness. But, stating the number of severe punishments at fourteen, we have reported eight of them, and the aforesaid four others, making twelve in all, to be abuses, either in a legal or moral sense.

"Of the whole number we consider eight cases as justifiable and proper; and four cases as actually abusive and unjustifiable."

In regard to the annual expense, the inspectors express the opinion that the Prison will not be able to support itself. The average earnings of the prisoners are, for the State 15½ cents per day. The whole average expense of their support is, for each 23 cents per day.

The *reformatory character* of this Prison is seen in the following list of reformed convicts who have been discharged. The initials only of the names are given; their residence, the time of their discharge, and their character since. This information was obtained within the last year, from sheriffs and postmasters in different parts of the State, and is exhibited at length in the form of extracts from letters, in the last



Report of the Inspectors to the Legislature. All the information received concerning discharged convicts, before the Report was printed, related to *seventy-nine* ; of whom *fifty-two* sustained the character here given.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Time of discharge.</i>	<i>Character since.</i>
P. W.	Auburn.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1826.	Remarkably good.
E. A.	Catlin.	Breaking Jail.	Aug. 1826.	Good.
H. L.	Chenango.	Forgery.	April, 1825.	Good.
A. P.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1825.	Good, and well esteemed.
D. L.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1818.	Honest and industrious.
— S.	Romulus.	—	—	Respectable farmer.
J. W. B.	Owasco.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1826.	Supports his family.
E. C. D.	Geneseo.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1824.	Exemplary.
W. S.	Cortland Co.	Forgery.	Jan. 1826.	Steady and industrious.
E. W.	Pompey	Conspiracy.	Sept. 1823.	Steady and industrious.
L. R.	Parma.	Grand Larceny.	Sept. 1825.	Steady and industrious.
E. P.	Parma.	Counterfeit.	Oct. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
A. P.	Perry.	Counterfeit.	April, 1824.	Upright and honest.
J. M.	Preble.	Manslaughter.	Mar. 1826.	A man and a Christian.
J. P.	Batavia.	Assault.	April, 1826.	Altogether reformed.
J. S.	Batavia.	Assault.	Jan. 1822.	Industrious and respectable.
A. B.	Savannah.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1824.	Nothing improper.
J. P.	Cambridge.	Grand Larceny.	May, 1822.	Saves his earnings.
A. W.	Cambridge.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Much reformed.
J. T. L.	Cambridge.	Forgery.	Aug. 1826.	Remarkably industrious.
D. R.	Le Roy.	Counterfeit.	April, 1820.	Conduct exemplary.
S. N.	Bergen.	Forgery.	Feb. 1821.	Conduct exemplary.
S. B.	Florence.	Misdemeanor.	Nov. 1823.	Supports his family.
I. S.	Sacketts Harbor.	Manslaughter.	Nov. 1823.	Materially improved.
C. F.	Sacketts Harbor.	Attempt to kill.	April, 1824.	Sober and discreet.
A. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. R.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
J. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	—	Industrious and temperate.
E. B. D.	Sacketts Harbor.	Larceny.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and humble.
J. B.	Caughnawaga.	Arson.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and decent.
G. O. B.	Fabius.	Forgery.	Sept. 1821.	Manifest reformation.
D. H.	Fabius.	Perjury.	July, 1821.	Unsuspecting.
C. W. S.	Russia.	Forgery.	Dec. 1825.	Gaining friends.
D. D. B.	German Flats.	Counterfeit.	July, 1826.	Very industrious.
I. P.	Morristown.	Counterfeit.	Sept. 1819.	Very good citizen.
N. D.	Riga.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
L. J.	Lyons.	Perjury.	Mar. 1825.	Altered for the better.
S. Y. S.	Stephentown.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1820.	Better than before.
T. H.	Tyrouc.	Forgery.	April, 1826.	Bad habits cured.
D. Y.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1824.	Regular in his habits.
J. S.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1824.	Attentive to business.
J. F.	Milford.	Forgery.	Aug. 1825.	Prudent.
S. L.	Milford.	Perjury.	Sept. 1825.	Much reformed.
H. C.	Pembroke.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1825.	Regular in all respects.
J. R.	Chester.	Grand Larceny.	Jan. 1822.	Much improved.
D. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
E. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
J. M.	Pompey.	Perjury.	Sept. 1823.	Very correct, steady.
H. R.	Lebanon.	Forgery.	June, 1824.	Conducts with propriety
J. O.	Lebanon.	Counterfeit.	June, 1826.	Industrious.

The whole number of recommitments is 19, or less than one to twenty.

Concerning the *instruction* afforded to convicts in this Institution, we only add (in connexion with its reformatory character, and in addition to what has already been said) the latest testimony of the inspectors on this subject. In their last Report to the Legislature, they say, "the Prison Sunday School is in a flourishing state. It now consists of 100 scholars, with a competent teacher from our Theological Seminary, to each class of from five to six individuals, under the general superintendence of a resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. CURTIS ; and all

under the constant inspection and rigid discipline of two vigilant officers of the Prison. A considerable number of the scholars are now learning writing and arithmetic. In this department, and in *all other respects*, the unwearied exertions and the able and faithful services of Mr. CURTIS greatly aid in promoting the interests of the Institution."

From the circumstance, that, until the last fifteen months, there has never been a resident chaplain at this Prison, it may not be amiss barely to state, in this place, that Mr. CURTIS came here in the capacity of a missionary, in the employ of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, and receives his compensation principally from said society.

10. *State Prison in New Jersey.—Location.* This Prison is located in Lamberton, about half a mile east of the Delaware river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Trenton, and 29 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

*Construction.* It is not favorable to economy, security, inspection, or labor. The expense, in proportion to the number of convicts, is great; the escapes are numerous; the inspection very little; the labor unproductive. These evils arise *in part* from the construction. It is, therefore, unnecessary to describe it more particularly.

*Government.* The officers are, five inspectors, a warden, clerk, deputy keeper, three assistant keepers, and a physician.

The inspectors receive \$1 50 per day for the time devoted; warden, \$800; clerk, \$500; deputy keeper, \$450; assistant keepers, \$400, annually. The total amount of salaries, besides the sum paid to the inspectors, is \$3,025.

*Prisoners.* The whole number in Prison, in April, 1827, was 67; of whom 34 were whites, and 33 colored; 65 men, and 2 women; 58 at hard labor, and 9 in solitary.

The *crimes* of those in Prison, in October, 1826, were, larceny, 21; burglary, 8; burning, 6; misdemeanor, 11; counterfeit money, 5; assault and battery, 5; horse stealing, 2; manslaughter, and attempt to commit rape, 2; bigamy, robbery, and forgery, 1 each.

The sentences of the same persons were, for 20 years, five; for 10 years, five; for 11, 12, and 15 years, one each; for 7 and 8 years, two each; for 6 years, three; for 4 years, seven; for 5 years, three; for 3 and 2 years, nine each; for other and shorter periods, fourteen.

Their *employment*, not including sixteen in solitary cells, extended to thirteen different kinds of business.

The *expense* of supporting sixty-five prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1826, was \$3,873 77; besides the compensation of the inspectors.

The *recommitments* out of the same number were 13 for second offence, and 1 for third.

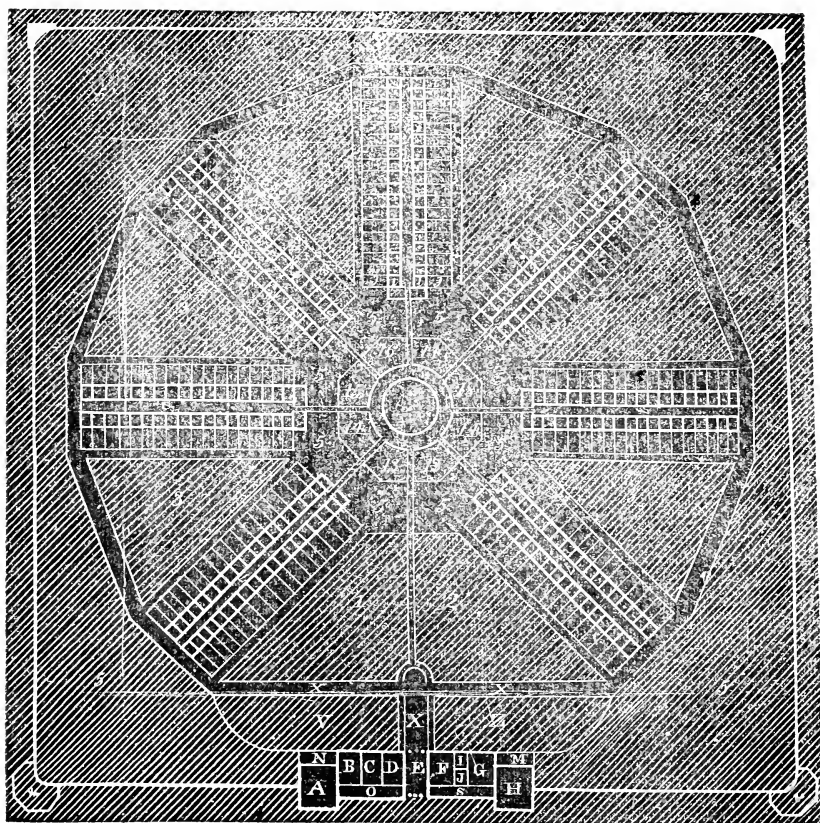
The *escapes* since December 9, 1819, have been 26.

The proportion of colored convicts almost one half.

The *evils*, as may be seen without repetition, are numerous.

11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia.*—This Prison is located on Walnut street, and is constructed like the old Prisons generally; but, since it is to be abandoned as soon as the new Prison and the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents are completed, it is not necessary to describe more particularly the location and construction.





GROUND VIEW OF THE NEW PRISON IN PHILADELPHIA.

The external wall, 30 feet high, encloses a yard 650 feet square; E, entrance beneath an arch secured by two gates, under the centre of the front building, which forms a part of the south wall; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, apartments in this building, used by the government of the Prison for public offices; and by the keeper and his family for a dwelling house; the Hospital and apothecary's shop also, are in this building; Z, V, yards for the accommodation of the keeper's family and the Hospital; X, X, passage from the arch to the interior yards; 1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, spaces between the blocks of cells, and between the blocks of cells and the external wall. The observatory is in the centre; 7, 7, 7, are the passages between the cells, extending from the observatory towards the external wall; i, i, are the cells 12 feet long and 8 feet wide; j, j, are the exercising yards. There is a tower at each corner of the yard, and over the centre of the front building.

Scale 162 1-2 feet to an inch.

The *government* is vested in a large board of inspectors, and a small number of keepers, who so manage, that it has been often said, by those intimately acquainted with the establishment, that "*the prisoners keep the Prison.*" It has been, to a great extent, a system of compromise, in which the greatest villains among the prisoners have been sometimes elevated to places of distinction, on condition that they would behave well in Prison.

The number of prisoners has varied for several years from five to six hundred. Of these nearly four hundred have been confined at night in sixteen rooms. They have been collected in great numbers from all parts of the world, and particularly from other Prisons. The assistant clerk stated that, of those in Prison in December, 1824, two hundred had been in other Prisons. The recommitments have been about 1 to 3. The deaths, for several years, 6 per cent. The expense of supporting the establishment about \$30,000 annually. The vices, unutterable abominations. The influence upon society never yet known; but inferred from the frequent burnings and highway robberies in Philadelphia and the vicinity, and the numerous convicts in other Prisons, throughout the United States, from the old county Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia.

12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia.*—*Location.* This Prison is located on elevated ground, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. of the city, and about half a mile east of the Schuylkill river.

*Construction.* The yard wall, which is built of stone, 30 feet high, encloses nearly twelve acres. The building for the keeper's house, and the offices of the Prison government, makes a part of the south wall, on each side of the centre. The magnificence of this part of the Prison may be inferred from the fact, that the yard wall cost about \$200,000. On the centre of the yard is erected the observatory, and on seven lines, diverging from the observatory towards the wall, the blocks of cells. The cells are arranged in two rows, in seven one story buildings, on opposite sides of seven passages, extending from the observatory towards the wall to the ends of the blocks of cells. Connected with each cell, on the outside, is an exercising yard. The entrance to the cell is through the exercising yard. The place of observation for the keeper over the prisoner, is through a small orifice opening from the cell into the passage, which may be closed at pleasure by the keeper, and which is intended to be kept generally shut. The only mode of seeing the prisoner while confined in his cell, if the doors are shut, is through this orifice. When he is let out of his cell into the exercising yard, he may be seen either by opening the door of the exercising yard, or by walking on the top of the wall over the exercising yard. The wall of the exercising yard is so high, that he cannot be seen from the principal observatory, in the centre of the large yard, unless the observatory is raised to a height far above that contemplated in the original plan. The entrance to the cell, from the exercising yard, is secured by double doors, one on each surface of the wall; the inner door of grated iron, and the outer door of plank. The orifice between the cell and the passage, which is large enough to admit the face of a man, is secured by double doors of plank. For ventilation, there are several holes, about three inches in diameter, near the floor of the cell, passing through the wall into the exercising

yard; and several small angular flues passing off through the wall, between the cell and the passage, about 10 feet above the floor. The mode of heating, now proposed, is by admitting warm air into each cell, through a small orifice opening into an air chamber, which is to extend the whole length of each passage beneath the floor. Whether the ventilators into the exercising yards, and the orifices into the air chamber, will not open a communication between the prisoners in different cells, can only be told by experiment. If it should be so, there would be no way to prevent communication, except by altering the construction, unless a keeper could be placed in each air chamber and in each exercising yard. It would require more keepers than prisoners, to prevent communication in this way. Whether it is practicable so to construct two cells, or apartments adjoining each other, that there cannot possibly be any communication between two persons confined in them, while they are furnished with sufficiently free ventilation, is a point never yet so tested by experience, within our knowledge, either in Prisons or Lunatic Asylums, as to prove the possibility of such a thing. It is not done at the Lunatic Asylum in Charlestown, and it was not done at the new Prison in Philadelphia, in April, 1827; for the cells were not completed. If it could be done, the question deserves consideration, whether it ought to be done; for the case not unfrequently occurs, in a large Prison, in which a prisoner is taken violently sick. Now, if they are confined in cells, from which it is impossible for any one of them to be heard, even by the person in the adjoining room, how shall the keeper know that the prisoner demands attention? It is true, that there might be pipes extending from each cell to the keeper's apartment: so that the keeper would know if the prisoner was in distress; but no such thing is proposed. The sentinel in the passage would hear the noise of the prisoner, if the doors were kept open; but it is proposed to keep them shut, to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other, and hearing each other, across the passage; so that the sentinel would only know the condition of the prisoner, when he opened the door to look in upon him. The sentinel being placed in the air chamber, or in the exercising yard, might probably hear the prisoner; but it is not proposed to keep a sentinel in either of these places. As the Prison is constructed, it will be difficult to know when the prisoner is in distress.

And while the sentinel could not hear the prisoner, the prisoners would have a better opportunity to hear each other. The sentinel in the passage could not hear the conversation of the prisoners through the air chamber, because the sound would pass under the floor of the passage. And when the prisoners are let out of the cells into the exercising yards, the sentinel in the passage could not prevent their conversing with each other over the walls. Nor is it perceived how conversation over the walls of the exercising yards can be prevented, if a considerable number are let out of the cells into the yards at once. If they should all be let out at the same time, it would require a keeper, probably, to every five yards, to prevent conversation. And even with this number of keepers, which would be fifty, they would labor under many disadvantages in preventing evil communication. The tops of the walls of the exercising yards are not prepared for the keepers to walk on them, and the passages between the cells are so

separated from the exercising yards, that the keepers, being in the passages, could not easily prevent evil communication, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. The keepers, therefore, would probably take their station either in the exercising yards, or on the outside of the wall, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. If they should do this, their means of preventing conversation would not be good. If to avoid this trouble, only a few prisoners should be let out, at the same time, into the exercising yards, and these should be in yards separated from each other, it would require a great deal of time, from a number of keepers, to let them all out of their cells *daily*. If it is not done as often as this, the question would arise, whether it is expedient to build two hundred and fifty exercising yards, for two hundred and fifty prisoners.

It has been urged in favor of this plan of building, that it gives great facilities for inspection; so great that the keeper in the observatory in the centre of the large yard, as well as the keepers in the lofty towers on the external wall, may overlook the whole establishment. It is true that they can see, from these points of observation, the roofs of the cells, and the tops of the walls of the exercising yards, but it is also true, that they cannot see the prisoners, when they are in their cells; nor while they are in their exercising yards, unless the prisoners choose to show themselves. From the tower in the centre of the south wall, which is one of the most lofty, the eye can see no farther into the exercising yard of the nearest cell, than the top of the door between the exercising yard and the cell. The plan of building, therefore, does not afford great facilities for inspection; but, on the contrary, makes inspection very difficult and expensive, both in regard to time and labor.

There is a peculiarity in the construction not yet mentioned. Each cell is a water closet. From what may be seen of similar places in hospitals, prisons, and steam boats, we are apprehensive that this part of the design will fail. It will be very expensive in the construction, and probably will not answer a good purpose. It is proposed to accomplish the object by cast iron pipes, extending under the whole establishment, and communicating with every cell. These pipes are to be frequently filled with pure water, which may be drawn off, in the expectation that the filth will be removed in the current. Apartments have often been visited, in which similar designs have been adopted for the accomplishment of the same object; but the object was not gained. The air could with the greatest difficulty be inhaled by a person who came from the fresh air. It would be well to know, whether this peculiarity in the plan will answer the purpose in a few cells, before the expense is incurred of extending it to the whole establishment.

The original design was so to construct every part of the building, that it should never be necessary to remove the prisoner from his cell and exercising yard, except in cases of sickness. There is, therefore, no chapel for divine worship on the Sabbath; no place for morning or evening prayers; no place for communicating instruction of any kind; and no place for labor, except the cell or the exercising yard. This would make instruction difficult, and labor, if it should be introduced, unproductive.

In regard to instruction, twenty persons could not communicate as much, in the same time, to a given number of prisoners, as one might communicate to the same number, in the same time, in buildings constructed with reference to this object. If, then, it is admitted, as it has been by one of the Commissioners, that the importance of instruction is never to be disregarded, the difficulty still remains, that there is no convenient place for giving instruction. If the teacher, whether a director of the institution, a benevolent friend, or a stated chaplain, can only approach the prisoner in his cell through the exercising yard, or the small orifice between the passage and the cell, it will be so laborious as to render it probable that very little instruction will be given.

In regard to labor, it is not yet decided whether it shall be introduced or not. If it is introduced, what kind it shall be; who shall teach how the work is to be done, and see that it is done well; or how the persons, on whom these duties devolve, are conveniently to get access to the prisoners, are questions which have had so little consideration, in the construction, as to make it probable, that the original design was not to introduce labor. And if it was now decided, that labor should be introduced, the construction of some part of the buildings in the interior of the yard would probably be varied from the original design.

The estimated expense of the whole establishment, when completed, on the original design, is *five hundred thousand dollars*. And when it is completed, it will accommodate only *two hundred and fifty prisoners*. The expense of the new Prison in Connecticut, for the accommodation of *one hundred and thirty-six* prisoners, was estimated at *thirty thousand dollars*, and three fourths of the work has already been done within the estimate.

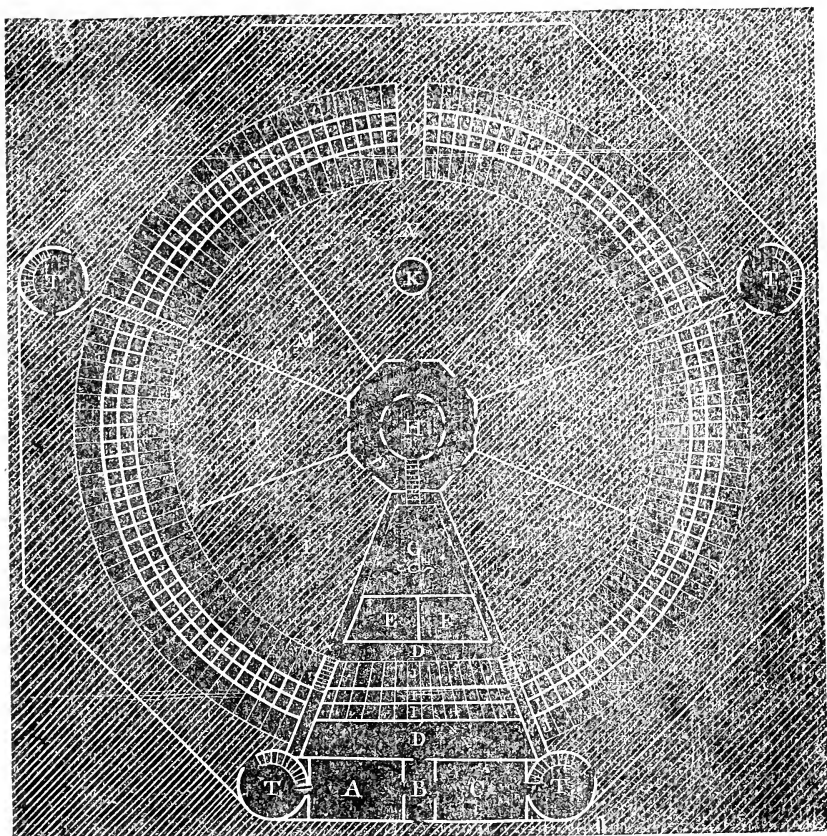
The objections, then, to this plan of building are, the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other, either through the air chamber, or over the walls of the exercising yards; the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external wall; the difficulty of the keepers knowing it, in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners; the filthiness of making every cell a water closet; the difficulty of introducing labor, and of communicating instruction, and the expense.

All these objections are against the plan of building, even if it be admitted that the principle of solitary confinement day and night is good. If it should be found from experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found by experience in Maine, and at Auburn, that the principle is not good; then the plan of building would be still more objectionable.

If we understand the reason of the present state of this establishment, it is this: the Legislature appointed a committee, about eighteen months since, to examine other Prisons, for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, whether the plan adopted in Philadelphia is good. This committee, consisting of Judge KING and T. I. WHARTON, Esq., visited some of the Prisons in New England and New York, and reported against the new Prison, so far as to prevent the Legisla-







GROUND VIEW OF THE PRISON AT PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

B, entrance ; A, C, apartments in the keeper's house ; D, D, passages to the inner yards ; E, F, apartments for cooking, &c. ; §, §, pumps ; K, pool ; L, M, N, inner yard ; I, I, cells ; J, J, exercising yards ; H, observatory ; T, T, towers

*Scale 100 feet to an inch,*

ture from making an appropriation in favor of it, at the last session. The progress of the buildings, therefore, in the interior of the yard, is arrested, except so far as to complete the number of cells, (about one hundred,) the foundation and walls of which had been already built. This is a sufficient number to use, in the first experiment, to try the construction and the principle of solitary confinement day and night. If it should be found, that the construction and principle are not good, it would remain with the Legislature to decide on what plan the other buildings should be erected.

In view of the whole matter, the following remarks may not be unimportant :

The yard wall is the most lofty, extensive, and secure, in this country, with the exception, perhaps, of that at Pittsburg ; and, therefore, whatever the design of building in the interior, this remains good.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night is admitted to be the only correct principle, the Philadelphia plan of building is not so favorable to a successful application of the principle as the Auburn, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Sing Sing, and Washington ; because it is more difficult of inspection ; more difficult to prevent evil communication ; more difficult to know when the prisoners are in distress ; more unfavorable to cleanliness ; more difficult to communicate instruction, and vastly more expensive.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night should be found by experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found in Maine, and at Auburn, not good ; then the Philadelphia plan of building would not answer the purpose, and the other would be altogether convenient for the introduction of productive labor.

So much time and expense are necessary in constructing the building on the original plan, and comparatively so little on the Auburn plan, and it is so uncertain whether the first will answer the purpose, either in principle or construction, that it is not to be lamented that the Legislature made no appropriation, at the last session, for the completion of the building on the original plan.

It is now a favorable time, and there is a convenient location within the yard, to erect a building speedily, at a moderate expense, near the north wall, and parallel with it, containing as many cells as may be necessary, on a plan which will answer the best purpose, on either the principle of solitary confinement day and night, or solitary confinement at night with productive labor.

If the Legislature should make provision for this variation from the original design, the unutterable abominations, which are known to exist on Walnut street, and the great annual expense, might be sooner prevented.

This is a question deeply interesting to the whole community, and no personal gratification, or previous bias, or personal friendship, ought to prevent any man from giving all the facts, in relation to the case, a candid consideration, and the results a decided, and temperate, and open declaration.

13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn.*—This Prison is built on the general plan of the Prison in Philadelphia, except that the cells and exercising yards are on the circumference of the circle. We present only the ground view of the establishment, with the explanation.

The present state and expense of the buildings ; the mode of government and discipline ; the number of prisoners, their crimes, sentences, &c., we are unable to state. We only know that a few prisoners have been received.

14. *Baltimore Penitentiary.*—*Location.* This Prison is situated on an eminence, about three fourths of a mile N. E. of the centre of the city. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

*Construction.* The yard wall, which is twenty feet high, encloses about four acres. The front building, and the west wing, are completed. These are built of brick, four stories high, including the basement, which is of stone. The centre building fronts the south, and contains apartments for the keeper's family and guard. The west wing, which is the Prison, makes a right angle with the centre building, and extends north 156 feet. It is 36 feet wide, and is built on the old plan, with a spacious hall and large night rooms. The female department is confined to six apartments and a part of the hall in the south end of the second story. The solitary cells, which are nine in number, are in the north end of the third story. Further description of the building is unnecessary, as the governor has recommended the erection of a building for solitary confinement at night, to obviate the evils arising from the construction of the west wing.

From the north end of the west wing to the external wall of the large yard is erected a wall 20 feet high, and the space south of this wall is used as a yard for female convicts. In this yard is a one story building, in which the females labor.

In the yard for male prisoners is a range of workshops, extending from east to west, at the distance of twenty-five feet from the north wall, two hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-five wide, some two stories high, and others but one. South of this range, and at right angles with it, are two other shops, each two stories high. The cost of the whole establishment has been \$89,500.

*Government.* The officers are, twelve directors, residing in Baltimore, appointed annually by the Executive Council of the State, who receive no compensation ; a keeper, sixteen deputy keepers and guard, and a book keeper, who receive collectively \$8,900 annually, and a physician, who receives about \$550.

The directors meet as a body, at the Prison, once a month, and at that time appoint two of their number to meet at the Prison every week.

The deputy keepers are all practical mechanics ; of whom eight superintend the business of the shops, and eight in companies of four are upon the walls alternately as guard. At night, four out of the sixteen deputy keepers are on watch in the halls, four are in the guard room, and eight with their families. They do the duties of night watch in companies of four, alternately.

*Prisoners.* The whole number in Prison, in January, 1825, was 307, of whom 62 were females, and of the remaining 245, ninety-three were colored. The whole number received from the commencement in November, 1811, till November, 1818, was 1006.

Their sentences varied from three months to twenty-one years.

Their employment, of late, has been principally weaving. This has been done on the capital of the State, and not for contractors, and has been found profitable.

Tasks are assigned to the prisoners, which they are compelled to perform, if they have health and strength; but nothing is allowed in the form of over-stint.

At the expiration of their sentence they are presented with money or clothing as a gift, according to their merits.

The expense of food and clothing for each male prisoner is stated by the clerk to be \$63 annually; for each female, \$55 annually.

They are supplied with religious instruction on the Sabbath, morning and evening, in the male and female department, by the clergy of the Methodist denomination, without compensation from the government. There have, also, been Sabbath schools organized.

The recommitments from 1811 to 1825 were only 59.

The general character of the female department was given last year.

The evils in the male department arise principally from the crowded state of the night rooms, which will be obviated when the new building is erected.

15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.—Location.* It is situated on the point of land projecting into the Potomac, almost south of the capitol, and in the direction of Alexandria.

*Construction.* The principal building is of brick, on the Auburn plan, 120 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 36 feet high, containing 160 cells in four stories. There are, besides, two buildings, one on each flank of the Prison, having a communication with it, by a small door, on a level with the first gallery. These buildings are 25 feet by 40, containing cellars, two upright stories, and lodging rooms in the roof. One of these buildings will be devoted to the keeper, his deputies and family, and the other to the kitchen, hospital, &c. A wall 75 feet in advance of the front, and 20 feet high, will enclose an area 300 feet square.

In regard to the plan of building adopted in this Prison, the following extracts from a letter written by Charles Bulfinch, Esq., the architect of the public buildings in Washington, who holds the most important station in this country as an architect, and whose general character is extensively known, will be esteemed valuable by those members of the State Legislatures, who have not had an opportunity to examine the construction of different Prisons. He says, "immediately after the close of the session," (i. e. the session of 1826,) "I was directed by the President of the United States to visit the penitentiary establishments of New York and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of inspecting them, and of obtaining all such information as may be obtained, and which may be usefully applied in the erection of the Penitentiary authorized by the act of Congress of May 20.

"I accordingly visited the several institutions of this kind, in the city of New York, and the new building now erecting under Mr. LYNDS' direction at Mount Pleasant, and, returning, the new penitentiary building of Philadelphia. The inspection that I had made was enough to convince me of the superiority of the Auburn plan to any that had been adopted in England or America, and I made a Report to the President to that effect."

*Government.* A bill was submitted to Congress, during the last session, by Mr. VER PLANK, chairman of the Committee on the District

of Columbia, for the organization of the Prison government; but it is not known to us whether it became a law. As the session was short, and the buildings were not yet completed, and there would probably be no necessity for the law till after the next session of Congress, it is believed, that it was left among the unfinished business.

*Employment.* As materials for building are expensive in Washington, and the city is rapidly rising in importance, and the Prison is located on navigable water, and granite rock of most beautiful quality is found in so many places on our coast and rivers, and this is already an article of commerce and manufacture, it is worthy of consideration, whether the business of hammering granite cannot be introduced in the new Penitentiary in Washington. The first objection which would arise to such a measure would be the expense of transportation. But, in answer, the facts may be repeated, which have already been stated in this Report, that the granite rock, by the hammering of which about 70 convicts have earned more than \$5,000 in one year, in New Hampshire, after defraying the whole expense of their keeping, is transported about four miles by land, and about sixty miles by the Merrimack river and canal to Boston. And the granite rock, for the employment of the convicts at Charlestown, has been some of it imported in sloops from the Kennebeck river in Maine. The subject is proposed as one of inquiry.

16. *Virginia Penitentiary.*—*Location.* This Prison is situated in Richmond, on the top of a high hill, about a mile south west of the State House, and about two miles west of the tide, or navigable water of James river. The situation was probably chosen for the purpose of getting good air in a warm climate.

*Construction.* The construction is unlike any other within our knowledge in this country. The cells are arranged in a brick building, in the form of a crescent, two stories high above the basement. The cells open towards the centre, and the space enclosed by the crescent is an open yard. In front of the cells, towards the centre, on each story, is a narrow gallery. The solitary cells are arranged in the basement story, and the side of the passage leading to them, towards the interior yard, consists of a solid brick wall. In entering the solitary cells through this passage from the yard, it is necessary to use a candle or torch. In the cells arranged on the side of this dark passage, the convicts, who are generally condemned, for the first six months, to solitary confinement, receive this part of their punishment. It is very severe, for the cells are dark, and damp, and cheerless. A small sash, placed above the prisoner's head, admits a faint light; the water stands in drops on the walls in damp weather, and no provision is made for warming the cells at any season of the year. The instance has occurred in which a prisoner's feet were frozen while enduring his term of solitary confinement in one of these cells. There are some of the cells in this Prison, designed for solitary confinement, which have no window or orifice for the admission of light, and the only ventilation is a small orifice in the door opening into the dark passage. The superintendent, SAMUEL O. PARSONS, says, in a letter, concerning the effect of solitary confinement in the first class of cells, which are far less dismal than the last, "I consider it, under the present laws, imminently dangerous to the health, and of course to the

life, of some of the convicts. There are some whose constitutions are not injured, but they are comparatively few in number." This is sufficient evidence of the mischievous consequences of the construction of this part of the Prison. The cells in the stories above, which are used only as night rooms, are sufficiently lighted and ventilated; but are provided with no means of warming. The cells are not surrounded with an external wall, as at Auburn, which would make them comparatively comfortable in winter, even without a fire; but they are exposed on two sides to the external air, and are, therefore, very cold. This is probably, in part, an explanation of the following facts, stated in a letter from the superintendent. "The diseases most prevalent are dropsy and consumption of the lungs, terminating in death generally during the winter. The spring, summer, and autumn are generally healthy." The fact, therefore, that there are no means provided for warming the cells, is an objection to the construction. If an attempt should be made to warm them, on the present construction, it would be attended with great expense. The climate and diseases, however, are such, that they ought to be warmed. It is not right to put convicts, in the incipient stages of consumption and dropsy, into these cells, to spend the long nights in winter without a fire, or any means of procuring warmth except from their diseased breathing. The bill of mortality, as well as the above statement of the superintendent, shows that the consequences are often fatal. The number of night rooms in this Prison, which are never warmed in winter, is about 150, and the number of prisoners confined in them, on an average, about 200, and the mortality for the years ending September 30, 1819, and September 30, 1821, more than seven per cent., or 1 to 14 and a fraction. We have no reason to suppose this mortality unusual for this Prison. If not, and any part of the cause should be the defect in construction, which leaves all the prisoners, during the long evenings and nights in winter, in cold and damp cells, without a fire, or the means of obtaining artificial heat, it may be hoped, that warm air will hereafter be conducted to the cells in flues, or in stove pipes, or that some mode will be devised of warming the cells, and thus diminishing the mortality. A mortality of seven per cent. is nearly double that of the mortality of the Prisons in France, in their most unhealthy condition; and about quadruple that of the Penitentiaries, generally, in this country. Besides that defect in construction, which is the most probable cause of the uncommon mortality in this Prison, there are other defects worthy of particular consideration.

It affords no facilities for inspection. After the prisoners are locked up, there is no way provided for looking in upon them without opening the door of every cell, or getting up over the door. There is, besides, no convenient place for the sentinel to pass the night near the cells, for the purpose of preventing evil communication between the prisoners. The sentinel who attempts any thing of this kind must be in the open air. It is very necessary that it should be done, because the prisoners can converse from one cell to another.

Solitary confinement at night was contemplated in the original design of this Prison; but it has been necessary, in many of the cells, to place two, and, in others, three or four. The construction, therefore,

is defective in making the cells large enough to allow this great evil, and so few in number as to make it necessary.

The expense in the construction is much greater than if less space had been occupied, and more cells constructed, on the Auburn plan.

As it is necessary, however, to enlarge the establishment, in order to secure the great advantages of solitary confinement at night, it has been proposed to erect a building on a straight line, from one extremity to the other of the crescent, on a plan similar to that adopted at Auburn, containing a sufficient number of cells for the accommodation of any probable number of prisoners. If this should be done, the construction would be better than in the old Penitentiaries, generally; but, on the whole, not so simple, economical, secure, favorable to inspection, health, and instruction, as would be desirable.

*Government.* The officers are, five inspectors, a superintendent, clerk, six keepers, a physician, and thirteen guards.

The *salaries* of the officers are, superintendent, \$2000; clerk, \$600; two of the keepers, \$600 each; four of the keepers, \$500 each; physician, \$700; guard, \$6 per month, including rations and clothing.

Besides the above officers, there has been, at some periods, an agent, who was authorized to employ one or two clerks, each of whom received a large salary. It was the duty of the agent and his clerks to sell the manufactured articles.

*Prisoners.* The number, since 1821, has generally exceeded 200.

The *crimes* of those in Prison, in 1821, were a large proportion of them the higher crimes, viz. voluntary manslaughter, 4; murder, second degree, 19; rape, 7; stabbing, 7; burglary, 14; horse-stealing, 47; stealing negroes, 3; robbery, 5; grand larceny, 48; bigamy, 2; house-burning, 2; other and smaller crimes, 26.

The *sentences* were many of them for long periods; of those for murder in the second degree, 12 were on sentences varying from 10 to 18 years; of those for rape, 6 were on sentences varying from 10 to 21 years; of those for grand larceny, burglary, and horse-stealing, 5 were for life; of the others, the sentences varied from 1 to 10 years.

Their *employment* was in *nineteen* different kinds of business; 38 shoemakers; 13 wheelwrights, carpenters, and turners; 20 coopers; 14 weavers, quillers, and spoolers; 13 tailors, &c.; 14 rope and thread spinners, &c.; 22 blacksmiths; 11 nailers; and 22 in other kinds of business.

The *nativity* of the prisoners was, Virginia, 135; Pennsylvania, 12; other States, 27; foreign countries, 27.

The *vices*, in which they have been sometimes detected, are fighting, gambling, and drinking ardent spirits; but these things are all forbidden, and punished immediately after detection. There have been, besides, successful attempts to counterfeit coin. One of the keepers stated, that he had found a good deal of it on their persons, and deposited in different places; that he had also found the moulds; and that the servants and the guard might have furnished facilities for putting it in circulation.

The *instruction* furnished to the prisoners, either on the Sabbath or during the week, (except in regard to their work,) is almost nothing. No provision is made, either by the State or by benevolent individuals,



for even one religious service on the Sabbath ; and sometimes months together have elapsed without a religious service of any kind.

The evils in this establishment are, the crowded night rooms and the consequent evil communication ; the uncommon mortality, arising, in part, from not warming the cells, the vices of the prisoners, and the want of instruction.

17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio.*—The first is located in Milledgeville ; the second in Frankfort ; and the third in Columbus ; each in the capital of the State, apparently with reference entirely to the central situation.

The construction of all, so far as we have been able to obtain information, is on the old plan of building, without particular reference to the importance of solitary confinement at night ; facilities for inspection, employment, and instruction ; and economy in building or management. We therefore lament less not being able to describe more minutely the construction.

A proposition was before the Legislature of Georgia, at the last session, which was unsuccessful, for the abandonment of the penitentiary system.

The convicts in Kentucky are hired to the keeper, on condition that he shall pay the expense of their keeping, and pay one half the proceeds of their labor, after defraying this expense, to the State. We know very little more concerning these Institutions. Their annual Reports, if they have been published, we have not been able to obtain ; nor have we seen either of the Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, or Ohio. The following information, concerning the latter, was communicated in a letter from NATHANIEL McLEAN, Esq., the keeper.

It is situated on elevated ground on the east bank of the Scioto river, south west of Columbus. The yard wall is 400 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 14 feet high. A brick building, occupied by the keeper, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, forms a part of the wall, on the east side of the yard. Another brick building, 50 feet by 20, and one story high, used as a store house, is erected on the east side of the yard, and north of the keeper's house. The prison building is of brick, two stories high, 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, and forms a part of the north wall, included in the length of 400 feet. Through the centre of this building is a passage 8 feet wide, on the sides of which are 64 cells, 6 feet by 8. About half the space, on the left of the passage, is used as a kitchen and dining hall. Over the kitchen, in the second story, is the hospital, 30 feet by 16. The solitary cells are below the surface of the ground, under the floor. They are 6 feet by 8, walled with stone and lined with plank, and totally dark, entered by a trap door. From this description, it appears that there is no provision for lighting, warming, or airing them. At the same time, we learn from the letter, that some convicts are confined in them for short periods under sentence of the court, and frequently for misdemeanor in Prison.

The estimated expense of the whole establishment is \$ 150,000.

The keeper is the only responsible officer under the present organization. He appoints all the deputies, clerk, guard, and physician, and pays them such compensation as he may deem reasonable, except

the clerk and physician, who receive, the former \$400; the latter, \$250 annually. The deputy keeper receives \$400; three overseers in the shops, and a door keeper, \$300 each; and three on the walls, \$264 each, per annum. The keeper is elected annually by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$1000. He makes all purchases, sells all manufactured articles, pays all expenses, and makes a quarterly Report to the Auditor of the State, and an annual Report to the Legislature.

The number of prisoners in 1826 was 152; of whom 2 were females, and 14 colored.

The *crimes* of at least two-thirds are horse-stealing, larceny and burglary. The other crimes are murder, in the second and third degree, perjury, forgery, incest, rape, bigamy, &c.

The *sentences* are, five for life, several for 20 and 15 years; others for 5 and 7; and none for less than 3 years. Two-thirds of the whole number are for 3 years.

There is no *classification*. The prisoners work together in different shops, as may best promote the interests of the institution in a pecuniary point of view; old offenders with those younger in crime; and the same at night, in the cells, in winter four in a room, and in summer two or three, as the number of prisoners will justify.

The number in the hospital will average from ten to fifteen in times of ordinary health. During the autumn, the number is greatly increased, and has, in some instances, exceeded one third of the whole number. The most prevalent diseases are chills, and fevers, and bilious fevers, particularly during the summer and autumn. There is no method of warming their night rooms in winter.

No provision is made by law for religious instruction, except to furnish each cell with a bible. There is preaching, occasionally, but not regularly. There is no chapel; the passage on the second floor of the prison building is used, but it is very uncomfortable. The convicts are regular during the hours of worship, when we have it, and many of them frequently considerably affected. Should proper provision be made for religious instruction, it is believed more salutary effects would be produced.

The evils in this Prison, according to the above statement from the keeper, are, the construction, which makes it impossible to separate the prisoners at night, and thus prevent evil communication; the unusual proportion in the hospital, probably to be attributed in part to the fact that there is no provision for warming the cells; the want of instruction, as there is no convenient place for it, and no person to communicate it; and some cells for solitary confinement, under ground, without any light or air except what is obtained through a trap door.

18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.*—The House of Refuge in Boston is situated in South Boston, near the House of Industry, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city. The building is very commodious, and would conveniently accommodate a much larger number of inmates than are now placed in it. The yard, on the south side of the house, is an extensive field of 30 or 40 acres of beautiful land, cultivated by the poor from the House of Industry. The boys from the Refuge are sometimes permitted to work in the field, under the immediate care of the superintendent. This field is securely

enclosed, and no person is permitted to enter the gate, which is 60 or 80 rods from the House, without a certificate to the gate-keeper, from one of the directors of the House of Industry. In this way both establishments appear to be well secured from the introduction of prohibited articles.

The government of the Refuge is the same board of directors as in the House of Industry. This board consists of seven gentlemen in Boston, who receive no compensation, and are appointed annually by the city. They appoint a superintendent, and fix his compensation, which is at this time \$600, with a house and board for himself and family. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW BROWN, who has been connected with the establishment from the commencement, is the present superintendent. A school teacher, and an overseer of the shoe shop, are employed to assist him. Their compensation is also fixed by the board. The religious services on the Sabbath, in which the boys engage, are the same as at the chapel in the House of Industry. The offices of chaplain and school teacher are at present vacant, but are to be filled as soon as suitable persons can be found. The salary offered to the former is \$500 and board; that of the latter is not specified.

The subjects for the Refuge are juvenile delinquents from Boston, who are thus saved from the House of Correction, in Leveret street, and the State Prison at Charlestown. The present number is about 40, of whom 2 are females. The boys spend a part of every day in the school room, and another and larger part in the shoe shop. Their improvement is good in both places. Several of the boys, who were first received, have been apprenticed, and are doing well. The institution is supported entirely by the city, at an expense of about \$3000 annually.

*The House of Refuge in New York* is situated about two miles north of the City Hall, at the junction of the Harlaem and Bloomingdale roads. The yard is 300 by 320 feet, enclosed by a wall 17 feet high.

The buildings, one for boys and the other for girls, are of stone, each two stories high, 150 feet long and 38 feet wide. These are separated by a high board fence.

The boys' Refuge contains five apartments in the lower story, 30 by 34 feet, for a dining room, common hall, superintendent's office, and shops for tailors and shoemakers. The second story contains an hospital, 30 by 34 feet, and two rows of dormitories, each  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 7, and 6 feet high, for 132 boys. They are ventilated by openings in the doors, and in the centre wall. They are arranged in two stories, on the Auburn plan. The area between the dormitories and the external wall of the building is 10 feet by 110, and is furnished with desks and benches, suitable for the monitorial plan of instruction, and is used as a school room.

The girls' Refuge contains, in the first story, besides four apartments similar to those in the boys' Refuge, a parlour and chamber for the matron, a committee room, and a laundry. In the second story, it contains, in the south end, a handsome chapel, with a gallery, sufficiently large to accommodate 140 boys, 70 girls, and 300 visitors; at the north end, an hospital, 25 by 34 feet; and between the chapel and the hospital, 68 dormitories, in two stories, arranged, ventilated, and appropriated for girls, as the others are for boys.

A two story brick building, 40 by 30 feet, situated on the south west corner of the yard, is used by the superintendent and his family. Another brick building, 22 by 60 feet, situated near the last mentioned, on the east, is occupied in part by the assistant keeper and his family. Adjoining this, on the north, is a brick building, 40 by 80 feet, divided into four rooms, 40 feet square, in which 40 boys are employed in making chairs.

In different parts of the yard are several small one story buildings, used for shops, store houses, &c.

A part of the ground in the interior of the yard is used for a garden. The whole aspect of the establishment is cheerful.

*Government.* This establishment belongs to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which was incorporated March 29, 1824. The officers are, a president, six vice presidents, a treasurer, secretary, thirty managers, an acting committee of eight gentlemen, and a ladies' committee of thirteen. The constitution of the society is not printed in the reports; nor does it appear, from the reports, how often or by whom the officers are appointed. The immediate government of the institution is intrusted by the managers, at this time, to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HART, who is assisted by a matron, a school teacher, two assistants, and a gate keeper. Mr. HART, who had been one of the teachers in the male high school, entered upon the duties of this office on the 2d of July, 1826. The president of the society, the Hon. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, addressed the superintendent on this occasion. A few brief extracts from the reply of Mr. HART will exhibit the spirit of the man to whom the society has given this important trust, and it will be a source of unfeigned gratitude to all, that children and youth, who were formerly trained for a life of infamy in the State Prison, have fallen into such hands.

"SIR,—Deeply impressed with the great responsibility devolving on the superintendent of this important institution, I cannot reflect on the confidence you have placed in me, in calling me to succeed the gentleman who has so ably conducted its affairs from its commencement, without trembling.

"Children without parents, some of them worse than destitute, have, by your fostering hands, been snatched from infamy. The world, indeed, is gazing upon your noble charity, while the community is rejoicing in hope of your success.

"The weight and responsibility tower like mountains before me; but when I reflect that I shall have your wisdom in counsel, and, I trust, the directions of Him who prompts you to these praiseworthy acts, I console myself that I shall be enabled, in a degree, to be a father to the fatherless.

"Yes, my dear children, I have sons, and I have daughters, and am enabled to feel for you, and often, in my dealings with the children of others, solve this question for my own government,—'How should I like my child to be dealt with under similar circumstances?' This rule, I think, shall govern me here."

The number of children who have fallen into the hands of this Christian father, and for whose support provision is made by the society, is, at the present time, about 130 boys and 40 girls. The system of instruction and labor, to which they are subject, is such as almost necessarily to ensure the favorable results which have thus far rewarded the society. The boys are assembled by Mr. HART every morning, at an early hour, for religious exercises. Immediately after breakfast, the word of God is read a few minutes, accompanied with appropriate remarks. Two hours are then devoted to common instruction in the school room: after school time, four hours to labor, before dinner. Immediately after dinner a few minutes more are spent in useful read-

ing; then a little time is devoted to recreation, and afterwards four hours to labor, before supper; and, immediately after supper, two hours to the instructions of the school room. This general plan, and division of time, is followed every day in the week, with such variation only as the seasons require. On the Sabbath, about one hour in the morning, and one hour in the afternoon, are devoted to public religious exercises in the chapel; and a considerable time, morning and evening, to useful reading and instruction in the school room. With this system of instruction on the Sabbath, and of instruction and labor during the week, under the care of one who treats the children like sons and daughters, it almost necessarily follows, that their characters will be formed for usefulness. This is already proved by experience. In April last, more than forty boys and girls had been apprenticed; of whom only four had failed to prove, by their good behavior, the value to them of the instruction received at the Refuge. The letters from their employers, exhibited in the appendix to the Second Report, are most cheering to all the friends of this and similar institutions.

The effect of the Refuge, in diminishing the number of this class of children and youth in the city, is as delightful as the immediate effect on the character of the inmates. The president of the society stated, that the number of criminal prosecutions among this class of persons has been diminished in the city of New York, since the Refuge was instituted, about four fold.

The benefits of the establishment are not confined to the city. Juvenile delinquents from all parts of the State, according to the law of January, 1826, must be received by the managers of the Refuge, in such numbers as, in the judgment of the courts, ought to be committed to their care. And to enable the society to discharge the duties which would devolve upon it in consequence of this law, another law was passed, at the same time, appropriating the surplus funds of the Marine Hospital for the use of the institution. The receipts from the same amounted last year to \$27,000. The Legislature had previously appropriated, by a law of April 9, 1825, two thousand dollars, annually, for five years, to the same object.

The following account of the treasurer exhibits the receipts and expenditures from the commencement in 1824 :

*The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in Account Current with Ralph Olmsted, Treasurer.*

Dr.	
To Cash, first payment to the United States on account of the purchase of the present site,	\$2,000 00
" Repairs and additions to the buildings,	4,420 11
" Clothing for the children,	1,548 13
" Food and provisions for the children,	3,544 19
" Furniture, beds and bedding, cooking apparatus, &c.	2,940 15
" Medicine and hospital expenses,	350 39
" Manufacturing expenses,	830 39
" School expenses, books, stationery, desks, &c.	1,075 98
" Tools, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical,	48 98
" Horse, cows, wagon, and cart,	592 71
" Society's expenses, printing, fuel, stationery, &c.	218 43
" Contingent expenses, insurance, fuel, &c. &c.	772 35
" Salaries to superintendent, assistants, and matron,	4,618 34
" New building for boys,	9,954 60
" New building for girls, assistant keeper's house, store-house, work-shops, walls, &c. &c.	21,710 95
	<hr/>
	\$54,631 70

CR.

By net amount received from collection of donations and subscriptions from the citizens of New York,	\$19,177 41
Cash, grant from the Legislature of the State of New York, \$2000 per annum for 3 years,	6,000 00
Cash from sales of manufactured goods,	394 70
Cash from labor of the children,	1,270 40
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, for the erection of a Female Refuge,	19,000 00
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, towards the annual support of the House of Refuge,	8,000 00
Balance due the treasurer, 1st of January, 1827,	789 19
	<hr/> \$54,631 70 <hr/>

Thus an institution, which had its origin in private benevolence, has raised to usefulness about forty miserable youth and children, who might otherwise have been in the State Prison; received nearly two hundred others to the Refuge, who now enjoy its advantages; diminished greatly criminal prosecutions in the city among youth and children; provided a Refuge for juvenile delinquents in the city and throughout the State; obtained the liberal patronage of the Legislature, and now affords an example for imitation to other cities and countries of the best mode, which was ever devised, of correcting the evil propensities of unfortunate and vicious youth.

*The House of Refuge in Philadelphia* is now building; the corner stone has recently been laid with appropriate ceremonies; about \$15,000 have been raised by private subscription, and \$40,000 by the Legislature, for its completion.

19. *County Prisons.*—We can only make a few remarks, accompanied with particular illustrations, concerning them.

They are generally constructed without reference to classification, inspection, or economy. There are jails in this country, which cost \$20,000, not as *wisely* constructed, in regard to classification or inspection, as some others which cost \$5,000. There is a jail in Geneseo, N. Y., which may be examined advantageously, by persons who are intrusted with the building of County Prisons. There is another soon to be built in Alexandria, D. C., on a similar plan. Classification, inspection, and economy, are all consulted in the plan of these buildings.

There is frequently not as much classification or separation as the building will allow. The reasons sometimes assigned are, that it takes more time to open many doors than to open a few, and therefore the prisoners may be put in as few rooms as possible; some of the apartments are in an upper story, and it is not convenient to put the prisoners up stairs; it is more work to feed them, and warm the rooms, when they are separated, than when they are together; the prisoners wished to be in the same room, so that they might be company for each other. These, and other reasons not more important, are often assigned for a most indiscriminate mingling of all ages and degrees of guilt, in buildings which would allow of some classification. This evil would be in a great degree removed by a law requiring that the prisoners should not be placed two in a room, if the apartments were sufficiently numerous to allow them to be separated.

In County Prisons, constructed on the usual plan, there is a free communication through the doors, between the prisoners in all the

apartments. This evil would be greatly diminished by a law requiring that there should be double doors to each apartment.

There is frequently a great want of cleanliness, breeding vermin ; which would be mostly prevented by whitewashing every apartment, throughout, floor and walls, once a month. The Boston Jail, which is generally crowded with prisoners, many of them from the lowest parts of the city, has an unusual appearance of cleanliness from the observance of this rule.

The County Prisons, in the large cities, have usually a large number of females in them ; and, in most cases, they are not under the care of a matron. From an experiment made in the House of Correction in Boston, as well as from an experiment made in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, it is obvious that female convicts can be kept in much better order, and made to work to much greater advantage, under the care of a matron, than under the care of a man. There are other reasons in favor of this measure, which are made more obvious by abuses which have been discovered, where a matron is not introduced. It is sufficiently apparent that there should be a matron in every Prison, where there are fifteen or more female convicts.

The Jails in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, are great schools of vice, in which are generally from 700 to 1000 persons corrupting each other. Several are lodged in the same room ; there is in most of them an easy communication between the different rooms, and no attempt is made to prevent it ; and if it was, evil communication could not be prevented between those in the same room. The number of persons committed to these Prisons annually may be estimated at eight thousand ; among whom are many children and youth : to some of whom an irreparable injury is done. Many others are imprisoned, but not condemned, and are finally discharged without bill or witness. The amount of moral evil is great, which would be prevented if they could all be confined in Prisons so constructed as to be kept still, and alone, and saved from corrupting each other.

The County Prisons, to a vast extent in this country, are not visited regularly by ministers and Christians, on the Sabbath, or during the week. We therefore repeat our earnest desire, that a benevolent association may be formed for this purpose in every city and village where there is a Prison. This subject is not beneath the notice of the Saviour of the world, and it ought not to be beneath the notice of his disciples. The duty is connected with the formation of that character, which he has promised to approve in the day of judgment, and the neglect of it with that which he will condemn. Will it not, then, be a sufficient reward to any one, who engages in this duty, to hear the Saviour say, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me ;*" and a severe reproof to all who have neglected the duty, while living in the vicinity of a Prison, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me not.*"

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<i>Boston.</i>		Peter O. Thacher,	\$2	Jacob Bancroft,	\$2
Josiah Bumstead,	\$10	John Benson	2	George Rogers,	2
Josiah F. Bumstead,	10	John Sullivan,	2	Edward Wigglesworth,	2
Samuel Frain,	10	Jonathan Carleton,	2	Eliphalet Kimball,	2
Edmund Munroe,	10	Charles Waterman,	2	William Adams,	2
Lewis Tappan,	5	Hazen Morse,	2	Hodges Reed,	2
Edward Reynolds,	5	John Williams,	2	John S. Fuller,	2
James Means,	5	Charles Scudder,	2	Ephraim Dana,	2
Benjamin Guild,	5	Harrison Gray,	2	Charles Willey,	2
John Tappan, (for 5 yrs.)	5	James Howe,	2	Charles Atwood,	2
John Jeffries,	5	Amasa C. Parke,	2	Simeon Palmer,	2
Josiah F. Flagg,	5	Daniel Cummings,	2	Chester Adams,	2
Asa Ward,	2	Thomas A. Davis,	2	William R. Lovejoy,	2
T. R. Marvin,	2	Samuel Gilbert,	2	William Blasland,	2
Charles Cleveland,	2	Z. B. Adams,	2	<i>Springfield.</i>	
Jeremiah Evarts	2	Jeffrey Richardson,	2	George Bliss, Esq.	2
Rufus Anderson,	2	Stephen Fairbanks,	2	<i>Newburyport.</i>	
Moses Grant,	2	Joshua P. Blanchard,	2	Joseph S. Pike,	2
Otis Daniell,	2	Charles Stoddard,	2	John S. Pearson,	2
James Melledge,	2	William T. Eustis,	2	<i>Portland, Me.</i>	
Isaac Mansfield,	2	George Odiorne,	2	John Howe,	2
James Clap,	2	Elias Maynard,	2	William Hyde,	2
Stephen Sewall,	2	Frederic T. Gray,	2	Nathaniel Cross,	2
John Gulliver,	2	Lemuel P. Grosvenor,	2	Henry Smith,	2
Reuben Vose,	2	Jno. Baker,	2	William Oxnard,	2
James Loring,	2	Charles Tappan,	2	Joseph Owen,	2
James D. Knowles,	2	Stephen Fessenden,	2	William C. Mitchell,	2
Ensign Lincoln	2	Daniel Noyes,	2	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	
Osmyn Brewster,	2	Samuel Perkins,	2	Francis Wayland, Jr.	2
Abner Phelps,	2	Heman Lincoln,	2	<i>New York City.</i>	
Henry Edwards,	2	Barnabas T. Loring,	2	Peter Lorillard,	2
Andrew Bradshaw,	2	Enoch Hale,	2	John Pintard,	2
Abiel Chandler,	2	Ward Jackson,	2	Gerard Hallock,	2
Hardy Ropes,	2	Asa Rand,	2	<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Levi Bartlett,	2	William J. Hubbard,	2	Herman Blodget, (paid	
David Francis,	2	G. V. H. Forbes,	2	5 years,)	2

## DONATIONS.

<i>Boston.</i>		William Bond,	\$5 00	R. Mitchell,	\$5 00
A Friend,	\$70 00	A Friend,	5 00	Cram & Cahoon,	5 00
Nathaniel Willis,	25 00	Joseph Hall,	5 00	C. E. B.	5 00
Henry Homes,	20 00	Isaac Danforth,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
A Friend,	20 00	John C. Proctor,	5 00	A Friend,	3 00
Samuel Hubbard,	20 00	A Friend,	5 00	Royal Lincoln,	2 00
Isaac McLellan,	15 00	Stephen Badlam,	5 00	James Huse,	3 00
Joseph Jenkins,	10 00	A Friend,	3 00	John Bartels,	3 00
Sam'l T. Armstrong,	10 00	A Friend,	2 00	A Friend,	2 00
Mrs. Salisbury,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	W. Wood,	2 00
A Friend,	10 00	A Friend,	2 00	A Friend,	2 00
Henry Gray,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	E. Hayes,	1 00
Tobias Lord,	10 00	Edward Beecher,	2 00	E. Farley,	1 00
Lot Wheelwright,	10 00	<i>Andover.</i>		D. Griffith,	1 00
John B. Jones,	10 00	Samuel Farrar,	10 00	Cash,	1 00
Ebenezer Parker,	10 00	<i>Stockbridge.</i>		A. Cumming,	1 00
Henry Rice,	10 00	H. W. Dwight,	5 00	<i>New York City.</i>	
Amos Binney,	10 00	<i>Newburyport.</i>		Richard Varick,	30 00
George J. Homer,	10 00	John Pettingell,	5 00	Cash received in	
Samuel Lawrence,	5 00	<i>Portland, Me.</i>		School-room No. }	
George Dennie,	5 00	A Friend,	10 00	1, besides Sub. of }	18 00
Samuel May,	5 00	Charles Blanchard,	5 00	R. L. Swan,	
William Brown,	5 00	David Dana,	5 00	Frederic Sheldon,	10 00
A Friend,	5 00	John Coe,	5 00	James Milnor,	10 00

F. Olmstead,	\$10 00	H. Averill,	\$2 00	A. Spooner,	\$1 00
George Newbold,	10 00	Calvin W. How,	2 00	— Clark,	1 00
William Chester,	10 00	A. P. Halsey,	2 00	— Innis,	1 00
John W. Leavitt,	10 00	W. Moraw,	2 00	Jno. Daughy,	50
Erastus Ellsworth,	10 00	D. Fanshaw,	2 00	Jno. Moor,	50
Joel Post,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	Cash,	50
B. S. Swan,	10 00	Theodore Clark,	2 00	Cash, for Report,	37
J. Cram,	5 00	W. Targe,	1 50	<i>Elizabethtown, N. J.</i>	
W. Torrey,	5 00	Ebenezer T. White,	1 00	S. P. Briton,	2 00
J. F. Bliss,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	James Cram,	2 00
Isaac Collins,	5 00	H. G. Ufford,	1 00	Smith Pyne,	2 00
James Kent,	5 00	Stephen Shepard,	1 00	E. K.	2 00
John Griscom,	5 00	Samuel Cary,	1 00	John McDowell,	1 00
E. White,	5 00	E. B. Sackett,	1 00	O. S. Halsted,	1 00
H. Andrews,	5 00	B. S. Hendric,	1 00	David Magie,	1 00
R. C. Cornell,	5 00	E. Brudhommere,	1 00	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	
J. Nitchie,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	Goble & Thomas,	10 00
Wm. A. Tomlinson,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	The. Freelingheysen,	8 00
Frederic T. Peet,	5 00	George Smith,	1 00	C. H. Shipman,	5 00
Peter A. Jay,	5 00	Samuel L. Kennedy,	1 00	George Nelson,	5 00
L. Holbrook,	5 00	William Kenworthy,	1 00	Cash,	5 00
William Green, Jr.	5 00	W. D. C.	1 00	John Taylor,	5 00
Abijah Fisher,	5 00	A Friend,	1 00	James Bercan,	5 00
Thomas Cook,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	Alexander M. Taylor,	5 00
Charles Starr,	5 00	S. Richards,	50	Aaron Beach,	3 00
R. T. Haines,	5 00	Joseph Moore,	50	Silas Condit,	3 00
Cash,	4 00	A. Wade,	50	Robert Mansfield,	3 00
R. O. Dwight,	3 00	Cash. A Friend,	50	Isaac Nichols,	3 00
R. J. Hutchinson,	3 00	Samuel Sowden,	50	Cash,	3 00
H. P. Robertson,	3 00	Cash,	25	Philo Sanford,	3 00
J. Chandler,	3 00	E. S.	1 00	Isaac Baldwin,	3 00
J. R. Hurd,	3 00	J. C.	1 00	D. Smith,	2 00
George M. Tracy,	3 00	Enos Price,	1 00	Ellison Conger,	2 00
John Smith,	2 00	H. Page,	50	Samuel Baldwin,	2 00
Cash,	2 00	James Ross,	50	James Vanderpool,	2 00
William Wenterton,	2 00	John Woodruffe,	25	David Nichols,	2 00
A. Maclay,	2 00	Donation,	25	Charles T. Shipman,	2 00
Cyrus Mason,	2 00	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>		Asa Whitehead,	2 00
Eleazer Lord,	2 00	I. Sands,	3 00	Jos. C. Hornblower,	2 00
George Gallagher,	2 00	A. Van Sinderen,	3 00	C. T. Day,	2 00
S. Cox,	2 00	H. B. Pierpont,	3 00	Jno. H. Stephens,	2 00
R. J. Seward,	2 00	Z. Lewis,	3 00	S. H. Pierson,	1 00
H. D. Sedgwick,	2 00	N. Sanford,	1 00	R. M. C.	1 00
T. Dwight,	2 00	A. Graham,	1 00	G. Crane,	1 00
J. Platt,	2 00	Charles Daughy,	1 00	J. G. Goble,	1 00
William Patton,	2 00	S. Butler,	1 00	C. I. Graham,	1 00
Austin Dickenson,	2 00	Cash,	1 00	Archer Gifford,	1 00
Absalom Peters,	2 00	F. C. Tucker,	1 00	William Tuttle,	1 00
John C. Brigham,	2 00	P. W. Radcliff,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
R. M. Blatchford,	2 00	A. S. Marvin,	1 00	David T. Hays,	1 00
D. M. Moore,	2 00	E. V. Howland,	1 00		

Cash from Josiah Stebbens,  
being the sum appropriated  
by the Legislature of the  
State of Maine, for 300 co-  
pies of the first annual re-  
port of the society,

60 00

State of Massachusetts for 500 copies of the first report,	} 75 00
Cash received from the Legis- lature of New York, for 250 copies of the first annual report,	
	} 50 00

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in account with ASA WARD, Treasurer. CR.

To cash paid the Secretary, his salary, travelling expenses, postage, &c. for one year, ending June 1, 1827,	\$1,300 00
" " Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.	533 34
" " for religious services at the Prisons in Charlestown, Mass., Sing Sing, N. Y., and Lamberton, N. J.	60 50
" " for copperplate printing, printing constitutions, circulars, &c.	47 97
" " expenses of several meetings, and collecting subscriptions in New York,	38 25
" " for publishing four editions of the first annual Report of the Society,	539 73
	<u>\$2,439 79</u>
June 1, 1827. To balance,	\$201 61

By balance of old account,	\$89 88
" " cash, collected at the annual meeting,	19 68
" " received of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature, for 500 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	75 00
" " received of Hon. Josiah Stebbins, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Maine, for 300 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	60 00
" " received from the Legislature of New York, for 250 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	50 00
" " received annual subscriptions,	269 00
" " life subscriptions,	750 00
" " donations,	914 62
" Balance due the Treasurer,	201 61
	<u>\$2,439 79</u>

Boston, June 1, 1827.

ASA WARD, Treasurer.

We have examined the above account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched,

HENRY HILL,  
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.

Boston, June 1, 1827.

## APPENDIX.

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### SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING PRISONS.

1. *Situation.* Is it near a town, river, or other buildings? What is the height, length, &c. of the wall? What is the expense, design, number, of the Prison Buildings; and when were they erected?
2. *Interior of the Yard.* Is it dry, paved, watered and drained? Are the walls whitewashed? privies and drains cleansed?
3. *Day Rooms.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?
4. *Night Cells.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?
5. *Hospital.* What is the salary and duty of the Physician, and how is he supplied with medicine? What is the character and compensation of the nurse? What is the number of deaths; and of what diseases?
6. *Officers.* Inspectors—their number, duty, mode of appointment, and compensation? Keeper—his name, residence, former occupation, character, duties, compensation, time of holding his office? Turnkeys—their number, duty, salary?
7. *Prisoners.* Their number, age, colour, sex, nativity, crime, sentence, frequency of conviction?
8. *Admission of Prisoners.* As to cleanliness, clothing, fees and garnish?
9. *Admission of Prisoners' Friends.* Who are admitted, at what hours, and under what circumstances?
10. *Admission of Visitors.* On what condition, and by whom attended?
11. *Moral Treatment.* Classification, instruction, and employment?
12. *Punishments.* By solitary confinement, chains, stripes, or all of them?
13. *Religious Instruction.* Of the chapel—its size and regulations? Of the chaplain—his character, residence, duties, and compensation? Of the bible—number, mode of distribution; effects, whether good or bad; perused or neglected; preserved or destroyed?
14. *Exercise.* When, where, and under what circumstances?
15. *Food.* Its quantity, quality, mode and time of distribution?
16. *Clothing.* How much, by whom supplied, how often changed and cleansed?
17. *Cleanliness.* Is it daily? Are soap and towels furnished? Can the prison dress be washed? How often do they shave and cut their hair? Is there a bath, and how often is it used?
18. *Discharge of the Prisoners.* At what time in the day? With what means of providing for themselves? With clothing or money?
19. *Vices of Prisoners.* What are they? Any drunkenness, gambling, profane swearing, fighting, combinations against society, insurrections, false keys, weapons of death? Any rum, cards, instruments of mischief, newspapers, plates to make counterfeit bills, or dies and presses to alter them? Any counterfeit coin and moulds? Any good or bad money? Any cases of punishment for unnatural crime? How are these things done without discovery? How are prohibited articles obtained? Where are they concealed? What is the effect of the system on the character?

## FOOD OF PRISONERS.

*In New Hampshire*—14 ounces of beef salted, 1 1-4 lbs. of rye and Indian bread, and a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and porridge made of beans or peas, for supper. This is the daily food without variation. It is simple and cheap, and has proved very healthy.

*In Vermont* there is no ration. The prisoners are allowed to eat as much wholesome food as they want.

*In Massachusetts*, the breakfast and supper is three gills of Indian meal made into mush; or half a pound of coarse bread, and half a gill of molasses or two gills of milk. Dinner, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sabbath, 14 oz. of coarse meat made into soup, half a pint of potatoes, and half a pound of coarse bread. Dinner on Wednesday, half a pound of coarse bread, half a pint of peas or beans, and half a pound of salted pork. Dinner on Monday and Friday, half a pound of salted fish, with one ounce of butter or lard, and half a pound of coarse bread, and a pint of potatoes. The drink of the prisoners is water and small beer. The Warden is allowed to vary the breakfast and supper on the Sabbath.

*In Connecticut*, the ration is 3-4 lb. of pork or 1 lb. of beef, 1 lb. of bread, 2 1-2 lbs. of potatoes or 3 gills of peas or beans, and 1 pint of cider.

*In New York city*, the ration is 1 lb. of coarse fresh beef five times a week, 1 lb. of rye flour per day, of the best quality, 1-2 lb. of mess pork once a week, 1-2 lb. of salted fish once a week, and 3 pecks of potatoes to 100 rations. Besides these, there are several other small articles.

*At Auburn*, the ration is 8 oz. of pork or 12 oz. of salt beef, 10 oz. of rye flour, 6 oz. of Indian meal, 1-2 a gill of molasses, and for every 100 rations 2 quarts of peas, 1-2 lb. of pepper, 2 1-2 bushels of potatoes, 1 quart of vinegar, 4 quarts of salt; pork and salt beef furnished alternately each three days, and fresh beef once a week.

*In New Jersey*—1 lb. of bread, 1 gill of molasses, 1-2 lb. of beef, per day. This is cooked in common, with 1-2 bushel of potatoes, and a sufficient quantity of cabbage to make a good soup. The prisoners have also on the Sabbath a herring for dinner; and every evening a bowl of mush.

## NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EACH YEAR, TO SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.
1794					92	
1795					116	
1796					145	
1797				121	114	
1798				144	122	
1799				121	145	
1800				150	106	21
1801				157	151	33
1802				191	106	44
1803				155	121	55
1804				146	140	41
1805			34	190	124	50
1806			42	199	182	40
1807			50	190	149	54
1808			84	176	194	37
1809		38	94	174	206	40
1810		21	86	171	236	25
1811		31	72	171	304	34
1812	11	23	74	196	239	49
1813	13	18	110	198	252	52
1814	14	19	*66	213	222	34
1815	32	40	96	295	378	44
1816	29	54	130	436	433	68
1817	26	32	159	307	287	71
1818	17	30	165	232	301	49
1819	18	47	95	184	353	68
1820	23	47	71	231	245	92
1821	16	30	84	202	303	73
1822	26	29	91	175	272	
1823	19	29	107	164	266	
1824	14	36	86		287	
1825			96			
1826			81	186		

\* From January 1 to September 30.

## CRIMES OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

CRIMES.	N. Hampshire, September, 1825.	Vermont, September, 1825.	Massachusetts, September, 1824.	New Jer. Nov. 1824.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1824.	Auburn whole number.	Pennsylvania, 1824.	Maryland, 1824.	Virginia, Sept, 1821.
Store Breaking and Theft . . . . .	192	203	222	18	169	446	216	60	66
Counterfeit Money . . . . .	24	51	26	3	43	119	15		2
Burglary . . . . .	3	21	16	10	14	53	16	2	16
Assault for Rape . . . . .		5	7	1	10	26	1		
Assault to Murder . . . . .		4	6	2	4	23	4		
Arson . . . . .	3	4	5	5	9	19	3		
Forgery . . . . .	8	14	11		38	119	2	2	7
Robbery . . . . .			3				3		5
Robbing Bank . . . . .			1						
Adultery . . . . .		4					1		
Polygamy . . . . .		3		1	2	12	1		2
Rape . . . . .		3			5	18			7
Aiding Villains . . . . .		2		1			3	2	
Manslaughter . . . . .		3		1	8	20	2		5
Breaking Jail . . . . .		4			14	40			
Highway Robbery . . . . .		1							
Murder . . . . .		1		2	4	6		2	
Perjury . . . . .	1				10	50	1		
Assault . . . . .	10			10					
Horse Stealing . . . . .				3			4	2	47
Misdemeanor . . . . .				10					
Open Lewdness . . . . .				1					
Keeping Bad House . . . . .				1			2		
Conspiracy . . . . .							2		
Murder, second Degree . . . . .							1		19
Assault to rob . . . . .							2		
Assisting Prisoners to escape . . . . .							1		
Concealing Death of Bastards . . . . .							2		
Passing Forged Note . . . . .							1	1	
Felony . . . . .					1	3		31	8
Counterfeit Coin . . . . .							4	1	
Stealing Negroes . . . . .						2			3
Petit Larceny, second offence . . . . .					13	33			
Swindling . . . . .					2	6			
Stabbing . . . . .									6
Sodomy . . . . .						1			
Attempt to poison . . . . .						1			

N. B. The first number, in the column under the head Vermont, includes those condemned for stealing horses; the first number under the head New York, includes only those condemned for Grand Larceny; the five first and last columns show the whole number in Prison, the other columns only those condemned during the year.

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

PLACES.	Vermont, whole No.	New Hampshire, whole No.	Massachusetts, Sept. 1834.	Conn. Feb. 1835.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1834.	New Jer. Nov. 1834.	Mary'd. Nov. 1834.	Virginia, September, 1831.
Maine, . . . . .					4			
New Hampshire, . . . . .	105	151			8			
Vermont, . . . . .	96	10			15			1
Massachusetts, . . . . .	78	41			29	1		2
Rhode Island, . . . . .		4			9	1		
Connecticut, . . . . .	53			55	39			5
New York, . . . . .	55				137	4		3
New Jersey, . . . . .					11	2		2
Pennsylvania, . . . . .					13	8		12
Delaware, . . . . .						1		1
Maryland, . . . . .					3	74		4
District of Columbia, . . . . .								2
Virginia, . . . . .					3	3	135	
North Carolina, . . . . .					1			5
South Carolina, . . . . .					1			
Georgia, . . . . .						1		
Tennessee, . . . . .								3
Kentucky, . . . . .					2			
States not specified, . . . . .	26	14	239			67		
Other States or Countries . . . . .				62				
West Indies . . . . .			3					2
England, . . . . .			13		17	1	2	10
Ireland, . . . . .			17		38	4	5	11
Scotland, . . . . .			8		2			1
Holland, . . . . .								1
Germany, . . . . .			1		6			1
France, . . . . .			4		4		1	
Sweden, . . . . .			2					
Portugal, . . . . .			1					
Italy, . . . . .			2					1
Russia, . . . . .					1			
Nova Scotia, . . . . .			4		1			
Canada, . . . . .			2		2			
Canada and Foreign Countries, . . . . .	76	16						
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .			1					
Cape de Verds, . . . . .			1					



## ANNUAL EXPENSE OF SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	N. Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	New York.
1791			\$ 4,082 27	
1792			1,551 82	
1793			1,742 94	
1794			1,820 00	
1795			2,857 34	
1796			1,553 34	
1797			2,733 34	\$ 3,316 25
1798			3,748 59	6,500 00
1799			4,263 07	18,222 30
1800			2,957 96	8,000 00
1801			4,327 00	12,000 00
1802			1,310 50	3,646 00
1803			6,070 81	21,953 18
1804			4,372 00	12,000 00
1805			6,056 75	16,925 00
1806			8,634 50	135 54
1807			3,636 63	23,100 00
1808			5,530 00	15,000 00
1809			5,888 84	30,000 00
1810			7,929 57	20,000 00
1811			4,986 85	10,000 00
1812			6,155 99	30,000 00
1813			6,157 55	14,500 00
1814			4,791 52	15,000 00
1815		\$ 10,094 11†	7,244 70	20,000 00
1816		13,085 81†	9,673 55	20,000 00
1817		11,853 28	12,679 51	30,000 00
1818		8,479 98†	12,494 27	35,000 00
1819	\$ 4235 61	5,372 72	11,403 73	30,689 70
1820	454 55*	6,758 31	9,704 11	15,000 00
1821	567 11*	5,706 31	6,000 00	12,000 00
1822	1192 50*	11,271 61	5,263 65	10,000 00
1823	1263 82*	5,706 31	5,500 00	5,000 00
1824	2799 61*	1,212 78†	8,002 80	
1825	6340 57*	10,051 37†	7,284 90	
1826		9,719 17†	6,301 08	

\* Gain to the State, the Warden's salary not included.

† Salary of the Directors not included.

‡ Gain to the State.

## VARIETY OF CURIOUS EMPLOYMENTS.

EMPLOYMENTS.	New Hampshire, 1835.	Massachusetts, 1834.	Connecticut, 1825.	New York, at Au- burn, 1825.	New Jersey, 1824.	Virginia, 1821.
Stone Shop, . . . . .	50	121			6	
Smiths, . . . . .	7	30	9	14	12	22
Coopers, . . . . .	2	6	10	86		20
Shoemakers and Cobblers, . .	1	9	24	60	10	41
Weavers, . . . . .	1	8		110	2	14
Tailors, . . . . .	1	10		36	4	13
Painters, . . . . .	1					1
Lumpers, . . . . .	6	27				
Gunsmiths, . . . . .				4		
Saddlers, . . . . .				3		
Making Joiners' Tools, . . .				10		
Carpenters, . . . . .			7	10	2	13
Whitesmiths, . . . . .			2			11
Nailmakers, . . . . .			16			
Carver, . . . . .			1			
Spinners, . . . . .					2	
Basketmakers, . . . . .					2	
Cooks, . . . . .		8			3	3
Other Employments, . . . . .					18	15
Hospital, . . . . .	3	11	5		5	
Washers and Waiters, . . . .		8				2
Barbers, . . . . .		2				
Whipmakers, . . . . .		3				
Brass Founders, . . . . .		9				
Oakum Pickers, infirm and aged,		27				
Tinner, . . . . .						1
Harnessmakers, . . . . .						5
Brushmakers, . . . . .		11				3
Filer, . . . . .						1
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In Vermont, the men are mostly employed in weaving.

In Pennsylvania, at a great variety of trades.

In Maryland, mostly in weaving, though there are a few hatters, combmakers, stone cutters shoemakers, &c. &c.

There have been a considerable number of trades at different times, not specified above.

THIRD

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, 1828.



**SECOND EDITION.**



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1830.



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## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE meeting for business was held May 30, at the Vestry in Hanover Church, Boston, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D.,

one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. After opening the meeting with prayer, the Treasurer's Report, together with the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, was read and accepted. The Treasurer presented his resignation, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed for his faithful services from the formation of the Society. The Officers were then elected, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Church, at 4 o'clock, and hear the Report of the Managers, and addresses.

At 4 o'clock, the Society met according to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. JENKS took the chair, and the Rev. ASA RAND addressed the throne of grace. The Secretary read extracts from the Report.

The Rev. Dr. RICE, of Virginia, offered the following resolution, which he supported by an address—*Resolved*, That the Report which has been read, be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed. This resolution was seconded in an address by the Rev. Mr. FOOTE, of Brookfield, Mass.

Mr. G. V. H. FORBES offered the second resolution, which he sustained by an address—*Resolved*, That the objects of the Prison Discipline Society merit the more extended and favorable regard of the Church of Christ. Rev. Mr. VAILL, of Brimfield, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Glastenbury, Conn. and Mr. ARTEMAS BULLARD, Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, made interesting statements respecting the moral and religious condition of the prisoners at Wethersfield, Ct. with which they had been made acquainted on visiting the Prison.

The Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, of South Boston, offered the following resolution, and made an address—*Resolved*, That the success which has attended the efforts of this Society, is consolatory evidence of the favor with which it is regarded by the Savior of the world, and demands our fervent gratitude to him, who "was sent to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound." This resolution was seconded by the Rev. ASA RAND.





## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE MANAGERS OF THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of God. Not one of its officers, and only two, among nearly four hundred of its friends and benefactors, have died during the last year. Life has been remarkably preserved, also, in several institutions which this Society presents as models for imitation. In the Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in Boston and New York, among more than two hundred and fifty inmates, not one has died. And in the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, the bill of mortality affords singular evidence of the connexion, which God has instituted, between cleanliness, industry, temperance, and a salutary restraint upon the passions, with health and life. In these institutions, occupied, at the present time, by more than one thousand convicts, the deaths have not exceeded one to fifty : while in some other Prisons, in consequence of filth, sloth, and licentiousness, the deaths have exceeded one to eighteen, and in others one to twelve. We acknowledge with dread these frowns of a holy Providence, by death, on Prisons of a bad character, and praise the Lord for his mercies to those which are pure and of good report. If, therefore, in regard to those improvements, which have already been made, in the condition of the lowest and most hopeless part of the human family, we already see, that the ravages of death may be stayed by a little benevolent attention, what cannot be accomplished for all the lower classes of society, by the patient, laborious and united exertions of all the friends of God in this age of combined and powerful action. We are constrained to praise the Lord for his goodness, in consequence of what we have seen of his mercies to the poor and wretched, while his people are only beginning to consider their condition : and we would receive encouragement from these acts of his providence, as well as from the declaration of his word, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." In grateful praise and deep humility, we offer this tribute of gratitude to the Lord, and consecrate ourselves renewedly to his service, in that department of benevolent exertion which this Society was formed to occupy.

The constitution provides in the second article, that "it shall be the object of this Society to promote the improvement of Prisons." To show in part what has been done, and what remains to be done,

for the accomplishment of this object, the Managers present, under the following arrangement, their **THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.**

*What has been done to prevent evil communication in Prisons ?*

*What has been done to provide for, and communicate proper instruction ?*

*What has been done to diminish the current expenses of Prisons ?*

*What other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced ?*

*What important Prisons in this country remain unimproved ?*

*What is the history of the troubles in the Prison at Charlestown, during the last winter ?*

*What are the future prospects of the new Prison in Philadelphia ?*

*What misapprehensions exist in Europe concerning prison discipline in America ?*

*What are the great points of difference and coincidence, in Europe and America, in regard to prison discipline ?*

*What is done in foreign countries, in this department of benevolent exertion ?*

*What valuable documents on this subject have been published in America during the last year ?*

*What funds have been collected, and how have they been appropriated, by the Prison Discipline Society ?*

#### **WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PREVENT EVIL COMMUNICATION IN PRISONS ?**

For the accomplishment of this object, important improvements have been made in the construction of Prisons. To show how important these improvements are, the following fact may be stated : When the operations of this Society commenced, about two thousand three hundred and twenty-four convicts, in nine of the principal Prisons in this country, were lodged, at night, in about two hundred and fifteen rooms ; i. e. on an average more than ten in a room. In these night rooms were taught the arts of picking pockets and picking locks ; of burning houses and breaking stores ; of making or procuring and circulating counterfeit notes and coin ; of horse stealing, highway robbery and murder. In one word, without proceeding further in the detail, "*every right principle was eradicated, and every base one instilled.*" If any persons are desirous to know more on this subject, we refer them to the First and Second Reports of this Society, which contain the facts of which we are possessed, so far as it has been deemed expedient to publish them.—How far the remedy has been applied for so great an evil we proceed to show :

In the Maine Prison, we learn from Dr. ROSE, the keeper, that authority has been granted, by the Legislature, to increase the number of cells till they shall be sufficient for the separate confinement of any probable number of convicts. These cells are in the form of pits, entered with a small ladder, which is removed after the convict has descended, through a grated iron door from the top. The area over the

cells is so connected with the guard-room, as to admit of sufficient control, after the men are confined at night, by proper vigilance on the part of the watchmen. When these cells are sufficiently increased in number to separate the convicts, which we understand will be done during the present season, it will be the fault of the keepers, if evil communication is not prevented at night. Till this is done, the contaminating vices of Prisons will be communicated at night in the Prison of Maine.

In New Hampshire and Vermont, no provision has been made for solitary confinement at night, and, therefore, not only the convicts, but the unsuspecting citizens must suffer the consequences, which will be sufficiently deprecated by those who suffer under them; though they may not trace the connexion between the evil and the destructive communication in the night rooms of their State Prison.

In Massachusetts, the new Prison, for which provision was promptly made by the Legislature, on recommendation of the Governor, more than two years since, is now building within the yard of the Prison at Charlestown, and about 150 cells of the three hundred, which it will contain, are completed. Considerable progress has been made in the building, during the last two months, which encourages the expectation, that it will be completed, and ready for the reception of convicts, before the ensuing winter. If this is not done, another year's continuance of the evils described, two years since, as existing in the night rooms of the Prison at Charlestown, will be an injury to the convicts, and to the world, which no time nor money can repair. If any doubt remain on this subject, let a pure mind be placed unperceived by the side of that Prison, where it can see and hear what is said and done within its walls, in one long winter's evening, and no doubt will then remain. A holy God, for twenty years, has been such a witness, and we tremble for ourselves, as citizens of the State, lest we shall be found partakers in the guilt of the existence and unnecessary continuance of such an evil. We earnestly entreat the proper authorities to hasten this new Prison to its completion, for we believe the convicts in the Prison, and the good people in the State, will immediately experience the benefit of it, and the God of heaven will not be blasphemed, and the creatures of his power prostituted, and the purposes of his mercy concerning them thwarted, as they have been in the crowded night rooms of that Prison.

In Connecticut, Newgate is abandoned; the new Prison at Wethersfield is finished. The convicts were all removed to it in September, and placed at night in the solitary cells, which are more numerous than the present, or any probable number of convicts. The stillness of the night is preserved by a watchman, walking silently in front of the cells, and a striking contrast is here found to the oaths and blasphemies, which issued from the old night rooms at Newgate.

In New York, at Auburn, the cells are still sufficiently numerous to separate the convicts at night; though the number of convicts has increased to more than five hundred and fifty, and should the number continue to increase as fast in the coming year as during the last year, the Prison will suffer in its character. The cause of this rapid increase of convicts, at Auburn, is not a sudden and melancholy increase of crime; but a law of the State, authorizing several counties,

which formerly sent their convicts to New York, now to send them to Auburn. If this law should continue in force, some further provision would be necessary, in this admirable Prison, for solitary confinement at night, or it will lose the high character which it now so well sustains.

At Sing Sing, great progress has been made during the last year, and more than four hundred cells are finished. All the convicts, except the females, from the State Prison in New York city, have been removed to it : and though the number, exceeding five hundred, is so great as to make it necessary, in a number of cells, to confine two in a cell, still the progress in the building is so rapid as to provide, in all probability, on or before the first of August, a sufficient number of cells for the solitary confinement at night, of all the prisoners from the old State Prison in New York. This is a change so important in its consequences, that other States besides New York will feel its benefits. New Jersey and Connecticut, particularly, have largely suffered from the experienced villains trained for infamy in the old State Prison in New York city, who have departed from it, in the capacity of horse thieves, robbers, and counterfeits, to the annoyance and dismay of many citizens in Newark and other places in the vicinity of New York. The training of men for such a course of life, which was found in the old Prison in New York, will be greatly diminished in the solitary cells at Sing Sing ; so that the neighborhood will suffer less from discharged convicts ; though it is to be expected, that enough will remain of the evil to convince New Jersey of the importance of building a Prison, which shall be a place of restraint and reformation, and not, like its present Prison, a school of vice. If New York has a Prison like that at Sing Sing, with solitary cells, and New Jersey has one like that at Lamberton, without them, there will be an immeasurable difference in the estimation of old convicts in favor of New Jersey, as a place for their depredations. New Jersey, therefore, will find it necessary to build a new Prison, on the plan of that at Sing Sing, or become a place of resort for old convicts, who well understand the difference between solitary confinement at night and the unrestrained intercourse of the New Jersey Prison.

In the Penitentiary at Bellevue, on the East River, near New York, no change having been effected in the night rooms, they have remained so crowded, that the convicts could not lie down upon the floor without mingling their limbs in one solid mass ; so that the physician, who was called to visit a sick person in one of the rooms, could with difficulty find a place for his foot on the floor. Here the jail fever was again generated at the commencement of the last winter, and has raged ever since with more malignant and fatal consequences than during either of the two preceding years. A letter from Dr. J. Woods, the resident physician, addressed to the city government, urging the necessity of the immediate removal of the convicts, and tracing the causes of the disease to the crowded and filthy night rooms, contains an accurate statement of its ravages, not only among convicts, but keepers and physicians, during the last three years. The following is an extract from his letter, under date April 15, 1828 ; “ the disease has progressively increased each succeeding winter, [i. e. of the three in which he has been connected with the institution.] During the last

winter, it has prevailed to a much more alarming extent, and the air of the whole establishment appears to be infected. The disease has broken out in different parts of the Alms House and Hospital, as well as in the Penitentiary, and has found its way into the department for females, where its fatality has been really melancholy: women dying in 36 and 48 hours after confinement, in whom were exhibited after death all the ravages of disease of a week's duration. In the Penitentiary, between one and two hundred have sickened, or about one to three of the whole number. In three years, nine keepers and one matron have taken the disease: five of this number have died. Of twelve physicians in the establishment, and one attending physician, during the term mentioned, ten have sickened and three have died." In consequence of the communication of this loathsome disease, as here stated, among the prisoners, and from the Prison to the Alms House and Hospital, arrangements are making to remove the prisoners, and cleanse the establishment. It is believed, that it will be done before this disease shall be again communicated with the return of another winter, from the crowded night rooms of the Penitentiary at Bellevue.

In Philadelphia, the New Penitentiary is not yet occupied; nor has much progress been made in the building within the last year. About one hundred cells were then nearly built; but they are not yet finished, and the building of no more has been commenced. The difficulty is, that the commissioners of the Legislature, who were appointed two years ago to examine the new Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, and to adapt the criminal code to the new principles of punishment and prison discipline, as contemplated in these establishments, *i. e.* solitary confinement day and night without labor, having spent one year in the examination of the subject, and finding so many doubts and difficulties in the way of adopting this system, asked for another year, that they might be prepared either to sanction or oppose this system. Another year having been granted, and they, having visited several Penitentiaries, and collected from this country and Europe, whatever they deemed valuable in experience on the subject, presented to the Legislature, at the last session, a voluminous report, in which they declare themselves decidedly adverse to the principle of solitary confinement day and night without labor, and do not therefore recommend the completion of the New Penitentiary near Philadelphia on the plan originally proposed. They express themselves as decidedly favorable to solitary confinement at night, and labor by day, in buildings properly constructed for this purpose. This is the principle acted upon in nearly all the improved Prisons in Europe, and in all the new Prisons in this country, except that at Pittsburg, and this is the principle which we feel it our duty, in view of all the information, which we have been able to obtain, either from personal observation, or from books, to recommend. We therefore rejoice, and congratulate the good people of Pennsylvania, that a Report has been prepared and published by authority of the Legislature, containing nearly two hundred pages of most valuable information, from the experience of different countries and ages, against a Prison, which the good LA FAYETTE compares to a Bastille; and to which we are informed, by one of the commissioners of the Legislature, a majority of that body are decidedly adverse. The weight of opinion and of fact,

in this country and in Europe, is so generally and decidedly opposed to solitary confinement day and night without labor, that we sincerely hope it will be abandoned in Pennsylvania, the only one of the United States in which there is any fear of its being introduced; and that the system recommended by the commissioners, of solitary confinement at night, and joint and classified labor, will be speedily adopted in buildings conveniently constructed for the purpose, within the walls of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia. This may now be done with less time and more economy than would be necessary to complete the New Penitentiary, on the original plan: which is evident from the following accurate, but very surprising statement of the commissioners. They say, page 57 of their Report, "as a fair average of the expense of a Prison constructed on the Auburn plan, we may estimate the cost of each cell at \$220; while the expense of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, independent of the yard wall, we have estimated at the lowest amount, at about \$1400 per cell, making a difference of eleven hundred and eighty dollars for each cell, or the sum of \$70 80 per annum for each convict in the Prison. In other words, the annual expense to the State of Pennsylvania of each convict confined in the New Penitentiary, on the system of solitary confinement, will be \$70 80 cents greater, than the annual expense of each convict in Connecticut, supposing the earnings of their labor to be equal in each." This difference in expense arises simply from the difference of interest on the money, which the cells cost. In view of such facts, we have reason to apprehend that a long time will elapse before thinking men will appropriate money to finish the New Penitentiary on the original plan, while another of more generally approved construction can be erected for less than one sixth part of the expense. If the change should be made as proposed by the commissioners, we should expect in two years to find all the convicts in Philadelphia lodged in separate cells; if not, we fear a long time will elapse, before the oppressive evils of the Walnut street Prison will be done away. In another part of the Report, we propose to give a condensed view of the Report of the commissioners of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which will show more clearly, what are the prospects of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia for Juvenile Delinquents is rapidly advancing to its completion, and will probably be ready for the reception of this class of offenders in the course of the present season. This establishment, when finished, will contain about 170 dormitories for the solitary confinement at night of juvenile delinquents of both sexes.

The foundation of the new building in the Baltimore Penitentiary is laid, for the erection of which, provision has been made by the appropriation of \$30,000 in the Legislature of Maryland, and the building, containing three hundred and sixty-eight separate dormitories, will probably be finished during the present season. The plan of this building is peculiar, and if some improvements of which it is susceptible, and which have been suggested to the building committee, should be adopted, the keeper supposes that it would be as valuable as that at Auburn.

The following extract of a letter from CHARLES BULFINCH, Esq. architect of the public buildings in Washington, D. C. will show the

present state of the new Penitentiary in that city. "I have pleasure in informing you, that the labors of the last season have brought our Penitentiary buildings into a state of great forwardness: the principal building, covering 160 cells, is roofed in—the cells, built externally of stone, are all finished: two wings are also finished, including rooms for keepers, infirmary, &c., and the wall, enclosing three acres, is nearly complete. A committee of Congress is engaged on the subject of modifying the penal laws to the penitentiary system, and I hope their bill will be carried through this session."

With this notice of the new Penitentiary in Washington city, we close the statement concerning the improvements in the construction of Prisons, for the purpose of preventing evil communication—and proceed to show,

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PROVIDE FOR AND COMMUNICATE PROPER INSTRUCTION?

In the Maine Prison, a building has been erected, containing a chapel and dining hall; but we have not learned, that any thing has yet been done, agreeably to the suggestion of the keeper, to organize a Sabbath school, or to increase in any way the amount of instruction formerly communicated to the convicts. So far as we are informed, there is one short service on the Sabbath; but no Sabbath or evening school, and no morning and evening prayers, with reading of the scriptures.

In Vermont, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, appropriating one hundred dollars, annually, in addition to a like sum before granted, for the purpose of supplying the State Prison at Windsor with more constant and systematic religious instruction.

In Massachusetts, by the law of February, 1828, the chaplain in the Prison at Charlestown is to receive five hundred dollars annually, from the State, and to devote all his time to his appropriate duties in the Prison. The Rev. JARED CURTIS, who has been, nearly three years, chaplain in the Prison at Auburn, has received the appointment from the Executive of Massachusetts, and entered upon the duties of his office.

In Connecticut, MOSES C. PILLSBURY, the warden of the new Prison at Wethersfield, in addition to the provision, which he makes on the Sabbath for public worship, regularly reads the scriptures to the assembled convicts, every morning and evening, and, in their behalf, offers prayers to the Father of mercies. He is, besides, faithful in counsel, affectionate in sickness, and lovely in his Christian sympathies towards those committed to his care, without losing any thing in his prompt and successful attention to business and discipline. He mingles authority and affection in his government and instructions, so that the principles of obedience and affection flow almost spontaneously towards him from the hearts of convicts.

In New York, at Auburn, Mr. CURTIS, the chaplain, continued, during the last year, to superintend the Sabbath school, consisting of 125 convicts, taught by twenty students from the Theological Seminary; to preach in his turn in the chapel; to spend the afternoon of the Sabbath in private instruction, and faithful admonition from cell to cell;

to implore a blessing when the convicts were assembled for breakfast and dinner; to read the scriptures, and offer prayer every evening in the area of the Prison, in front of the cells, after the convicts were locked up; and to visit the sick in the hospital, and pray with them frequently, if not daily.

At Sing Sing, N. Y. the Rev. SAMUEL BARRETT, the chaplain, has pursued a similar course of instruction, with this difference, that Mr. Barrett has no Sabbath school, preaches every Sabbath himself, has two religious services every evening on each side of the Prison, in front of each breast-work of cells. The Legislature, in consideration of these services, have authorized the commissioners to allow the chaplain three hundred dollars annually from the treasury of the State.

In New York city, the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, the venerable chaplain of the humane and criminal institutions, has continued, at the advanced age of nearly fourscore years, to fulfil his numerous appointments, at the State Prison at Greenwich, the Penitentiary at Bellevue, the Bridewell and Debtors' Jail.

At the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, the inmates enjoy the instructions of the Sabbath school; two public religious services in the chapel every Sabbath; morning and evening prayers every day, with a short and appropriate service after dinner, intended for the moral improvement of the children, together with the paternal and constant care and instruction of the superintendent, who, like a father, watches his opportunity to fulfil the pledge which he gave on entering the institution, when he said, "My dear children, I have sons, and I have daughters, and am enabled to feel for you; and, often in my dealings with the children of others, solve this question for my own government, 'how should I like my child to be dealt with under similar circumstances?' This rule, I think, shall govern me here."

In New Jersey, the members of the Auxiliary Prison Discipline Society, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, have, by their committee, visited the State Prison, at Lamberton, every Sabbath, during the past year, with the exception of one or two, for the purpose of conducting religious worship, distributing tracts, and visiting the convicts, in solitary confinement. For the better accommodation of those engaged in this service, the Legislature, at their last session, authorized the government of the Prison to fit up a spacious room, and appropriate it for the purpose of religious worship. The committee of the Legislature, in their Report on the subject, respectfully notice this effort of the Society to supply the Prison with religious instruction.

At the Prison in Philadelphia, a Bible class has been regularly instructed on the Walnut street side, and a Sabbath school, on the Prune street side, and public worship has been attended on the Sabbath; but these things have been done under many disadvantages of construction and discipline, and have not been followed by any regular religious service, such as reading the scriptures and prayer, during the week.

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church have continued to sustain a religious service on the Sabbath, both among the male and female convicts, once a day, during the winter, and twice a day during the summer. But in a Prison so constructed, where the men and women, after public worship, instead



of retiring in silence to their solitary cells, are locked up in large numbers together, and left to their evil passions, their songs of obscenity and mirth, or their curses and imprecations, resound from their gloomy walls, and the truth, which has been dispensed, is, as has been well said, like sparks on the ocean in a storm. When the new Prison is done, a new order of things, proposed by the keeper, will be instituted; in which the religious services of the Sabbath will be immediately succeeded by solitude and reflection, and during the week, if possible, by corresponding religious services morning and evening. This is a change to which the keeper looks forward with confident expectation of good.

In the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, the synod of the Presbyterian church, connected with the general assembly, resolved, in October last, to appoint and support a stated preacher, and committed the subject, as we learn from the Rev. JAMES HOGE, to the Board of Missions, acting under their authority. In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. JAMES CHUTE, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, has been appointed, and has entered on his official duties. The compensation allowed him is \$30 per month. As the synod have no funds, which they can appropriate to this purpose, they have agreed to raise the necessary sum, as far as practicable, by the personal subscriptions of the ministers who are their members. This effort on the part of the synod, had its origin in the encouragement which was given to the Rev. Mr. Hoge, that if something of this kind could be done in Ohio, the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, would probably assist, by a contribution of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Thus we have seen what has been done to provide for, and communicate proper instruction in Prisons during the last year, and proceed as proposed, to inquire,

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DIMINISH THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF PRISONS?

The new Prison, containing 97 convicts, at Wethersfield, Conn. the Directors say in their Report to the Legislature, dated April 10, 1828, "has earned, for the six months ending on the 31st of March, 1828, the sum of \$1,017 16, over and above the expenses of its management and support, which may be considered as profits." In regard to this, the directors remark, "that the Prison commenced its operations at the very beginning of the cold season, and yet, during the short days, and winter months, it has produced this result." They add, "if this experiment, thus conducted under circumstances so unfavourable, can be relied on, as we believe it may, it will at least justify the opinion, that no further demands upon the treasury will be necessary to support the establishment." Governor TOMLINSON says, in his message to the Legislature at the May session, 1828, "it is confidently believed, that the Prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will in a short period equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average annual expense of Newgate Prison, from its establishment (in 1791,) to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded five thousand six hundred and eighty

dollars ;" which amounts, during the whole period, to two hundred and four thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars.

In the Prison at Auburn, N. Y. the inspectors say, in their Report to the Legislature, dated January 5, 1828, "such has been the improvement in the earnings of the convicts, and such the diminution of pardons, we are of opinion that no further appropriations will hereafter be necessary to support this Prison, except for expenses of discharged convicts, the expenses of buildings and repairs, and the transportation of convicts." These items of expense, it is obvious, except so far as it regards the repairs of buildings, have properly no connexion with the current expenses of the Prison. The keeper of the Prison, Hon. G. POWERS, concurs in opinion with the inspectors; and says, "that such will be the continued increase of earnings, that no further appropriation will ever be necessary for the support of convicts in this Prison, unless in case of some unforeseen calamity, against which no foresight or prudence can guard." He adds, "it is highly gratifying to believe that the period has arrived, when state criminals can be made to support themselves, while enduring the sentence of the law, and, at the same time, be subjected to a course of reformatory discipline." The earnings of the convicts in this Prison, in October, 1827, for the month, were \$2,792 28 cents, which being continued, at the same rate for one year, would amount to \$33,307 36. What an immeasurable difference in the industry, which is requisite to procure such a result among 550 convicts, and the sloth and wretchedness of a Prison, in which labour has never been introduced, or from which it is excluded!

In the new Prison at Sing Sing, Captain LYNDs says, he "will ask no greater privilege from the State, when the Prison is done, than the earnings of the convicts, above every expense for food, medical attendance, moral instruction, keeping, &c. &c., and that he will enter into bonds for \$100,000 to release the State from all further charges for current expenses, in consideration of receiving the proceeds of the labor of the convicts."

We have been more particular in this statement, because it has been contended, openly, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison, than which, as we believe, a more erroneous sentiment was never advanced, either in its application to a Prison, or an individual. We have seen from facts, that in those Prisons, in which there is the most moral improvement, there is the least expense, and, believing as we do, that the enormous expenses of Penitentiaries in past years, has been the result of odious and detestable abuses, we are at a loss to know from what motive a sentiment was ever advanced, so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison. The State of New York has paid, since 1796, for the support of State Prisons, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Connecticut, since 1791, more than \$200,000; and Massachusetts, since 1805, more than \$300,000. We believe that moral improvement would have been adverse to such expenditure, but not to that economy, which would have prevented it; for when we speak of moral improvement, we take into view the character of those concerned in the management of a Prison, as well as that of the convicts; and we believe that mo-

rality, in its ordinary forms, without much attention to improvement, would have saved a great part of this enormous expense. The point under consideration is one of great importance, not only in reference to the past, but to the present and future; for Penitentiaries in past years have not only been a great public burden, but several are so now, and they may remain so, and others may become so, if the principle is not well established, that these institutions ought to support themselves; and with proper regard to morality they may be made to do it. It is well known to the inhabitants of Massachusetts, that the State Prison at Charlestown involved the State last year in a debt of more than \$5,000; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact, that it had produced a revenue, during the two preceding years, of more than \$19,000. To this singular fact, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature, for the purpose of showing the necessity of more thorough investigation concerning the affairs of the Prison. Nor is Massachusetts alone, in this dilemma; New Jersey, also, is involved in debt, and has been for a course of years, of from three to seven thousand dollars a year, for the support of about seventy convicts. And Pennsylvania, for the actual cost of the old Walnut street Prison, was debtor, in 1820, \$38,467 99: in 1821, \$36,876 82: in 1822, \$44,062 89: in 1823, \$46,503 42: in 1824, \$47,057: in 1825, \$46,695 70: making a grand total of the actual costs of that most destructive Prison, during 6 years, from 1819 to 1826, of \$259,634 15, from which deduct \$80,311 85, the earnings of the convicts for the same period, and \$179,373 30 remain as the absolute expense. And here again we may be told, that moral improvement and economy are adverse principles in the management of a Prison; but we have seen, that while Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are involved in debt by their Prisons, New Hampshire and Connecticut find them a source of income; and New York, for the extensive Prison at Auburn, has the assurance of the inspectors and the keeper, that the Prison does now, and will hereafter, support itself; and for that at Sing Sing, the declaration of the keeper, Captain LYNDs, that he will give bonds of \$100,000 to keep the Prison when it is finished, and defray every expense, in consideration of the labor of the convicts. How long, then, shall it be, before the truth is established, that these institutions can and ought to support themselves? before the absurdity is seen, of such a sentiment as the following, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison?

WHAT OTHER GOOD EFFECTS HAVE RESULTED FROM THE SYSTEM OF PRISON DISCIPLINE RECOMMENDED AND PARTIALLY INTRODUCED?

To answer this question, we will contrast Newgate with the new Prison at Wethersfield; the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, with the old State Prison in New York city; and the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, with their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston.

The character of Newgate we give from the notes of a gentleman, who visited it in the autumn of 1826. "We found the prisoners more filthy than any which I had ever seen, except those of the Jail in Washington city. The night rooms were in the same state, nearly, as

in the heat of summer, when one hundred and nine convicts were lodged in five small rooms. The largest room was about 21 feet by 10, and 6½ feet high, with very little ventilation, and in this room were lodged thirty-two men. It would have been said by most persons, that this number of men could not live in that room a single night. The narrow space, the loathsome bedding, the vermin would take life. Mr. —, who had visited the Prison before, remarked with surprise the change for the worse which several of the men had undergone, in a single year, as being greater than the change in most men in ten years. This was to be attributed partly to the filthy and crowded state of the night rooms, and partly to the treatment of the men in other respects. Our ears were pained with the beating of a convict; of which I heard more in a day at Newgate, than in a week at Auburn. The manner, the instrument, the effect, were all wrong. If men must be kept and punished in this way, it should be made to appear as some excuse for it, that it makes the men more industrious and profitable to the State; more fearful of further punishment, and more strongly bent on future good conduct. But none of these things were so. The institution is more expensive to the State, according to the number of convicts, than any other of which I have any knowledge, and the draught on the treasury, during the last ten years, for the support of less than one hundred convicts, has exceeded fifty thousand dollars. All this money, besides the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, is said to have been appropriated for the improvement and support of the institution. The books, however, are in a deranged state, and afforded to us no satisfaction in regard to the manner in which the money has been expended. We spent much time in a laborious investigation, the results of which involved the subject in greater difficulty. It appeared in the examination of the books of the superintendents of the shops and the clerk, that the labor of the prisoners, as they were then employed, taking a short week in October as the basis of the calculation, ought to be about \$9,332 40 annually; the whole expense of the institution, about \$8,500 annually. While the draught on the treasury of the State, for seven years, had been, on an average, nearly \$8,000 annually. These results appeared to us inexplicable. At least it appeared inexcusable, that there were no books and records to explain so great a mystery, in the management of a public institution. If the transactions have not been fraudulent, it appears that the system of discipline and the management have not been favorable to industry and economy. The effect of such treatment on the temper of the convicts is not less injurious than on the other important interests of the institution. We found in many a deep-rooted and settled malignity, growing out of the treatment they had received. We found, also, many recommitments, some for the third, and one for the fourth time; showing that the effect of such treatment is not the reformation of the convict. In support of this position, it should be added, that the prisoners from Newgate are found in numerous instances in other Prisons." It has already been said, and we repeat it with unspeakable joy, that Newgate is abandoned, the new Prison at Wethersfield is finished, and the convicts were all removed to it in September last. The character of the new Prison, we will now give in the language of the inspectors of the Prison, and the Governor of the State, from official

documents recently submitted to the Legislature. The inspectors, Messrs. JOHN RUSS, MARTIN WELLES, and JOHN S. PETERS, say, under date April 10, 1828 :

"Previous to the removal of the whole number of prisoners, we had appointed MOSES C. PILLSBURY, Esq., formerly warden of the New Hampshire Prison, to be warden of the Connecticut State Prison. In selecting him for the situation, we followed, as we believed, the decided expression of public opinion. We consulted gentlemen from different parts of the State, who with entire unanimity concurred with us in the opinion, that we should be most fortunate, if we were able to obtain for the State the services of Mr. Pillsbury. The result, so far, has not disappointed our expectations.

The principles of the system adopted for the government of the Prison are as few and simple as possible.

All communication between the prisoners, either directly or indirectly, by night or day, is prohibited. We believe this point has to every purpose of practical utility been fully attained ; and the public may rest assured, that while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that any convict should leave the Prison debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons.

No watchman is allowed to hold any conversation with a prisoner except to direct him in his labor. No prisoner is permitted to have in his possession any money. By these measures, it is hoped, that all the means of corrupting or seducing watchmen from their duty will be removed.

The use of ardent spirits, at or about the Prison, except on the prescription of the physician, is prohibited ; and all persons employed there are required, by the terms of their contract, to abstain from their use during the period of their employment.

By law, the warden may punish the prisoners by whipping, not exceeding ten stripes. We are happy to say, that since the warden has taken charge of the institution, corporeal punishment has not been inflicted in any case, and the subordinate officers are not allowed to strike a man, except in self-defence.

When the prisoners were removed from Newgate, irons were found upon many of them, which they had constantly worn. These have been from time to time removed, as the appearance or conduct of the men would seem to justify ; and for many months, no prisoner has been in irons. It has been our earnest endeavor, and in this respect our wishes have been faithfully seconded by the warden, to substitute, in the treatment of these men, so far as it should be practicable, the law of kindness for that of severity. An exact and rigid discipline has been established, to which all have been compelled to submit, and to which all have submitted with a promptness and readiness as gratifying as it was unexpected.

As it respects the moral condition of the men, we do not hesitate to express our opinion, that it is far more favorable, than the most ardent friend of the new institution had reason to anticipate. For many months, there has been manifested an appearance of submission and subdued feeling, deep sensibility, earnest attention to religious instruction, and entire and even cheerful obedience to every regulation. The warden has been unwearied in his exertions (and we say this with a deep feeling of their value and usefulness) to instruct and reclaim these men, and to restore them to society, at the expiration of their sentence, as sound and safe men."

Governor TOMLINSON confirms these statements as follows :

"The warden, appointed by the directors of the Prison, is peculiarly qualified to discharge the important duties of his station, and his labors have been followed by the most satisfactory results. The police of the Prison tends alike to meliorate the condition of the prisoners ; to effect their reformation ; to prevent the commission of crimes ; and to promote the security of the community. Its discipline is strict but humane. Each prisoner is subject to the salutary restraints of constant inspection ; denied all conversation, except with his immediate keeper ; absolutely excluded from external intercourse, and prohibited even to see a visitor, unless in the presence of an officer of the institution. When not employed in labor, each convict is confined in a solitary cell, where he eats his food, with which he is adequately supplied. The only drink allowed the prisoner, when in health, is water. It is gratifying to know, that, under this regimen, the appearance and vigor of the convicts have obviously improved, notwithstanding the habits of intemperance which probably led many of them to the perpetration of the crimes that have rendered necessary their seclusion

from society. When sick, they receive proper care and treatment ; but no one yet has been sent to the hospital. Religious exercises are attended on the morning and evening of each day, and on the Sabbath divine service is performed in the presence of the prisoners. By a permanent regulation, a Bible is placed in each cell, into which is admitted sufficient light to enable the occupant to read it. When thus immured in solitude, it may reasonably be expected, that the convict, reviewing his conduct and feeling its deplorable issue, will be brought to deep and sincere repentance, and that he will make the companion of his solitude the guide of his future life. More than sixty of the ninety-seven convicts now confined in the Prison, are believed to be under the age of thirty years. The reformation of these young offenders is an object of deep concern.

The short experiment, which has been made at the Prison, warrants the belief, that such a result may be produced. Already the fierceness and obduracy, which were displayed by the convicts when confined together in the old Prison, have been subdued by solitary confinement, and the most stubborn and abandoned have become submissive and obedient.

It is confidently believed, that the Prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will, in a short period, equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average annual expense of Newgate Prison, from its establishment to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded \$5,680. While, according to the statement of the warden and inspectors, the new Prison, at the commencement of the cold season, and at the very beginning of its operation, during a trial of six months, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, has produced, over and above every expense, the sum of \$1,017 16."

In view of this contrast between Newgate and the new Prison at Wethersfield, we ask where and in what manner a greater change has been produced in regard to the condition of one hundred human beings?

Contrast now the old Prison in New York with the new Prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn.

First, in regard to discipline. We give as true a picture as could be drawn of the discipline of the old State Prison in New York city, in the language of the commissioners to the Legislature.

"The institution is administered upon a system not wholly of government, but partly of compromise, encouragement and favor. The restraint and the labor are too little; the order which it prescribes is imperfect; the indulgences which are obtained for the prisoners, with *and without permission*, are often utterly subversive of discipline, and inconsistent with a state of punishment.

There is a great want of good order.—In the morning, when the cells are unlocked, the prisoners flock confusedly into the yard; and, at the sound of the bell for meals, they move like an undisciplined mob to the mess room, jostling and crowding each other, and conversing as they go, and taking their seats as they enter.

There is a want of decorum in the behavior of the prisoners. We were met by bold staring by those who left their work to gaze at us, and by looks, whether in smiles or frowns, which indicated an unsubdued and audacious spirit in the culprits.

In the yard of the Prison, during working hours, numbers of them are to be seen walking to and fro, in pairs, in free and earnest conversation. Others were sitting in perfect idleness.

The opportunity, which exists in the Prison, for conversation among the prisoners, and for the circulation of opinions and intentions within, and information from without, is an evil destructive of all sound discipline. These are partly owing to the faulty construction of the Prison itself, which compels the keeper to lodge so many convicts in each room, a defect which we shall hereafter have occasion to advert to as the fruitful source of many other mischiefs. But the evil is also partly owing to causes which might be removed by more perfect internal regulations, even in the present state of the Prison.

By usage with those who contract for the work of any division of the prisoners, the contractors and their agents have constant access to the men employed, in relation to their work. The keeper and officers have often stated this to us as the source of many irregularities. The contractor naturally wishes to encourage the

men to work well and fast; for this purpose bribes are promised, and those bribes are tobacco, snuff and spirits. But we are informed by the officers, that the men sent by the contractors often bring in these articles, and barter them with the prisoners for stolen articles of prison manufacture. There is no risk, which the convicts will not incur, nor sacrifice to which they will not submit, to obtain tobacco and rum, which then become the subject of an internal secret trade in the Prison.

We mention two examples of the effect of conversation, and of the circulation of news.

"Some time since, an opinion was general in the Prison, that a particular prisoner had turned informer. A conspiracy was formed to punish, or probably to kill that prisoner; and he was with difficulty rescued by the keeper, after having been set upon and dangerously stabbed. It is a kind of common law among them to punish informers at discretion.

"We personally saw the effect of the terror inspired by this example; and we saw with mortification, how little the keeper, with his turnkeys and military guard, deems himself able to protect a prisoner thus suspected. One of us had occasion, in pursuance of an object mentioned in another part of this report, to have a secret examination of a prisoner, who was at work in the yard. But the keeper thought it was not safe for that prisoner, to call him away from his work, without making a plausible pretext for it; and the prisoner, who was willing to give the information required, was examined in a remote and private room, and trembled at the danger of being seen in our company.

"The manner in which *visitors* are admitted to the Prison is among the worst evils that attend the institution. One prisoner was visited by four different women, each claiming to be his wife. The female acquaintance of the prisoners are continually admitted, under the name of relations. The throng of visitors is incessant, and becomes to the prisoners a perpetual exhibition to gaze at, to draw them from their labor, and relieve the tediousness of confinement. Rum, snuff, tobacco, money, tools, letters and messages, are introduced more or less frequently. Intrigues with state prison solicitors and pardon brokers, are in perpetual agitation.

"All we saw or heard in that Prison, goes to show among the convicts an unsubdued temper of mind, and in the officers an imperfect control, supported not wholly upon the submission of the convicts, but partly also depending on their good will, and influenced by their opinions and feelings."

We give the opposite, concerning the Prison at Auburn, in the language of the commissioners to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They say,

"Having, previously to our visit to Auburn, inspected the Prisons in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, we were forcibly struck with the contrast that presented itself in the general character and deportment of the inmates of the former Prison with those of the two latter. The quiet, orderly, humble, and apparently contrite demeanor of the convicts at Auburn, their exact attention to their respective labors, the results of that labor as evidenced in the different productions exhibited, and the general neatness and propriety of every department in the institution, produced the same agreeable impression upon us, that has been felt by nearly all the numerous visitors of that Prison. Having satisfied ourselves that no conversation, or other communication of any nature whatever, could exist between the convicts at night, after they were locked in their respective cells, we turned our attention particularly to their relative situation during the period of joint labor, with a view to the difficult problem of the practicability of conducting such labor without intercourse between the convicts. The result of our examination and inquiries was a conviction, that by due supervision, and by the prompt and certain punishment of offenders, it was practicable and easy to exclude all communication between convicts under such circumstances. Numerous facts might be adduced to prove that each convict is by force of discipline rendered an insulated being; and for all the purposes of penitentiary punishment is as effectually secluded, as if confined during the day as well as night in a solitary cell. We witnessed nothing of that severity and oppression, which some worthy persons have supposed to accompany every motion of this institution. Great firmness, and a determination to enforce strictly the police of the Prison, appeared in the officers, and entire submission and humility were displayed by the convicts; but the latter seemed to us no more than what was becoming and needful on the part of criminals as an atonement to violated law; and the former has been proved by all experience to be necessary in the government of Penitentiaries."

We give the character of the discipline at Sing Sing, in the language of BASIL HALL, a Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, to Hon. C. D. COLDEN, of New York.

"There are now 200 convicts (this number has since been increased to 520) at work, with ten superintendents only, together with a guard of ten more, including Capt. LYND, and the officers of the Prison. We walked round and round the whole premises, and I cannot express to you how much I was astonished by what I saw, and *in truth to be duly felt it must be seen*. The silence was as profound as if the workmen had been made of the marble they were employed in hewing. I know enough of our naval discipline, and of its principles, to be sensible of the great advantages, which a rigid adherence to this rule of discipline affords. In fact, it is the main spring of the whole, and together with the inflexible rule of following every offence with punishment, and doing every thing by rule and compass, is the explanation of his wonderful success. Its simplicity too is a great recommendation, for it will not require the same talents to continue the system, as it has to devise and put it to the proof."

We have done with the contrast in regard to discipline.

Make now the contrast in regard to health. STEPHEN ALLEN, in a late letter to Mr. ROSCOE, states the bill of mortality in the old State Prison in New York, for a course of years, at 7 per cent. It appears by official reports, that the bill of mortality at Auburn, is about 2 per cent.; making a difference, supposing the number of convicts to be 500, of twenty-five lives annually. This would be felt to be a great difference if it was made by the hands of a public executioner. From 1797 to 1823, six hundred and twenty-one died in New York at the State Prison; while out of the same number, at the rate of mortality at Auburn, only two hundred and forty-five would have died; saving in one Prison, during twenty-six years, three hundred and seventy-six lives.

Make now the contrast in regard to expense. The amount appropriated by the Legislature, in some of the most costly years, for current expenses in the old State Prison in New York, was as follows:

1799, \$18,222 30	1803, \$21,953 18	1807, \$23,100
1800, 30,000	1812, 30,000	1817, 30,000
1818, 35,000	1819, 30,689 70	

Total amount appropriated in eight years, two hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighteen cents.

Total amount appropriated by the State for the same purposes in the same Prison, from Dec. 31, 1797, to Dec. 31, 1823, four hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents. The average number of prisoners, during the same period, was four hundred and seventy-one.

At the Auburn Prison, the number of convicts being five hundred and fifty, the keeper states their support for the present year to be, including the salary of the officers, thirty-four thousand five hundred and four dollars, and their earnings to be thirty-three thousand five hundred and four dollars; leaving a balance of one thousand dollars against the Institution; for which the fees for the admission of visitors will nearly provide. In view of this estimate, the keeper remarks,

"It is highly gratifying to believe that the period has arrived, when state criminals can be made to support themselves, while enduring the sentence of the law, and at the same time be subject to a course of moral and reformatory discipline." As a matter of fact, no draught



was made upon the treasury of the State for the support of the Auburn Prison during the last year. And this fact is particularly alluded to by the lamented CLINTON, in his last message to the Legislature, in terms of high commendation. Thus we have the contrast in regard to expense.

Make now the contrast in regard to recommitments, and cases of reformation. The whole number of prisoners discharged from the old State Prison in New York, in twenty-six years from Dec. 1797, was 3997. Of this number, four hundred and ninety-four were committed a second time, and sixty-one a third, fourth or fifth time.

In 1816, 436 committed, 38 a second time, 9 a third or more times.

" 1817, 307 committed, 32 a second time, 1 a third time.

" 1818, 232 committed, 25 a second time, 2 a third or more times.

" 1819, 184 committed, 18 a second time, 2 a third or more times.

" 1820, 231 committed, 19 a second time, 1 a third time.

" 1821, 202 committed, 22 a second time, 1 a third time.

" 1822, 175 committed, 18 a second time, 1 a third time.

At Auburn, 1826, 133 committed, 4 a second time, 0 a third time.

From a deficiency of recommitments at Auburn, we give information of an opposite character, showing what proportion of those who have been heard from are reformed; stating only the initials of the names, the crime for which they were committed, the character before commitment, the character since, and the time of their discharge. This statement is made on the authority of letters received from postmasters, sheriffs, district attorneys, and other public officers, in answer to inquiries made of them by the keeper of the Prison.

<i>Initials.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Before conviction.</i>	<i>Since discharged.</i>	<i>Date of discharge.</i>
W. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Sober and honest.	Jan'y. 1826.
C. R.	Burglary.	Habits good.	Industrious and temperate.	Mar. 1826.
N. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	More temperate.	July, 1827.
A. B.	Forgery.	Not good.	Conduct good.	Sept. 1822.
A. M. B.	Pet. larceny.	Unsteady.	Conduct good.	Aug. 1827.
E. W.	Cons. to cheat.	Not known.	Conducts with propriety.	Sept. 1823.
P. D.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.	Mar. 1824.
W. P.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Same as before conviction.	Feby. 1822.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Good.	Deranged.	Jan'y. 1826.
L. R.	G. larceny.	Industrious.	Steady and industrious.	Sept. 1825.
E. P.	Ct. money.	A profligate.	Steady and industrious.	Oct. 1824.
J. H.	Bigamy.	Habits bad.	Improved.	June, 1822.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Bad.	To canal.
W. H.	Perjury.	Bad.	Quiet and respectable.	Mar. 1826.
J. O.	Felony.	Unsteady.	Habits correct.	June, 1826.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Vicious.	Much improved.	Apr. 1826.
J. S.	Attempt to rape.	Intemperate.	Somewhat improved.	Jan'y. 1822.
J. M.	Manslaughter.	Notoriously bad.	Greatly improved.	Mar. 1826.
H. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Industrious and honest.	June, 1825.
J. C.	Assault to murder.	Abandoned.	A reformed man.	June, 1827.
J. C. P.	Arson.	Fair character.	Uniformly good.	July, 1826.
W. L.	Breaking jail.	Suspicious.	Not much improved.	Mar. 1826.
P. T.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Greatly improved.	July, 1827.
J. C.	Forgery.	Drunkard.	Habits still bad.	Aug. 1826.
D. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Industrious and orderly.	Apr. 1820.
S. N.	Forgery.	Not known.	Industrious and orderly.	Feby. 1821.
J. G.	Breaking jail.	Not good.	Better citizen.	Apr. 1825.
A. B.	Pet. larceny.	Intemperate.	Appears reformed.	Nov. 1826.
H. A.	Arson.	Not known.	Very good character.	July, 1822.
A. D.	Perjury.	Drunken.	Loose, drunken fellow.	Jan'y. 1822.
J. F.	Assault to rape.	Not known.	Steady and industrious.	Mar. 1822.
J. G.	Perjury.	Not known.	Industrious, good citizen.	Mar. 1821.
D. P. M. N.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct bad.	Dec. 1825.
M. S.	Perjury.	A bad man.	No wise improved.	Oct. 1826.
J. I. H.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	Oct. 1826.
H. D. L.	Arson.	Bad.	Nothing unfavorable.	May, 1827.
J. B.	Arson.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	Aug. 1826.
J. P.	Ct. money.	Not good.	Character good.	Sept. 1819.
E. S.	Burglary.	Bad.	Conduct irreproachable.	Feby. 1826.
C. S.	Ct. money.	Worthless.	In jail again.	Nov. 1826.

<i>Initials.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Before conviction.</i>	<i>Since discharged.</i>	<i>Date of discharge.</i>
E. C. D.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Honest, fair character.	Apr. 1824.
E. W.	Forgery.	Bad.	Bad.	To canal.
W. M. B.	G. larceny.	Old convict.	Bad.	Feby. 1824.
G. M.	Manslaughter.	Habits bad.	Not improved.	July, 1818.
A. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing improper.	June, 1824.
A. P.	do.	Intemperate.	Character good.	Mar. 1826.
E. R.	do.	do.	do.	Apr. 1825.
D. T.	do.	do.	do.	Apr. 1825.
H. B. D.	do.	Very bad.	In jail for larceny.	Aug. 1826.
J. S.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Much improved.	Nov. 1823.
G. F.	Assault to murder.	do.	Sober, discreet man.	Apr. 1824.
H. H.	Ct. money.	Suspicious.	Industrious and honest.	Nov. 1822.
J. M. C.	Forgery.	Not known.	Character and conduct good.	Aug. 1819.
J. H.	Ct. money.	do.	Very respectable.	Feby. 1821.
J. C.	Forgery.	Dissipated.	Steady and industrious.	Jan. 1820.
H. H.	Burglary.	Thievish.	Entirely reformed.	Mar. 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	Respectable and pious.	July, 1821.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Suspected.	Good moral character.	Jan. 1824.
W. F.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Temperate and industrious.	July, 1827.
J. B.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Behaves well.	June, 1827.
D. C.	do.	Good.	do.	June, 1827.
J. L.	Bigamy.	Drunkard.	No wise altered.	July, 1826.
B. A.	Breaking jail.	Not known.	Habits good.	Aug. 1826.
S. B.	Misdemeanor.	do.	More industrious and sober.	Jan. 1823.
P. D.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Conduct honest and upright.	Oct. 1826.
T. H.	Forgery.	do.	Reformation appears real.	Apr. 1826.
E. Y.	do.	Dissipated.	Thoroughly reformed.	Sept. 1826.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Well esteemed.	Feby. 1825.
J. V.	Forgery.	Indolent.	Conduct very good.	June, 1827.
C. D.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Good inhabitant.	Nov. 1826.
N. B.	Aiding escape.	Rather loose.	Good, to a proverb.	Apr. 1820.
W. B.	Forgery.	Not very good.	Behaves with strict propriety.	Nov. 1826.
D. L.	G. larceny.	Not known.	An honest, industrious man.	Apr. 1818.
L. B. B.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Perfectly regular.	June, 1827.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Unsteady.	Sustains a fair character.	Jan. 1827.
G. D. B.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Manifest reformation.	Sept. 1821.
C. H.	Perjury.	Character good.	Industrious and thrifty.	July, 1821.
H. S.	Ct. money.	Simple.	Honesty not suspected.	Jan. 1822.
A. A.	do.	Dissipated.	Reformed.	Apr. 1822.
J. T.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Intemperate.	Apr. 1820.
A. M. D.	do.	Intemperate.	do.	Sept. 1819.
H. R.	Forgery.	Not good.	No bad habits.	June, 1824.
J. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Character good.	Dec. 1822.
T. M.	Perjury.	Bad.	Continues bad.	Oct. 1819.
A. B.	do.	Not known.	Decent, sober man.	Feby. 1822.
J. H.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	Neighbors speak well of him.	June, 1820.
A. H.	do.	Not known.	Nothing against him.	June, 1822.
R. R.	do.	Intemperate.	Deranged.	June, 1826.
B. N.	do.	Not known.	A good citizen.	Jan. 1827.
S. S.	Forgery.	Bad.	Rather improved.	May, 1826.
B. S.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Exemplary.	Apr. 1825.
Indian.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Behaves much better.	To canal.
F. G.	Ct. money.	Vicious.	A wholesome citizen.	Jan. 1822.
C. W.	Forgery.	Dishonest.	A good citizen.	Dec. 1820.
P. H.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Behaves very well.	June, 1827.
J. D.	Forgery.	Simple.	do. do.	Feby. 1818.
R. F.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Is bad still.	Apr. 1824.
P. C.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	June, 1827.
L. L.	Arson.	Not specified.	Doing well.	Oct. 1826.
J. P. C.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Has the confidence of community.	June, 1826.
S. M.	do.	Good.	Much respected.	Mar. 1824.
J. W.	Breaking jail.	Not described.	Steady and industrious.	Aug. 1820.
S. S. H.	Ct. money.	do.	Very good.	Oct. 1826.
D. D. B.	do.	Intemperate.	Much reformed.	July, 1826.
G. R.	As. to rape.	Habits bad.	Much as before.	Apr. 1827.
J. W.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Reformed.	Nov. 1824.
R. D.	Forgery.	Respectable.	Suspicious.	Jan. 1826.
W. D.	do.	Very bad.	Habits good.	June, 1827.
D. S.	do.	Intemperate.	Intemperate and thievish.	Sept. 1819.
J. T.	Burglary.	Habits bad.	Improved.	May, 1824.
A. V. T.	G. larceny.	Not very good.	Conduct good.	June, 1826.
J. K.	do.	Not known.	Industrious and thriving.	Jan. 1820.
J. B.	Perjury.	A bad man.	Much improved.	July, 1826.
E. W. M.	Forgery.	Dangerous man.	Dishonest yet.	Feby. 1824.
D. C.	Perjury.	Not described.	Good citizen.	Canal 1822.
J. P.	At. to rape.	Intemperate.	Behaves much better.	Apr. 1826.
J. P.	Perjury.	Not described.	Much improved.	June, 1820.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Not very bad.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	Much reformed.	June, 1827.
J. M. E.	do.	Not described.	do.	Dec. 1826.
A. H.	do.	Worthless.	Worthless still.	Oct. 1826.

<i>Initials.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Before conviction.</i>	<i>Since discharged.</i>	<i>Date of discharge.</i>
W. M.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conducts well.	Apr. 1825.
S. S.	Burglary.	Generally good.	A trust-worthy man.	Aug. 1825.
A. C.	Ct. money.	Vicious.	A pretty fair character.	Apr. 1825.
A. P.	Breaking jail.	Intemperate.	Habits much improved.	June, 1825.
J. C. C.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Honest and industrious.	Oct. 1825.
D. J.	G. larceny.	Vicious.	Not altered.	Dec. 1825.
H. L.	Forgery.	Good.	Good.	Apr. 1825.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Unsteady.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Greatly improved.	May, 1823.
A. W.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Considerably improved.	Feb'y, 1824.
J. T. L.	Forgery.	Decent.	Remarkably industrious	Aug. 1825.
J. B.	Ct. money.	Not known.	In Prison.	Sept. 1823.
C. W. S.	Forgery.	Very good.	Very good.	Dec. 1825.
M. L.	Perjury.	Not known.	Stimulates too high.	Sept. 1824.
N. D.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Steady and industrious.	Feb'y, 1824.
L. J.	Perjury.	Not very bad.	Altered for the better.	Mar. 1825.
W. L.	Ct. money.	Bad.	Still bad.	June, 1824.
S. Y. S.	do.	Idle.	Greatly improved.	Dec. 1824.
J. D. S.	G. larceny.	Not given.	No reformation.	Feb'y, 1825.
D. Y.	do.	Very bad.	Inoffensive.	Feb'y, 1824.
J. C. F.	Perjury.	Extremely bad.	Intemperate.	Jan'y, 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Irregular.	Attentive to business.	Dec. 1824.
J. F.	Forgery.	A prudent man.	Good character.	Aug. 1825.
S. C.	Perjury.	Rude.	Much reformed.	Sept. 1825.
J. R.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Much improved.	Jan'y, 1823.
D. B.	Ct. money.	do.	do. do.	May, 1825.
E. B.	do.	do.	do. do.	May, 1825.
H. P.	do.	Not known.	Not a very bad man.	Aug. 1825.
J. M.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Conduct correct.	Sept. 1823.
J. P.	Forgery.	Not known.	Dissipated.	June, 1825.
P. S.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Habits good.	Apr. 1824.
E. B.	G. larceny.	Old offender.	Habits bad.	Aug. 1823.
P. W. W.	do.	Not known.	Thievish.	Apr. 1825.
J. W. B.	Ct. money.	do.	Till of late, very good.	Feb'y, 1826.
J. W.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	In Prison.	Dec. 1824.
P. B.	do.	Not known.	Well esteemed.	Mar. 1824.
A. G.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.	Apr. 1825.
W. R.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Habits good.	Nov. 1825.
O. G.	Ct. money.	Not stated.	A good man.	Aug. 1824.

Of the number contained in the above table, which amounts to 160, one hundred and twelve are described as decidedly steady and industrious, or very greatly improved; 12 as somewhat reformed; 2 as not much improved; 4 with respect to whom nothing very particular was known, but nothing unfavorable; 2 as rather suspicious characters; 2 as deranged; and 26 as decidedly bad. Thus it appears that the cases of reformation are as encouraging at Auburn, as the cases of recommitment are discouraging in New York. We have finished the contrast in regard to discipline, health, expense, recommitments, and cases of reformation, in these Prisons.

Make now the contrast between the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, and their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston. Their condition in the old Penitentiaries cannot be *fully* described; because a part only of what they have suffered is known, and a part only of what is known concerning the injury which they have suffered, can with propriety be published. Some circumstances, however, of their situation before and after confinement, may be mentioned, sufficient to form one part of the contrast. They may have had no parents, and no guardian or family friend, to provide for them and send them to school; or they may have had an intemperate father; or, as is sometimes the case, an intemperate father and mother, and have been the objects of their cruelty. They may have been persuaded or bribed, in these circumstances of want and suffering, to steal; or they may have been driven to a course of vice by hunger and nakedness. They may never have been taught

the moral law, and never had an example before them to prove the value of good conduct. The first thing they saw, when they opened their eyes upon the world, was some form of vice; the first thing they heard, the voice of anger and contention. There was no Bible in the house, no place of prayer, no regular time in which to receive their daily bread. If they were sent out to beg, they received on their return less than enough to satisfy their hunger, or, when they came home, found their parents drunk, or the father drunk and the mother a victim of his brutal force, and themselves exposed, as soon as they entered the house, to the same treatment. Under these and similar circumstances, which are not of frequent recurrence in the country, but very frequent in our large cities, these children and youth have been trained, till they were arrested and committed to Prison. To prove that this is not fancy, we give an extract from the Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York, in which the House of Refuge had its origin. The Report from which we make the extract, was written with great ability by the lamented CHARLES G. HAINES, Esq. but a short time before the Refuge was built, and contributed probably more than all other documents, to the existence of this, first of the kind, and most useful establishment. The Report, speaking of juvenile delinquents, before their conviction, has the following language.

"In most instances they have no inveterate habits to extirpate. No moral standard of conduct has been placed before their eyes. No faithful parent has watched over them and restrained their vicious propensities. Their lives exhibit a series of aberrations from regularity, a train of accidents that has rendered them the victims of temptation and the sport of adversity. They have been sent from place to place, subsisted by precarious means, or been left to combat with poverty, want, and the inclemency of the seasons, by the exercise of their own ingenuity. Every thing about them has been various and unsettled, and in the unfortunate hour of temptation, while under the pressure of want, or when seduced into the giddy vortex of depraved passions, they have offended against the laws and been sentenced to the State Prison. There are exceptions to these remarks in a few solitary instances of premature and settled baseness; but this view has a very extensive application to the cases of juvenile offenders in our large towns and cities. In the interior it is very rare that boys are indicted for crimes."

These remarks are applicable to juvenile delinquents before conviction. What was their condition in the old Penitentiaries? In the language of the same valuable Report, by Col. HAINES;

"Whoever has entered these abodes, has seen youth of various ages, from fourteen to twenty years old, wearing away a portion of the brightest and most precious period of their existence among felons of the most abandoned description, without the means of improving. It is impossible that they should not come forth prepared for evil deeds. The worst examples are constantly before their eyes. Morality is ridiculed; honesty is despised, and vice is set off with every attraction that hardened guilt can suggest." Again, "Our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice; they are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims, calculated to banish legal restraints, moral consideration, pride of character, and self-regard. They have their watch-words, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, acquainted with the internal police of our Penitentiaries, to suggest a school, where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes could be taught with the most effect; could he select a plan more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains of all ages and degrees of guilt?" "They are nurseries of crime where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate, and effective villain."

Such were the places in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in which from three to five hundred youth were, a few years since, annually in a course of instruction for a life of infamy. But the scene is reversed. In proof of this we give a true description of the House of Reformation at South Boston, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, which, we understand, was written by the Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

"The writer of this having visited, by invitation of the Directors, the *Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders*, at South Boston, was so struck with the admirable management and the practical results of the system, that he cannot resist a desire to bring it to the notice of the public, in the hope that it will be countenanced and cherished as one of the most important and useful establishments of our land.

Without seeing its operation, the very nature and objects of the system will convince any one that if its practical execution should equal its theoretical merits, it must have a most favorable effect on the morals and character of the community. The youth of populous cities are peculiarly exposed to crime; many of them are almost driven to it by necessity. A portion of them are without parents or natural friends; others are in a still worse condition, having parents who, by precept and example, encourage them in vicious courses; and some, perhaps not a few, are the instruments of more guilty fathers and mothers, who profit of the depredation committed by their children.

These unhappy little victims of neglect, or shameful abuse of authority, are hardly proper subjects of punishment—their offences are not their own—they have never been taught the laws of God or man, or, if they have, it has been only that they may despise them.

If any punishment should be inflicted, the rod of the master would be more suitable than the Prison, where their bodies and minds will be equally cramped, and become incapable of any change but that of distortion and disease. What more terrible than to immure in the physically and morally foul apartments of a jail, a child of eight or ten years of age, without means of instruction or information, and then to turn him into the world with an atmosphere about him which will repel every thing fitted to purify his body or his soul! Is it not certain that such an outcast will return to his wallowing, and accumulate filth and crime, till he has become fit for the State Prison or the gallows?

How deeply does it concern the community to take these little creatures by the hand, when they shall have committed the first offence—withdraw them from contamination and guilt—provide the means of industry and education—soften their minds to the reception of moral and religious truth—and gradually, by gentle treatment and wholesome discipline, lure them into habits of order, truth and honesty. Is there any greater duty in a Christian country than this? Is it not plucking brands from the burning, and saving souls from death? Is it not the cheapest and the best way of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the community, and guarding the fruits of industry?

If of an hundred vagrant boys and girls, thrown into the streets of a city to beg and steal, one half the number shall be taught to abhor the ways of sin, and become honest, industrious, useful citizens, is not more good done than if, after a long course of profligacy and crime, they should all come to the gallows? Surely the public must be alive to this subject—and it is matter of astonishment that until within a year or two, no measures have been taken to look into this great affair, and adopt some plan which shall lessen, if not cure, the enormous evil of juvenile punishment without reformation.

But, thanks to the wise and vigilant administration of our City Government, a system is now established, sanctioned by the Legislature, which promises a certain and a radical cure.

I wish every officer of our Government, every member of our Legislature, and every intelligent citizen of Boston, could have been present at the scene which I lately witnessed at South Boston.

We first saw the boys, in the whole about 90, distributed in groups in different apartments, all diligently employed in some useful handicraft—cheerful and busy, in their working clothes, and under the superintendence of one of their number who acted as monitor. The girls, about 15, were at work by themselves, under a woman teaching them to sew. After a walk about the grounds, we returned to the house,

and found all the boys with their frugal dress suits on, ready for examination by the superintendent—they marched into the school-room in military order, like young recruits—perfectly clean, and in a plain uniform, made at the house, consisting of a jockey, blue jacket and white trowsers, the cost of a suit being but one dollar.

In this examination, I could see nothing different from what takes place at our common schools. In geography, grammar, minor arithmetic, they seemed to me to answer as well—in the elements of religion and morals they appeared to have been instructed. They followed the master in one or two simple hymns, in a low voice, literally making a concord of sweet sounds. And at a signal they fell upon their knees in the most perfect order, and made regular responses to a part of the church service performed by the Rev. Mr. WELLS, of the Episcopal clergy, who is instructor, task-master, chaplain, every thing in this most interesting establishment. And there never was a man whom gentleness, firmness, zeal and enthusiasm in a good cause, better qualified to do this great service to the public.

After this, we resorted to the gymnasium, and sure I am that no boys from the best schools in our city could have shown more heart in their merry gambols—so that after this scene, and seeing them at table with their generous and wholesome food, which they attacked as boys should do, it was apparent that this mighty change in their condition was produced without any of that austerity which sometimes kills in the attempt to cure.

I came away delighted with this—Prison shall I call it? No—school of reformation, for such it is, and ought to be for such subjects.

Here is practical ground to go upon—vice is checked in the bud—the tender plant is straightened, and grows into a tree, and will bear fruit, possibly even an hundred fold—crime is forgotten—a new nature is formed, or new habits created, and I am much mistaken if society does not feel the benefit in the diminution of offenders.—I am not so sanguine as to suppose that every one of these reclaimed young sinners, will continue in the ways of well-doing, when allowed to go out at large—but I do believe that as many will go from this school to the workshop, the shrouds, or the plough, with as good disposition and as honest hearts, as will (of the same class of boys) from any other school.

Persevere, then, fathers of the city, in maintaining this holy refuge from crime and other destruction—and you, the teacher, guardian, father of this once wretched, now happy family of children, rest not from your labors in this glorious vineyard, for verily you shall have your reward."

The whole number of subjects received into the institution, thus described, from its commencement, Sept. 20, 1826, to April 30, 1828, was 143: of whom 26 were girls. Of the whole number received, 26 have been apprenticed; from nearly all of whom favorable returns have been received:—and not one of the whole number received has died.

Of the House of Reform, the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON remarks,

"To argue the utility, or to descant on the humanity of this establishment, after demonstrating its justice, would be a useless task. Every mind that has investigated the causes and progress of crime, must acknowledge the one; every benevolent heart must feel the other. And even economy, cold calculating economy, after stating the amount in dollars and cents, must confess that this is a money-saving institution.

If it is wise to prevent a hundred atrocious crimes, by removing the opprobrium of a venial fault and substituting instruction for punishment; if it is the highest species of humanity to relieve from the miseries of vice and the degradation of crime; to extend the operation of charity to the mind; and snatch with its angel arm innocence from seduction; if it be a saving to society to support an infant for a few years at school, and thereby avoiding the charge of the depredations of a felon, for the rest of his life, and the expense of his future conviction and confinement; then is the school of Reform, a wise, a humane and an economical institution.

In the city of New York, there is an establishment of this kind, which can never be visited but with unmixed emotion of intellectual pleasure. It now contains one hundred and twenty-five boys and twenty-nine girls, for the most part healthy, cheerful, intelligent, industrious, orderly and obedient; animated with certain prospect of becoming useful members of society, who, but for this establishment, would still have been suffering under the accumulated evils attendant on

poverty, ignorance, and the lowest depravity, with no other faculty before them than the Penitentiary or the gallows."

The whole number received into the institution in New York, from Jan. 1, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1828, was 377; of whom 167 were girls. Of the whole number received, 123 boys and 38 girls remained in the Refuge, Jan. 1, 1828, 118 boys and 59 girls have been apprenticed; from whom, with very few exceptions, the most gratifying returns have been received: only one has died, and his death was the result of vicious imprudence in swallowing a portion of the tincture of cantharides. Concerning the character of these boys, before they were sent to the Refuge, an inference may be drawn from the fact, that out of the whole number, 377 committed, 225 had been in Bridewell from 1 to 7 times, and 43 had been in the Penitentiary from 1 to 3 times.

The Reports of this institution are three valuable documents, of 50 or 60 pages each, and may be procured with great advantage by any Society or State, which has in contemplation a similar establishment.

The Refuge in Philadelphia will soon be in operation, and we see from the above contrast, how great a good it has in view for the juvenile delinquents of that city.

We hope soon to see the city of Baltimore imitating the example of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; for the condition of the youth in the Penitentiary of Maryland is deplorable, with one half of their heads shaved down to their scalps, mingling without restraint in the mirth, profaneness and pollution of old offenders. Already it is believed that there are some minds in the city of Baltimore awake on this subject; and when a greater number of its intelligent citizens have visited the Houses of Reformation already described, we confidently believe that the wealth and enterprise of Maryland will be enlisted for the establishment of a House of Reformation for juvenile delinquents.

We shall specify no other place for the establishment of a similar institution, except the one mentioned in the Third Report of the New York Society. We make the following extract, believing that it contains a suggestion of wisdom:

"It seems obvious to the managers, that while the New York Refuge is thus interposing its shield against the devastation of crime within the limits of this metropolis, it ought to be the timely concern of magistrates, and other enlightened citizens in the interior districts of the State, to devise the means of erecting a similar institution in some one of the most populous or central places within their confines. We shall do no more than make this suggestion, indulging the hope, that it will in due time meet the views of those, who are competent to estimate its importance, and to give it all the efficiency which it may deserve."

With these suggestions, we leave the contrast between the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, and in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston; and thus conclude the statement in answer to the inquiry, What other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced.

#### WHAT IMPORTANT PRISONS IN THIS COUNTRY REMAIN UNIMPROVED?

The Prison in Maine is not unimproved in construction; but it is in regard to expense, and moral influence. It costs too much to support

it, and the system of instruction adopted would not preserve a virtuous agricultural district from sinking, much less will it cause a State Prison to rise. One short religious service in a State Prison on the Sabbath, is less efficacious than it would be in a country parish ; because the habits of sin are more inveterate, and the men are sunk beneath the common level. It therefore becomes necessary to apply a moral power, with a strength and constancy in exact proportion to the resistance to be met, and the depths into which the corrupted mass has sunk. It should be directly and not inversely as the guilt. If there is a place on earth where the means of instruction, by precept and example, should be used with constancy, power and perseverance, it is in a State Prison.

In New Hampshire, there is no improvement in construction. There is no provision for instruction by the State. And there is a strange state of things in regard to income and expenditure. It will be recollected, that for several years the Prison has been a source of income, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually. But it appears by the warden's report for the last year, that the gain to the institution was \$145 60 only, while the profits of the same year were \$2,924 59. At the same time, while the Prison had debts due, amounting to \$11,006 07, only \$374 47 of which were bad, it appears from the records of the Legislature, that \$3,000 were appropriated for current use. These facts show, in regard to the New Hampshire Prison, that it is not only unimproved, but is sinking in its character, particularly in regard to current expenses.

The Prison in Vermont remains unimproved in construction and discipline.

The Prison in Massachusetts does not yet feel the benefits of the new Prison building. It so much resembles in discipline the old Prison in New York city, as described by the commissioners, in the extract which has been given from their Report, that it would be difficult to find language in which to describe it more truly. And in regard to the expense of its support, the change last year was from an income of more than \$9,000, to a debt of more than \$5,000 ; making a difference against the State, in a single year, of more than \$15,000. The particulars of this surprising change are given in detail in the message of the Governor to the Legislature, in January, 1828. How long it will be before this Prison will resemble those at Auburn and Wethersfield, in construction, discipline and earnings, is a question which must remain unanswered. A new and good law has been framed and adopted with great unanimity by the Legislature. New appointments have been made by the Executive, under this law, to fill the offices of inspectors, physician and chaplain, which give general satisfaction. It will be extraordinary, indeed, if Massachusetts cannot, as well as Connecticut, have a State Prison which shall be, in all respects, an honor to the State.

The Prisons at Wethersfield, Conn. ; Sing Sing and Auburn, N. Y. ; and the Houses of Refuge in Boston and New York city, we pass in this connexion, in terms of unqualified approbation. There may be Prisons in the world, which better answer the purposes of justice and mercy, but we have neither seen nor read of them.

The State Prisons in New Jersey and Ohio are somewhat im-



proved in regard to moral and religious instruction; but unimproved in construction and discipline. The old County Prison in Philadelphia, and the State Prisons in Kentucky and Georgia, are altogether unimproved. The Baltimore Penitentiary is unimproved in discipline. The Virginia Penitentiary has received more attention in regard to moral and religious instruction, but remains without any other important alteration. The County Prisons in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and most of the other large towns in the United States, are unimproved in regard to construction, and require, in almost the same degree as the Old Penitentiaries, a sufficient number of dormitories to separate the inmates at night, and such a system of inspection and discipline, as to prevent evil communication during the day. These important points in prison discipline have been, to a vast extent, neglected in County Prisons, in each of which from one to four thousand persons, of every age, color, sex, nation, and degree of guilt, have been annually confined. When the Penitentiaries are properly constructed and managed, it may be expected that these extensive County Prisons will be subject to similar improvements. We have thus shown, very briefly, what important Prisons in this country remain unimproved.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES IN THE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN DURING THE LAST WINTER?

The Governor thus introduced the subject in his message, Jan. 2, 1828:

"It is with much regret, that I find occasion again to call the special attention of the Legislature to the concerns of the State Prison. Whence it arises, that disappointment in results so often follows the best promises of success, in the affairs of that establishment, is not easily to be explained. Certain it is, that some more thorough investigation is required to discover the difficulties which may exist, than has yet been attempted. In the history of the institution, we have, at one time, complaints of its enormous expense, and at another, objections to its police and discipline. The public mind has never been suffered to be long satisfied with its condition, or well assured of its future improvement. For the few last years, the great source of disquiet was in the hopelessness of moral reform in the convicts, from the manner of their confinement, and the consequent opportunities allowed them for association and evil communications with each other. Scarcely is this cause of uneasiness removed, by an effectual provision of the Legislature, for the construction of a building to admit of their greater restraint, when an unlooked for and astonishing reverse appears in the business concerns of the institution. For the three years next preceding the last, the annual reports had exhibited large balances of *credit* to the Commonwealth, from the net earnings of the Prison. These balances respectively, in 1824, approximated to *four thousand dollars*; in 1825, exceeded *ten thousand dollars*; and in 1826, amounted to *nine thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and seventeen cents*. The accounts for the year 1827, on the other hand, now present a balance of *debit* against the Commonwealth of more than *six thousand dollars*; thus producing a difference and loss of nearly *sixteen thousand dollars* between the operations of the last and the average of the two next preceding years. In the mean time, there has been no change in the discipline of the Prison, by which the labor of the convicts has been diminished; nor is a sufficient explanation to be found in their somewhat reduced number, in the course of the past year. The erection of the new building can have contributed nothing (if the accounts are rightly stated) to the occasion of the deficit, inasmuch as the labor of the convicts employed upon it, with the cost of materials, and every other expense thereby incurred, are carried to the credit of the institution. The fact which appears, is the more interesting and important, as it tends to defeat an expectation which had become confidently indulged, that, without yielding any thing of intended improvement in discipline and salutary

and more severe restraints, to views of profit, the Prison might, nevertheless, well be made to indemnify the government from expense in its future support. The hammering of stone had furnished the principal proportion of the amount of earnings in former accounts, and this employment, decidedly the best adapted to the character and condition of healthy convicts, was looked to, as a certain and permanent source of productive labor. It has lamentably happened, however, that this branch of business, both in extent and in value, has greatly fallen off at the Prison during the year.

On receiving the Report of the directors, by which the unfavorable state of the accounts was first communicated to the Executive, at their annual visitation of the Prison in October last, such explanations were orally requested, as the occasion seemed to demand. Subsequently, upon the suggestion of the directors themselves, I addressed to them, as also to the warden, written communications, proposing precise and definite interrogatories upon the several points of inquiry, which were deemed important to a right understanding of the subject. To these, answers have since been given, and copies of the whole correspondence, with the Reports of the officers of the institution, are transmitted for your consideration."

The subject having been thus introduced by the Governor, a joint committee was raised in the Legislature on so much of the message as related to the State Prison. This committee consisted of Messrs. WELSH of Boston, VARNUM of Middlesex, and LINCOLN of Worcester, on the part of the Senate, and of Messrs. HOLMAN of Bolton, MILLER of Franklin, ADAMS of Newbury, and GREEN of New Bedford, on the part of the House.

The committee, immediately after it was organized, proceeded to the investigation, apparently with a determination to make thorough work. We give an abstract of the evidence, and remarks upon it, as stated by a gentleman of indefatigable industry, who was present at the trial, which was continued by successive adjournments during sixteen days. The statement is premised with the declaration, "*that the facts were obtained by personal attendance, and now exist in minutes taken down at the moment, and in documents which were evidence in the case.*"

"The foundation of the inquiry before the committee was a report of the directors of the Prison, to His Excellency the Governor, in answer to a series of interrogatories, addressed by the Governor to the directors. The object of these questions was to ascertain the causes of the *deficit* of income in the year 1827.

To enable them to prepare these answers, they (i. e. the directors) applied to the warden, and to the overseer of the stone department, for their respective answers to the interrogatories. Accordingly each made a report, independently, and without the knowledge of the other. The directors received them both; and incorporated *nearly* the whole of the subordinate officer's report with their own: of the warden's statements, they took no notice, except of one sentence, which, happening to be expressed equivocally, furnished an occasion for a quibble.

The report of *Samuel R. Johnson*, overseer of the stone department, and the subordinate officer alluded to, was nearly all occupied in criminating the warden, *Thomas Harris*, Esq. and this report, so far as it was criminatory, the directors transferred, almost verbatim, to their own communication, and gave it the sanction of their signatures. We have said that the directors adopted nearly the whole of Johnson's report, and we spoke with this reserve, because there was one part of Johnson's report which was not unfavorable to the warden, but tended to show a cause of deficiency in the revenue of the prison, which implied no fault and conveyed no censure of any person. *This part of Johnson's report the directors neither copied nor noticed.*

The Governor referred the directors' report to the General Court.

Before we proceed to state what took place before the committee, one remark will be proper on the composition of the committee. This same subject was agitated last year, and committed to a committee, which sat twenty-five days upon it, and then reported that they found themselves unable to arrive at a satisfactory result. Although these labors were not followed by any, or very little practical benefit, the

examination of witnesses, and documents by the committee, put the individuals of it in possession of information of great value and importance to future investigation or measures of reform.

On the presentation of this subject to the Legislature at its present session, it was found that in the Senate, there were *two* gentlemen who were members of the State Prison committee of last year; and the president of the Senate, re-appointed both of them, viz. Messrs. *Welsh* of Suffolk, and *Varnum* of Middlesex; but the speaker of the House of Representatives did not appoint an individual of the last year's State Prison committee, on the committee of the present year, although two of them were again members of the House, viz. Mr. *Thayer* of Braintree, and Mr. *Townsend* of Waltham. The investigation was necessarily longer than it need otherwise to have been, and the patience of those members, already sufficiently acquainted with several parts and steps of the investigation, was severely taxed, while the fresh members were becoming as much acquainted with the matter as the former had been made by the twenty-five days sittings of last year.

At the first meeting of the committee, the warden of the Prison, charged with being the cause of a great pecuniary loss to the Prison and the State, and charged with several official misdemeanors, which, if made out by proofs, must, and should have been fatal to him—appeared by counsel, and asked of the committee whether the charges were to be taken as true, or to be supported by evidence to be offered by those who made them, or whether the whole subject was open, and he might defend himself, by showing the *real causes* of the deficit, averring at the same time, that those stated by the directors were not the *true ones*.

The Hon. Mr. *Jarris*, (speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the directors of the Prison) for the directors, disclaimed any intention to accuse any person whatsoever, or to appear before the committee as a party. They made an *official report* to the Governor, had answered his questions, and they would not now be a party before the committee. The committee, after deliberation, decided that the whole subject was open to the testimony or observations of the warden, or of *any other person*, and that the report of the directors to his excellency would be taken as true no further than the same should be supported by evidence. Thereupon the warden by his counsel, occupied the committee with witnesses and documents, to show that the *deficit* did not happen from the causes assigned by the directors, and that it might well have happened from *various other causes*.

We shall not enumerate all the charges against the warden, contained in the directors' report. These first occupied the attention of the committee, and we give one as a specimen.

*Johnson* stated to the directors in his report, that the contract for the Washington Bank might have been had for the State Prison, if the warden had not taken an undue number of convicts from the stone shed, thus preventing the State from deriving a great profit, as it might have done, from furnishing the stone for said bank; and concluded with asserting, that this contract was lost by the negligence and bad management of the warden.

*Aaron Baldwin, Esq.* the president of the Washington Bank, who made the contract for the new building, being called, and sworn, stated that he applied to *Johnson* to furnish the stone from the State Prison, showing him the plans, and stating how the stones were required to be hammered, and that they must be of *Quincy granite*. *Johnson* replied that the ornamental parts of the work, particularly the *gutta* and *tryglyphs*, *could not be done* in Quincy granite, and urged Mr. Baldwin to contract to have them done in Chelmsford or white granite; which Mr. Baldwin declined, and, after a second or third conference with *Johnson*, who constantly maintained that the work could not be done in Quincy granite, he applied to Mr. *Richards*, stone cutter, who, soon after, brought to Mr. Baldwin specimens of fine and ornamental work, such as were required, wrought in Quincy granite. Thereupon *Johnson* offered to take the contract. Mr. Baldwin, however, replied that he had promised it to Mr. *Richards*, who had been at some trouble and expense to prepare specimens to satisfy him that the work could be done in Quincy stone. Mr. Baldwin further testified that the warden, throughout the affair, appeared anxious to obtain the contract for the Prison; and that *Johnson*, at that time, said nothing about a want of hands in the stone shed.

The above is a specimen of the charges advanced by the subordinate officer, *Johnson*, against the warden, and incorporated by the directors into their "official report" to the Governor.

The committee having obtained power to send for persons and papers, the directors were first called at the instance of the warden. The Hon. Mr. *Jarris* being

sworn, stated in general, that he had no direct and personal knowledge of the matters contained in his and his colleagues' report. The facts in that report were drawn from officers of the Prison, and he could not say, of his own knowledge, whether they were true or not.

The real value and importance of the directors' report being thus ascertained, the counsel for the warden then proceeded to refer to the laws establishing and from time to time regulating the State Prison. It appeared by this reference that the powers of the warden, who was appointed by the Governor and Council, had been gradually diminished by statutes and *by-laws*, so that a mere shadow of authority was left him. He at first *had* the exclusive power over the *property* of the Prison; but by a subsequent law it was transferred to the commissary, an officer holding his place and receiving his compensation at the will of the directors, and *not under bonds* for the faithful execution of his office. The warden had originally the sole power to make contracts; but by an arrangement to which the present warden never would assent, although repeatedly pressed by the directors so to do, this power was transferred to *S. R. Johnson*, overseer of the stone shed, also holding his place and receiving his compensation at the will of the directors, and *not under bonds to the Commonwealth*. The warden had originally the exclusive right to receive monies on account of the Prison; but *Johnson* had been in the habit of receiving monies, and persisted therein, and the warden was obliged to prefer charges against him for violation of law and disobedience of orders. The charges were six in number, with many specifications drawn up with sufficient formality. The proofs were in the books of the Prison where *Johnson* was debited with monies received by him on account of the Prison, and not in all instances paid over. The directors acquitted *Johnson* on all the charges, although in the record of the acquittal they state, that he had violated the law, and it was proved by the testimony of the clerk, that he had disobeyed the orders of the warden. Not being able, therefore, to acquit him of the facts, their resort was to acquit him of "*bad intentions*," and they accompanied this acquittal with a warm eulogy on his general character. Mr. Jarvis dissented from this report, and recorded his protest against it.

By the decision of the directors to acquit *Johnson*, they confirmed him in the possession and exercise of those powers which the warden had forbidden and resisted, viz. of making contracts and receiving monies. It appeared in evidence, that *Johnson* measured stone by a mysterious kind of measure, which nobody but himself and one Bowman, associated with him, understood. *Johnson* being asked to explain his measures, gave a paper unintelligible to every body who saw it; and, until the late inquiry, it was not known to any person except himself and Bowman, *how stone rough or heven. was measured in the State Prison*. *Johnson* also fixed over-stint for prisoners, *made the allowance* for it, and *certified* it to the commissary. Mr. *Johnson* received a commission of *five per cent.* on all the stones sold from the Prison, which commission alone, independently of his salary, has amounted to from \$2,000 to \$3,000 *per annum* for the last twelve years.

This was the arrangement to which we have referred, and to which the warden never would accede. *Johnson's* salary, as overseer, is \$354 *per annum*; and if we add to this the privilege of taking any work, stock or provisions from the *Prison* at contract price, and any labor of the convicts at 30 cents a day—Mr. *Johnson* has long had the *most lucrative post in this Commonwealth*. Thus are, and long have been vested those important powers originally given by law to the warden, and for the faithful execution of which he was required to give a bond with good security in the penal sum of \$20,000. The custody and police of the prisoners, the only remaining branch of the warden's power, except that of treasurer to the Prison, was transferred by a *by-law* to the "keeper" of the Prison, another officer holding his place and livelihood at the will of the directors; and *not under bonds*. The consequences of this disruption of *power* and *responsibility* may be easily imagined. All sorts of abuses crept in; and perpetual collisions of authority were daily occurring between the "director of the week" so called, and the warden.

By the law of 1811, the directors were required to meet monthly as a board at the Prison, and to visit it by turns at least three times a week. The object of the General Court was to establish a *supervision* merely, but the directors assumed executive and ministerial powers, interfered *directly* in the employment, the clothing, feeding and punishing of the convicts. The result is, that the warden sometimes puts a man in solitary confinement, and the director of the week comes along, and sets him at liberty; the warden refuses an indulgence as to books, food or amusement, and the director grants it; the warden orders a convict into one workshop, and the director orders him back again.

In one word, the warden has no undisputed power left, over the food, the clothing, the keeping, employment, and punishment of the convicts. He has been deprived of all power, except of keeping and paying the money which may come to his hands; this could not be taken away, but a method was found to do it in effect, by intercepting the money on its way to his hands.

From such a disproportioned, confused, and irresponsible state of affairs, men of experience would be prepared to expect any kind or extent of abuse.

We complete our remarks with an enumeration of the prominent abuses in the Prison, which have been brought to light by the late investigation, and we possess materials in writing for two or three chapters on this head.

*Over-stint.* The citizens of the Commonwealth will not generally know what is meant by this term, without a definition. It means that work which a convict performs in the Prison, beyond the task appointed for him by his overseers. For the setting of *stint*, and the allowance of *over-stint* money, *there is no law*. It is an old abuse, and has been recognised and sanctioned by the directors. The whole amount of money which the convicts earn and dispose of *in a year*, by means of this abuse, is nearly *six thousand dollars*. This they employ sometimes *in hiring legal counsel and other persons to obtain pardon for them*; sometimes in employing persons, generally lawyers, to obtain or prevent the passage of criminal or penitentiary laws, which they like or dislike; and, on these occasions, a purse is made up by assessment or contribution: sometimes this fund is employed to *corrupt* the small officers of the Prison, to obtain improper indulgences, or to effect an escape. A short time since an officer was corrupted with the prisoner's money, and made his escape *under very peculiar circumstances*—but the most common and general use of over-stint is to procure *luxuries* of various kinds, such as *tea, coffee, tobacco, milk, crackers, fresh fish, butter, cheese, cider, apples, &c.* every one of which is forbidden by the laws. Sometimes over-stint money is sent to the relations and paid to the *creditors* of convicts.

By the law, the prisoners are allowed *course beef, pease, rye and indian meal, molasses, salt fish, and lard*.

In 1823, the directors petitioned the Governor and Council for leave to allow the prisoners other articles of food for their over-stint money: such as *butter, cheese, cider, beer, &c.* in general the articles above first enumerated. This application met an unqualified negative from Gov. Brooks and his Council, as asking a thing forbidden by the statutes of the Commonwealth. A subsequent application was made in the time of Gov. Eustis, and there is no regular record of its being granted.

*Another abuse* connected with this over-stint is too remarkable to be passed over. The daily task or stint at the Prison is about half that of any other stone yard in the State. In the Prison a day's work is *2 feet*; out of it, from 4 to 6 feet.

*Another* most demoralizing and pernicious *abuse*, is the *transfer* of over-stint money from one convict to another, so that trading and *gambling* are carried on.

These orders are frequently drawn in favor of the *officers* of the Prison: and sometimes the money of convicts is paid to officers on their giving a verbal direction that it should be so.

*Pay and privilege of officers.* We would, in the first place, repeat the fact of Johnson's *commissions*, amounting to from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum.

Next we would mention the taking by officers of *stores, stock and labor* of the Prison at very low prices, and in *their own departments charging themselves*, or ordering the commissary to charge them with it. This abuse extends to taking of meal, wood, potatoes, pork, molasses, fish, leather, iron, &c. &c., in short, to all things which the Commonwealth has in the Prison: and to the employment of the convicts at 30 cents a day. The consequence is, that officers have their shoes and clothes, and farming utensils, made in the Prison; their wood sawed and carted; and the small officers have provisions for themselves and families.

*Another abuse* is the profit made by the commissary, William H. Lane, on the groceries dealt out to prisoners for over-stint money. The commissary admitted on the stand, that he made \$400 or \$500 per annum by this trade, and no account of his purchases was ever required of him. His annual salary is fixed by law at \$954.

*Another abuse* is, that two of the *turnkeys*, or watchmen, are allowed ten cents each per day, for assisting the commissary to deal out his groceries, and this 20 cents per day is paid by the Commonwealth.

*Another abuse* is, that the small officers are allowed 5 per cent. on the *admission* money at the Prison, i. e. on money paid by the visitors for seeing the Prison.

*Another abuse* is, that the overseers are allowed 150 lbs. of pork beyond their salary, for tending the swine in the Prison. The law says that their salaries shall be in *lieu* of all other pay and *rations*. All these abuses are by *votes* and orders of the directors, never approved and never submitted to the Governor and Council, although they are required to be so at the very first meeting of the Governor and Council after the passing of the same. We except, of course, the application, and at best, irregular and illegal grant, for luxuries to be purchased by over-stint money. For three years the board of directors have been in the almost daily habit of passing *votes*, rules and orders, all which terms amount to the same thing, without having submitted one of them to the Governor and Council, as by law they are required to do.—And many of these *votes*, &c. are in direct contravention, not only of the laws of the Commonwealth, but of the *by-laws* formerly established by the directors themselves, with the approbation of the Governor and Council. That a *deficit* should happen under such management is not surprising; the wonder is, that it has not happened to a greater extent. That a perpetual quarrel has subsisted between the directors and warden, we consider unfortunate for the Prison, but fortunate for the warden.

It has been for a long time a favorite and cherished project of the directors to get rid of the warden. Five years ago they printed and published a document under their hands, in which they said he was a useless and superfluous officer; and this was nearly true; but the answer should have been, "The *votes* of the directors have made him so." The time appeared at last to have arrived for striking the final blow to the power and official existence of the warden. Johnson was permitted to make groundless accusations, which were adopted and sent to his Excellency by the directors. Fortunately, and wisely, the Governor laid the directors' accusatory document before the Legislature, and it has been thoroughly examined.

Shortly after the submission of these charges to the Legislature, they were followed by another direct and open one to the Governor and Council, against the warden, for disobeying an order of the directors.

We said that there was one cause of the *deficit*, assigned by Johnson, and not implying fault any where, of which the directors took no notice, and that they *copied* no causes, but those criminatory of the warden. The cause of *deficit*, to which we refer as specified by Johnson, but not adverted to at all in the report of the directors, was a very material one, viz. a *decreased demand* of hammered stone, and especially of that for *coring* and other *ornamental* work, which had in former years been most profitable to the Prison, while the Market House and other edifices were being built. The directors did not think proper to mention this; yet they affirmed that they had no controversy with the warden, that they were not and would not be a party. The warden appeared to have entirely mistaken the affair, and instead of having a host of enemies to encounter, found not an individual who was disposed to appear before the committee in that character. One of the directors, however, *did* attend throughout the investigation, and occasionally addressed the committee, and interrogated the witnesses; and on the fourth or fifth day of the hearing, Mr. Johnson requested by his attorney, James T. Austin, Esq. to be heard in his defence.

To this request the committee immediately acceded, and Johnson produced witnesses, was sworn and testified himself and was heard by his council in an argument. The remaining two directors did not attend constantly before the committee, but they attended occasionally, were examined by the council for the warden, and, finally, they also requested to be heard in argument before the committee, and this too after the council for the warden had closed. The warden having been obliged, by the declining of the directors to meet him and sustain their charges, to take the affirmative, had a right to close upon the directors, or whomsoever else should become a party to the inquiry. However, the committee, with great liberality, permitted the two directors, Messrs. *Finney* and *Jureis*, to be heard after the case was closed on the part of the warden, and after they had refused, as above mentioned, to appear as a party, and disclaimed any thought or intention of having a controversy with the warden. The warden did not object to this course, thus waiving his right to be heard last.

In conclusion, it is but just to observe, that if any benefit should result, as there is hope that there will, from this laborious and difficult investigation, it will be primarily owing to his Excellency Governor Lincoln, who has followed up the affairs of this institution with a vigilance and energy, which it is no disparagement of any predecessor to say, have not been equalled in the history of the State Prison."

With what independence the committee acted, in view of this testimony, may be seen in the following extracts from their Report.

"The joint committee to whom was referred that part of His Excellency the Governor's Message, which relates to the affairs of the State Prison, respectfully Report, in part, that they have been constantly occupied, since their appointment, in the investigation of the affairs of that establishment, and present the following as the result of their labors.

The attention of the committee was first engaged in endeavoring to ascertain the causes, which have produced the great differences in the receipts during the year beginning on the first day of October, 1825, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1826, and the year beginning October 1st, 1826, and ending September 30th, 1827, in the former of which, there was a balance credited to the State in the books of the Prison of \$9,719 17, and in the latter of which there is a balance debited to the State of \$6,392 56, making a difference in the two years of \$16,111 73.

His Excellency the Governor, anxious to possess all the information, which could be obtained on this unexpected result of the last year's business of the Prison, addressed a letter to the directors, dated November 24, 1827, in which he requested them to furnish him with such explanations as they could obtain on the subject. At the same time, he addressed a letter to the warden, containing a request that he would communicate to the directors such information as might be in his possession. The directors also made a similar request.

The directors requested Mr. Johnson to aid them in their inquiry;—in compliance with this request, on the 13th day of December, 1827, he furnished them with a statement of facts arranged in the manner of charges: this statement was incorporated into the communication made by the directors to the Governor, on the 22d day of December, 1827, in answer to his letter of Nov. 24th, 1827.

The existence of Johnson's letter to the directors, and the contents of their letter to the Governor, was not known to the warden, until after His Excellency's Message was communicated to the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session.

In these communications of the directors and Mr. Johnson, it is stated, that contracts for stone, to the amount of about \$3,500, might have been made, with various persons and corporations, which the warden refused, or neglected to obtain, and that the profit of such contracts was lost to the Prison.

That a loss was sustained by the State in consequence of a contract made on the 13th April, 1827, between the warden and the agent for the Quincy Railway Company, for the supply of the Quincy granite, and which was not of good quality, not well quarried, and should not have been received by the warden on these accounts.

That there was not kept in the stone sheds a sufficient number of stone cutters to complete, in proper season, the contracts which might have been undertaken, and that this was owing to employing on the new Prison men who were wanted in the stone sheds, and who could have been more profitably employed there.

That the warden did not procure a sufficient quantity of Quincy stone, for the stone sheds, for the winter of 1826 and 1827, to be prepared for sale in the then ensuing spring.

*There was a great deal of testimony offered to the committee in support of these allegations, but it is their opinion, that they were not made out by proof, and, in fact, that they were disproved by the evidence produced by the warden.*

OVER-STINT.—There is no provision in any of the laws, relating to the State Prison, on the subject of over-stint; IT IS ESTABLISHED BY A BY-LAW, MADE BY THE DIRECTORS, and so much of it, as was not repugnant to the general laws, on the 7th March, 1823, received the approbation of the Governor and Council, which is essential to the validity of a by-law. It provides, that whenever a prisoner of the third class is entitled to any compensation for over-work, the amount shall be received by the clerk, and remitted to his friends, or kept for his use, until his discharge from Prison, at the prisoner's option; and that over-stint compensation being the reward of personal industry, prisoners are strictly forbidden to bargain, sell, give, exchange, or otherwise part with it from one to another.

There is no direction in any by-law on the subject of over-stint to the second and first classes, but there seems to have been a regulation to allow them twenty-five cents per week, when earned. The business of stint and over-stint, in each department, has been regulated by the overseer of the same.

The amount of over-stint earned by each convict or company of convicts, is entered by the overseers at the end of each quarter in a book kept by them for that

purpose, and the entries in them reported to the commissary, who keeps a book of over-stint, in which each convict or company are credited with the over-stint reported to have been earned by them. The amount of over-stint credited to the convicts employed within the Prison was for the year ending 30th September, 1827, to wit :

In the Stone Sheds, . . . . .	\$1,369 45
On New Prison, . . . . .	2,163 56
To those let on contracts, about . . . . .	1,748 00

Making, in the whole, . . . . . \$5,281 01

The committee lament the necessity of stating that they are satisfied that the greatest abuses have been practised under the cover of the regulations of over-stint; and among them are the following :

*Transfers of over-stint from one convict to another have frequently been made, sometimes by written orders, and, sometimes, by representations by the overseers, that it was the wish of one convict, that part, or the whole of the over-stint money due to him, should be passed to the credit of another, who has been allowed to expend it for articles not allowed by law; sometimes the transfers were made on the verbal request of the convict.*

It has been customary, to form convicts of the three classes into companies, and the amount of their over-stint credited to the head man of the company, who received it for the use of the company, whereby the use of the over-stint during imprisonment is permitted to the convicts of the third class, which is virtually forbidden by the by-laws.

*Articles of food, and other articles, the use of which in the Prison is prohibited in the first section of the act of 23d February, 1822, such as crackers, milk, onions, chocolate, tobacco, snuff, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, flour, apples, cider, &c. have been freely admitted into the Prison, and used by the convicts, who have paid for them with their over-stint. The pretence under which the two first named articles have been allowed to the convicts, was, "that from their confinement and occupation in the Prison, there was a tendency to pulmonary and dyspeptic complaints:" and it was asserted, that such articles had been allowed on orders from the physician, which he had occasionally given, and which were considered in force until revoked by him. This did not appear to be the intention of the physician, who was examined by the committee. Very few orders of this description were produced, and they did not apply to many cases in which the indulgence had been allowed.*

*The amount of over-stint money was NOT FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR, nor the profits which have been realized by those, who have supplied the convicts with milk, flour, crackers, tobacco, &c. admitted or proved. Mr. Lane, the commissary, admitted, that he had gained from \$400 to \$500 per annum, by supplying the convicts with these and other articles, and stated that he had no book, or documents, by which the extent of his dealings or the profits could be shown.*

The committee are also of opinion, that the principal part of the over-stint money, from the 1st of October, 1826, to the 30th day of September, 1827, must have been expended in the purchase of articles used, although prohibited, in the Prison, because no evidence was offered, to show that any considerable part of it was paid to the friends of the convicts, while in Prison, or to themselves on their discharge.

*To the ruinous consequences to the interests of the State, which must flow from the practice of allowing subordinate officers to prescribe the stint, which has always been, and now is, much too low, to award to the convicts the value of the over-stint, and afterwards to enjoy a part of it in the profits derived from the sale of articles furnished by them—the attention of the Legislature need not be invited by the committee.*

During the examination of the witnesses, Mr. Soley was present, Messrs. Jarvis and Finney addressed the committee, after the counsel of the respective parties had finished their arguments; Mr. Johnson was present, and was heard by his counsel.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that Mr. Johnson should no longer be retained as an officer of the Prison. This opinion is formed from the facts, which have been disclosed during this Examination. They believed that most of the controversies and troubles, which have occurred since the appointment of the present warden, can be traced to Mr. Johnson, especially the charges noticed in this Report—that his object has been to impair the authority of the warden, in the accomplishment of which he has been countenanced by the directors,—more especially Messrs. Finney and Soley,—and because transactions of a very questionable character have



been proved against Mr. Johnson; and although they are satisfied that he is a skilful mechanic, they think that tranquillity and harmony among the officers of the Prison will not be restored while he remains an officer of the institution. The compensation of five per cent. on the sales, which has been allowed to him in addition to his salary as overseer, has been too great for the services rendered by him. And that there should have been a specific sum paid to him for his services as superintendent of the stone shed, instead of which the directors have allowed him to charge the commission of five per cent. on the sales, which amounted to \$387 90 for the half year ending on the 30th September, in addition to his pay as overseer.

The committee, in view of the foregoing and other abuses, which have for a long time existed in the management of the concerns of the State Prison, report a bill, the provisions of which they think will remedy the existing evils, which, in their opinion, are to be attributed in no small degree to the defects in the present system."

In the Second Report of the Prison Discipline Society, it is said, that "the vices of the prisoners, in which they have been detected, are bribing persons to bring them prohibited articles, by a most mischievous and demoralizing use of their over-stint money. It has been used to purchase cards, spirits, digitalis, bills to be altered and materials to alter them. It is difficult to conceive in what way \$4,000 annually could be the procuring cause of more moral evil, than this amount of over-stint, subject to the order of convicts, in a State Prison."

In a pamphlet published by the directors of the Prison, and sent to the members of the Legislature, just before the session of the last winter, during which the above investigation was had, they say, speaking of over-stint, page 10, "Nor has it been a source of the abuse alleged in the Report, [i. e. the Report of the Prison Discipline Society,] the over-stint not being at the disposal of the prisoner without an *express order from the director*, until expiration of sentence."

"The transfer of over-stint from one prisoner to another, has been strictly prohibited by the board, so that *they cannot convert the over-stint they may have on the books, into a circulating medium in the yard*. He therefore who earns it, has the entire use of it, and whenever an appropriation is permitted by the director or directors, the object of the appropriation is investigated."

Let this statement be viewed in the light of the facts disclosed in the investigation, as stated by the committee of the Legislature.

There is one other point, which we present for the same examination and comparison.

In the Second Report of the Prison Discipline Society, it is said, that "the duties of the officers, particularly of the directors and warden, have not been sufficiently defined, and consequently there has been a controversy between them for many years. This controversy has led to mutual recrimination, jealous and hostile feelings, and many embarrassments, concerning the management and discipline of the institution. It is not surprising that a house thus divided against itself, should have difficulties within and without. The directors think the warden's office unnecessary. The warden may commit a man to the cells for punishment, and the director for the week remove him; the warden remove certain indulgences from the Prison, and the director for the week restore them; the directors order monies paid to an assistant keeper, which the warden thinks unjustifiable, and the warden refuses to pay it. It is and has been a most uncom-

fortable controversy, totally inconsistent with the order of the institution, and the interests of the State."

The directors remark on this paragraph, page 14, "We regret that a statement like this should be put in circulation by any individual. *It is but calling up the controversies of FORMER YEARS, controversies which occurred not between the present warden and the board, but between them and an officer who has slept for years in his grave. In relation to the present warden, this board endeavor to act with courtesy and independence, and whatever may be the opinion of individuals of the board in regard to the utility of his office, or his opinion in regard to the utility of theirs, they have always treated him and his station with perfect respect.*"

And again, page 15, "We must repeat our regrets, *that difficulties should be represented to exist, which FORMERLY took place between this board and one who is now no more.*"

The pamphlet containing these declarations was signed by E. FINNEY, JOHN SOLEY, WILLIAM C. JARVIS. And this pamphlet was printed and sent to the members of the same Legislature, who were called upon by the Governor in his message, to institute an investigation, in which the first object of attention was a voluminous document from the directors, containing allegations against the warden, concerning which the committee say, at the close of the investigation, "*There was a great deal of testimony offered to the committee in support of these allegations, but it is their opinion that they were not made out by proof, and in fact that they were disproved by the evidence produced by the warden.*"

The report of the committee was accompanied with a bill, proposing to restore the warden to his rights, and thus reunite power and responsibility; to abolish the board of directors, and establish a board of inspectors; to make it the duty of the chaplain to devote all his time to the interests of the institution; and to substitute rations to be supplied by contractors, instead of purchasing beef and meal, and other provisions, to be used by others than convicts.

Against the report of the committee, the directors of the Prison sent a memorial to the Legislature, calling in question the propriety of their proceedings.

This memorial was referred by the Legislature to the committee, with instructions to report on the same, in view of the facts disclosed, during the investigation: and in the mean time, the Legislature proceeded to form into a law, in all its important sections, the bill which the committee had reported. Having done this, the Legislature received the report of the committee on the memorial of the directors, which concluded by giving some parts of the memorial a direct negative. This report was immediately accepted in both branches of the Legislature. The bill, which had been passed with great promptitude and unanimity, speedily received the seal and signature of the Governor. A resolve was afterwards passed, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to sit during the recess and examine the *accounts* of the Prison, which the committee had not time fully and satisfactorily to investigate.

Concerning the duties devolved upon the Executive, of appointing

commissioners on the accounts, and appointing officers of the Prison under the new law, the Governor says, in his speech at the opening of the May session,

“A commission for examining and stating the accounts of the State Prison has been constituted, and a report of the result of the investigation is expected, in season to be laid before you, at the present session. The executive government of the Prison has also been re-organized by the designation of distinguished individuals to compose the board of inspectors, by the appointment of a skilful physician, and of a chaplain whose recommendations import successful experience and peculiar qualifications for the duties of that highly interesting station, and by the reappointment of the former warden. The execution of the law has been committed to the charge of those who were known to be deeply excited to give to the system of contemplated reform the most faithful experiment, and there is reason to expect, that under the admonitions of the past, and with the arrangements for the future, such disappointments as have been heretofore suffered, whether in the pecuniary results of the employment of the convicts, or in the moral effects of penitentiary discipline, will not recur, to be the occasion of further distrust in the corrective power of the institution, or a tax upon the treasury of the State. Yet the entire benefit of the change may not at once be realized. Until the completion of the new Prison, which, under the strenuous exertions of the warden, is rapidly carried forward, the pernicious influences of a corrupting intercourse are not to be prevented. The solitary cell alone can withdraw the depraved offender from a hardening correspondence with kindred vice, and, by cutting off the sources of extraneous excitement, leave his mind to the occupation of reflection, to the reprovings of an awakened conscience, and to the successful application of means for his reformation and moral improvement.”

The commissioners on the accounts submitted a report in part only at the May session, and say, “It has been found necessary, in order to form a satisfactory estimate of the finances of the State Prison, that this investigation should embrace the ensuing six months to the 30th of Sept. 1828, as at that period the annual account of stock is taken, and it is important that this should be done under the immediate direction and supervision of the commissioners.”

Thus terminated the transactions of the last winter in regard to the Prison at Charlestown.

#### WHAT ARE THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE NEW PRISON IN PHILADELPHIA?

We gave the plan of this Prison in the Second Report, and stated the principles of prison discipline for which it was designed. In the plan of building, the great peculiarity, which the projectors sought, was solitary cells, in which it should be physically impossible for the convicts to communicate with each other from cell to cell. And the great principle, which was to be acted upon, was solitary confinement day and night, without labor. To secure the first object, a plan of building was adopted, broad, complicated, inconvenient, and expensive. Against this plan of building, we made the following objections in the Second Report;—the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other either through the air chamber or over the walls of the exercising yards; the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external wall; the difficulty of the keepers knowing it in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners; the filthiness of making every cell a water-closet; the difficulty of intro-

ducing labor if it should be found necessary ; the difficulty of communicating instruction, and the expense. Since that Report was written, on a visit to Philadelphia, the experiment was made to ascertain whether the first point was gained, viz. cells so constructed that it should be impossible to converse from cell to cell. Having entered separate cells, and closed the doors opening into the exercising yards and the passage, WE FOUND NO DIFFICULTY IN CONVERSING. After leaving the cells, we found no difficulty in conversing from one exercising yard to another, when we were in adjoining yards, or from yard to yard with several intervening. HERE, THEN, IS A PERFECT FAILURE IN THE FIRST GREAT OBJECT IN THIS PLAN OF BUILDING. It is neither impossible nor difficult for persons to converse from cell to cell, or from exercising yard to exercising yard. The plan of building in other respects, i. e. in regard to facilities for inspection and instruction, guarding and keeping, airing and cleansing, lighting and warming, as well as the principle of prison discipline for which it was designed, i. e. solitary confinement day and night without labor, has, as we have already said in this Report, a great weight of opinion and fact against it in America and Europe. We shall now proceed to show the truth of this declaration, for the twofold purpose of confirming the argument of our last Report against the plan of building, and the principle of prison discipline for which it was designed, and of contributing all in our power to prevent the adoption of a system which we should so much deprecate. This is the critical time, in which what can be done, ought to be done ; because the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, will be called upon to decide the final question, which has been suspended nearly two years, whether this Prison shall be completed on the original plan, or one on another and more generally approved plan adopted.

The opinion of LAFAYETTE is thus expressed in a letter, dated August, 1825, to a gentleman in England :

"As to Philadelphia," says the general, "I had already, on my visit of the last year, expressed my regret, that the great expenses of the new Penitentiary building had been chiefly calculated on a plan of solitary confinement. This matter has lately become an object of discussion. A copy of your letter, and my own observations have been requested ; and as both opinions are actuated by equally honest and good feelings, as solitary confinement has never been considered but with a view to reformation, I believe our ideas will have their weight with men, who have been discouraged by late failures of success in the reformation plan. It seems to me two of the inconveniences most complained of might be obviated, in *making use of the solitary cells to separate the prisoners at night, and multiplying the rooms of common labor, so as to reduce the number in each room to what it was, when the population was less dense* ; an arrangement which would enable the managers to keep distinctions among the men to be reclaimed, according to the state of their morals and behavior."

And again, as expressed to an American gentleman, in a letter from him, dated Sept. 1826 :

"The people of Pennsylvania think, said he, that the system of solitary confinement is a new idea, a new discovery ; — not so — it is only the revival of the system of the Bastille. The State of Pennsylvania, which has given to the world an example of humanity, and whose code of philanthropy has been quoted and canvassed by all Europe, is now about to proclaim to the world the inefficacy of this system, and revive and restore the cruel code of the most barbarous and unenlightened age. I hope my friends of Pennsylvania will consider the effect this system had on the poor prisoners of the Bastille. I repaired to the scene, said he, on the second day of the demolition, and found that all the prisoners had been deranged by their solitary confinement, except

one;—he had been a prisoner twenty-five years, and was led forth during the height of the tumultuous riot of the people, whilst engaged in tearing down the building. He looked around with amazement, for he had seen nobody for that space of time, and before night he was so much affected, that he became a confirmed maniac, from which situation he never recovered."

The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, presented and published in 1827, contains the following remarks on the new Prison in Philadelphia :

"As there are some parts of the plan which appear objectionable to the committee, they subjoin the principal remarks which have occurred to them.

The want of doors next the middle passages appears to be a particular defect in the construction, as in case of the officer's discovering negligence or improper conduct in any prisoner, (through the inspection aperture,) he cannot have direct access to any of the cells, but must pass out of the building, and round the exterior of the large court or garden, before he can enter the prisoner's apartment.

In order to secure a proper degree of superintendence over the prisoners, it appears requisite that inspectors should be constantly employed in passing through the passages of the interior, and in separately viewing each cell. The inspection of the small yards from the central watch-tower, must, it is considered, be incomplete, as the prisoners will, in a great degree, be screened by the side walls. The square angles of the buildings and yards, next the centre, will also impede the officer's view over a considerable portion of the intervening courts and external boundaries. The low elevation of the division-walls between the yards appears to offer means of communication from yard to yard, and a temptation to escape over the walls. As the cells are to be only one story high, the prisoners will constantly be placed near the surface, in small rooms, which are not intended to be ventilated by doors or windows opposite to each other. By this confined arrangement, it is considered that the salubrity of the interior cannot be rendered so complete as if the sleeping-cells had been formed in one or more upper stories; in that case they could still be below the external boundary, and they would have a much better system of ventilation. By these means, also, the whole might be rendered more economical in point of expense, and less space would be occupied by the buildings than according to the present design.

The description of the Prison, received by the committee, makes no mention of a chapel, which does not appear to be provided in the plan: neither are there any separate apartments for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners: this is, indeed, a lamentable omission in the design."

The keeper of the Auburn Prison, in a report submitted to Legislature, Jan. 7, 1828, and by the Legislature published, has the following practical observations on the new Prison at Philadelphia :

"There are some objections to the plan of the Philadelphia Prison, which the public ought to understand.

It appears that the yard contains about twelve acres of ground, on one side of which is the front building, and through the basement story of which, is an arched way, large enough for a team to pass, and, of course, to be secured by a heavy and strong gate, the whole building being within the outer walls. This building is designed, not only to contain the family of the first officer of the institution, whose rooms are lighted through grates of massive iron bars, but also to contain the hospital of the sick, on one side of the keeper's family, and on the other, the female convicts; while the basement story is to be occupied as cooking, storage, and washing department for the Prison; and the best rear-yards must, of necessity, be set apart for the use of those departments, leaving little or no accommodation of that sort for the keeper's family.

The usual and most convenient approach to and egress from the family rooms of the keeper, is through a narrow, inconvenient, winding stair-way leading from the arched way to those rooms.

By these arrangements, the family of the keeper or warden, is literally subjected to imprisonment; surrounded by impervious walls and immovable grates, and can only enjoy the unobstructed light of heaven, by groping their way through a passage, better fitted for an entrance into a subterranean catacomb than to the residence of a civilized and Christian family.

Yet all this is a trifling matter, when compared with the horrors of a hospital within the walls of a family dwelling, where the shrieks of the insane and the groans of the dying are mingled with the yells and curses of abandoned and profligate female convicts in adjacent apartments.

The keeper of a Penitentiary must expect to give himself up entirely, and exert his best energies, in the discharge of his official duties, and must expose himself, personally, to unpleasant associations and considerable hazard; but he ought, at least, to be allowed the privilege, as well as the means, of providing a safe, comfortable, and respectable abode for his wife and children, free from the physical and moral contamination of a Prison.

There are many matters of detail, which, in the course of business, will be found, in the aggregate, of serious moment, although it is difficult to describe them, and would occupy too much space, and too far extend these remarks: but some of them should be noticed. All the food of the prisoners must be carried, three times a day, from the kitchen on one side of the twelve acre lot, to the centre; and from thence, the carriers are to diverge off in seven different directions, and travel down the passages to the extremes, unfasten the small windows, put the food through them into the cells, take out the dishes previously left, and fasten up each window. Allowing one man to do this service for each block, how long would it take him thus to distribute the food, collect and return to the kitchen all the empty dishes, and how many times, in the business of each meal, would he need to travel the whole extent of these passages?

In these avenues fragments of meat and vegetables will be dropped, soup will be spilled; and to preserve health, they will need cleansing often.—All this menial service will, of course, be performed, not by convicts, but by the hired servants of the kitchen; and what will prevent them from communicating with the convicts in the cells?

If the assistant keepers are required to watch the servants, and follow them back and forth, (a service not likely to be very scrupulously performed,) the waiters still could find means to slip in tobacco, spirits, letters, &c. from convicts' friends, and associates outside, who would readily discover and apply means of successful bribery to these prison servants.

Convicts' clothes must be frequently changed, and probably passed through the feeding windows; this also will afford the means of furnishing forbidden articles.

To shave the convicts, a keeper must take a barber from the open yard into the exercising yard, and thence into each cell; and all these treble doors to each cell must be unfastened and fastened every time the convict is approached, to allow him exercise, to be examined by the physician, to take him to the hospital, and for any other similar purpose.

Prudence would frequently require two or more persons to enter a single cell, and always in the night time, in cases of emergency.

Among prisoners, many of whom are always of dissipated habits, nothing is more common than sudden sickness from epileptic and other fits, bursting of blood vessels, cramps, palsies, &c. Such cases of distress cannot be discovered but by mere chance, by almost a miracle, before it might be too late.

And if discovered, whether in the day or night time, in sunshine or storms, must be brought from the cells through all those doors, and open yards, and avenues, and passages, to the hospital in the keeper's building. Suppose some unfortunate invalid should suddenly die in a fit, or from other cause, for want of timely notice and relief, what excruciating sufferings would such a calamity occasion.

The quantity of hot and cold air, as well as of water that each convict may use, is to be regulated by himself. In cold weather, and being idle, he will keep his cell too hot for health, and will not be apt to attend much to ventilation; if he does, he will most likely take all the hot air he can procure, and counteract it by a profusion of cold air from without.

Should many pursue this course, the general fund of heat in the air chambers will be wasted, which will compel others to stop their cold air entirely, and prevent ventilation altogether; and then, perhaps, suffer with cold as well as those who may have exhausted the heat; and while many from constitution, health, or age, will be less able to bear the cold than others. In the same way, a few convicts may keep their pipes of water constantly running, and waste the fountain.

Without going further into particulars on this point, it is a sufficient objection, that the convicts have any power or control over the safety and comfort of the rest, even though it may affect themselves: for there will always be some who will exercise such power for mischievous purposes.

The new Prison at Pittsburg was constructed on the same general principles as that in Philadelphia. There was a slight difference in construction, inasmuch as the cells were built on the circumference of the circle, and not on the radii. But both were designed for solitary confinement day and night without labor. The Prison at Pittsburg has been occupied by a few convicts more than a year. It is therefore important to inquire, how the experiment succeeds? In answer to this inquiry, we give an extract of a letter just received from BASIL HALL, of the Royal Navy, dated July 1, 1828: "At Pittsburg, I visited the Penitentiary. After examining some of the unoccupied cells, I asked to see those in which the prisoners were confined in solitude. Accordingly we were shown into one of the ranges, where 38 persons, I think, were locked up; and had the intermediate doors in the passage been shut, they might probably have found it not very easy to hold communication; but these were all open, and the prisoners were sitting at their gratings, and had evidently been in conversation when we entered. They were of course without employment. So much for the solitary principle."

The inspectors of the Prison, too, express some doubt whether the principle is wise and good. They say in their Report to the Legislature, dated Feb. 8, 1828:

"That this system is well, though expensively, calculated for the safety of society in the complete seclusion of the convict; and that it is as well adapted to cherish the hopes of his ultimate reformation as any that can be devised, there can be no doubt. It must, however, be admitted that it is still made a question, whether the same effects could not be equally well obtained by compelling them to labor, at some useful occupation, either in solitude or in small companies, resorting to strict confinement for limited periods, as a severer punishment for the higher grades of crime, and, when necessary, using it as a means of disciplining and subduing the refractory. He could thus, as is alleged, be compelled in some measure to render up to society a remuneration for his maintenance and custody.

It is *hardly practicable*, with the present plan of the Penitentiary, to *carry into effect complete solitary imprisonment*, without keeping the criminals continually immured in their respective cells. So strict a course of confinement, continued steadily for any considerable period of time, would, it is to be feared, occasion a waste of health. Exercise is necessary, and that exercise ought to consist of application to labor, or walking within prescribed limits. Yet we have seen that labor is not provided for in this Penitentiary; and as to the opportunity of walking, that, under present circumstances, must necessarily be indulged in front of the entire row of cells, to which the prisoner may be attached, and is in full view and hearing of the occupants."

Again, in answer to a letter addressed to the inspectors by the commissioners of the Legislature, A. BRACKENRIDGE replies:

"As respects a system of labor, I was at first apprehensive that considerable alterations would be necessary for this purpose, but I have made a full inquiry and examination, and am satisfied that little else than the erection of workshops is necessary to make it a most admirable establishment, uniting the two systems of labor and strict confinement. For such workshops, there are ample spaces left, and in the most desirable positions. Three large workshops, each about 46 feet by 50, may be erected, on each side of the central yard. These, in my opinion, will contain ample room for the exercise of all the convicts, in every kind of trade that can be profitably employed in an establishment of this kind. \$3,000 would build these six workshops, and enable the board to introduce the discipline of labor, either entirely or partially. To furnish you with the views of the board of inspectors upon this subject, I annex a copy of their report, transmitted to the Legislature last winter. As to my own opinion, individually, I am decidedly in favor of compelling convicts to severe labor. I have no idea of supporting a parcel of rogues in idleness at the public expense, under the visionary notion of sending them out to society again virtuous and regenerated."

The commissioners of the Legislature, at the close of a very learned and convincing argument, which covers 77 closely printed pages, come to the following conclusion, Jan. 4, 1828 :

"We have thus, with as much brevity as was consistent with a fair and full examination of the important question at issue, endeavored to comply with the directions of the Legislature, by furnishing "such suggestions and observations" as appear to us, necessary to a proper determination on the subject of prison discipline. We have reviewed the several modes of punishment adopted by the different nations of the world, and examined their respective advantages and evils. Beginning with the highest and simplest of punishment, which consists in the deprivation of life, and passing through the several varieties of mitigated infliction, we have endeavored to derive from an analysis of each, some light for our guidance in the difficult parts of penitentiary punishment. If, after an honest investigation of the subject in all its branches and bearings, we have come to the conclusion that the system of punishment, which prescribes hard labor, with due inspection, in joint workshops, during the day, and separate dormitories at night, is preferable to solitary imprisonment by day and night, with or without labor, the Legislature and our fellow citizens may be assured, that it is a conclusion to which we have come with great and sincere reluctance. We entered upon the performance of our duty with a belief and wish that the system of solitary confinement proposed to be pursued in the new Prisons at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, would be found, upon examination and experience, to be sound in theory, valuable as respects convicts, and not inconveniently burdensome to the finances of the State. We have a common interest with the rest of our fellow citizens that the public money should appear to have been advantageously expended on the great undertakings at the two cities; and we trust that we possess a sufficiently just sense of what is due to the character and dignity of our State, not lightly to recommend the abandonment of any system which may be thought peculiarly the offspring of Pennsylvania. Our belief, however, in the value of solitary confinement as a punishment for crime has gradually given way before the irresistible conviction, which a thorough examination of the subject has forced upon us; and however the conclusion may be at variance with the sentiments of a highly respectable portion of our fellow citizens, as well as with our own pre-conceived impressions, we should be unfaithful to our trust, and to our consciences, if we hesitated, for a moment, to declare our deliberate opinion.

If, therefore, the question were entirely open in this State, if previous arrangements of a nature too serious to be overlooked, did not interfere, we should earnestly recommend to the Legislature the entire and absolute adoption of the system of solitary confinement at night, with joint labor in the day time, on the plan of the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield. Situated, however, as we are in this State; with a Prison completed at Pittsburg on the plan of solitary confinement without labor, and with another partially finished at Philadelphia, intended for solitary confinement and perhaps for solitary labor, we feel that we are not at liberty to use the same measure of suggestion that we otherwise should. Without an abandonment of the present buildings upon which so much of the public money has been expended, the system pursued at Auburn cannot be adopted in all its features.

The new Penitentiary, near Philadelphia, is well known to the Legislature to be on a scale of greater extent than that at Pittsburg. The outer walls, which are built of stone, and are 30 feet high, enclose an area of nearly twelve acres, within which space there must doubtless be room for many extensive buildings. The cells, as we have already stated, were intended to be placed in seven blocks, diverging from the common centre; each block containing 38 cells, and being only one story in height. Of these blocks or radii only three have been completed, which are calculated to contain 114 convicts. The sum requisite to complete the remaining four blocks, according to the estimate furnished by the commissioners to the Legislature in the session of 1825-6, would be \$99,978, or little short of \$100,000.

Should the Legislature concur with us in the opinions we have expressed respecting the superiority of the system of joint labor over that of absolute solitary confinement, they may nevertheless be disposed to give the latter system a fair trial, so far as the buildings already completed admit of the attempt; and this, perhaps, may be considered as due to that portion of our fellow citizens with whom the plan originated, in this State. In the remaining part of the enclosure near Philadelphia, ample space exists for the erection of a Prison on the plan of those at Sing Sing and Wethersfield, in which may be contained the sleeping rooms of eight hundred convicts,



should so many be necessary, and such other apartments as may be required ; and for the erection of covered workshops for the performance of their joint labor. The cost of these buildings, it is believed, will not equal the amount required for the remaining four blocks of cells on the original plan. When it is remembered that these four blocks will contain only 152 prisoners, and the whole Prison on the original plan only 266 prisoners, and that the average number of convicts in the old Prison, for the last three years, has been about 500, (*exclusive* of those from the counties which now send their convicts to Pittsburg,) it will be seen that provision must be made, somewhere else, for at least 230 convicts ; unless we are disposed to place so much faith in the system, as to believe, that it will reduce the average number of convicts to 266, and keep it at that point, notwithstanding the increasing population of the State. The arrangement we have suggested, therefore, has the advantage of providing for the whole body of convicts, at an expense, in respect of buildings, probably less than would be required on the other system for a very limited number ; and this advantage becomes more apparent when it is considered that the Walnut street Prison may, at an early period after the completion of the necessary dormitories, be sold for the benefit of those to whom it belongs ; whereas, if the proposed system of solitude be adopted throughout, the Walnut street Prison must probably be maintained in its present condition, until another series of solitary cells shall be constructed for all the convicts whom the new Penitentiary is unable to accommodate."

The commissioners for building the new Penitentiary (a body distinct from the commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. KING, SHALER and WHARTON) presented a report to the Legislature, in which they still contend for solitary confinement day and night without labor. If we are correctly informed, however, the effect of it was not such as to prevent a great tide of feeling against their system, and in favor of solitary confinement at night and labor by day, as recommended by Messrs. KING, SHALER and WHARTON, and as practised at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield. We find, however, in their report, the following testimony to the value and importance of religious instruction in a Prison, which is worthy to be printed in letters of gold, and without which every system of prison discipline must be radically defective. They say,

"The cure of these diseases of the mind, the source of so much crime, is most readily effected by punishment, which causes reflection on the past, and which is calculated, when duly administered, to produce, under the divine blessing, a change of moral character, the only sure preventive of crime. It is always to be kept in view, that great stress is laid on the advantages of constant religious instruction. The cells are to be visited only by the officers of the Prison and such special visitors as may be designated by the Legislature, in the proposed act. The officers should be men of prudence and morality, temperate, and kind in their behavior and manners, and, as far as practicable, pious.

The religious instructor, especially, should be a man well acquainted with human nature, affectionate and firm, possessed of a meek and quiet spirit, and actuated by a desire to do good to the prisoners whom he instructs. He should visit their cheerless abodes, as their counsellor, guide and friend ; and thus obtain their confidence and attachment, especially those of the young. They would unbosom their souls with freedom ; he would learn their history and character, and be enabled to suit his addresses to their dispositions and to their circumstances. He should constantly and patiently instruct them in the principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, and, in humble dependence on the divine blessing, exert all his influence in fanning the feeble flame of virtue, and discouraging every appearance of vice ; thus convincing them, he seeks their present and everlasting good. Who that is acquainted with the human heart, and the blessings which usually flow from a faithful and humble use of the means of grace, can hesitate to believe, that many of the inhabitants of these cells will be brought to entertain the hope that their own moral characters have been radically changed, and that thus their punishment will result in the prevention of crime.

The necessity and importance of the religious instruction of prisoners, as the best and only sure mode of reformation, is much insisted on by practical men, who are conversant with Prisons, both in England and in this country.

An excellent writer on Prisons, JOSEPH J. GURNEY, of London, who has published

notes on a visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the north of England, in company with the female philanthropist, ELIZABETH FRY, thus expresses himself in relation to religious instruction of prisoners. "It is the most effectual instrument which Providence has placed within our reach, for softening and improving the human mind, and preparing it for the work of the divine Spirit; for eradicating from it the principles of falsehood, cruelty and injustice, and implanting in it those of honesty, sobriety and charity. And although, through the influence of counteracting causes, these efforts may be sometimes foiled, yet we may well be encouraged by the conspicuous and important fact, that we find amongst the ignorant, not only the most numerous, but by far the most hardened and atrocious criminals."

In a recent report of the society for the improvement of prison discipline in England, it is stated, "that the progress of religious instruction in Prisons has been such as to prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the most serious benefits and blessings to society are to be hoped from the encouragement of this truly benevolent and interesting branch of *modern prison improvement*."

The Superintendent of the Prison in the State of Maine, in his last report to the Legislature of that State, says, "it is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts should be adopted, so that they may leave the Prison better prepared to become useful citizens."

The former superintendent of the Prison in New Hampshire was so well convinced of the necessity of religious instruction in Prisons, as to offer a sum of money, from his own purse, in addition to what the legislature appropriated, if he could obtain a person, who would devote a considerable part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts.

The keeper of the Auburn Prison, GERSHOM POWERS, Esq. in a recent work published by him, entitled, "Brief notices, &c." says, "I feel it a duty to state, that the views of the institution, *until lately*, had been unfavorable to the services of a resident chaplain, from the belief that they might have had a bad effect upon the discipline of the Prison."

"In November, 1825, the Rev. JARED CURTIS was employed and sent here, as a resident chaplain, by the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, since which he has continued with ability and zeal to discharge the duties of his office; and, although strong prejudices were to be encountered, his knowledge of human nature, correct views of public policy, the penitentiary system and prison discipline, with a steady and uniform devotion to his duties, has not only enabled him to overcome those prejudices, *but the favorable result of his labors fully justifies our expectations*."

The commissioners of the legislature of the State of New York, Messrs. HOPKINS and TIBBETTS, in their last report to the legislature, use this language: "We believe the labors of the present excellent chaplain have had a most happy effect on the minds of the prisoners. He at once enjoys the good will of the prisoners, as we find by their almost unanimous declarations, and at the same time strengthens the hands of the keepers. It seems to be the effect of truth, plain dealing, and sincere desire for the good of the convict."

The keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary says, "I am clearly of opinion that every advantage should be given to convicts for their improvement in morality and religion."

The keeper of the Penitentiary in Ohio says, "I am convinced, that a proper system of religious instruction is necessary, in aid of the discipline now enforced, to produce in any good degree that reformation which the friends of the system had in view, at its first organization, and which should be the primary object of all punishment."

We further state, as a fact which has recently come to our knowledge, that in the Walnut street Prison of this city, a Bible class, consisting usually of from 15 to 20 males, has been conducted, for about three years past, on the Sabbath day, by a pious and respectable gentleman of this city, assisted by some of his friends. It was a voluntary association on the part of the convicts, and we are happy to learn, that, in the course of three years, 17 persons, members of this class, who have left the Prison either by pardon or expiration of their sentences, are doing well, and not one has returned. And so far as information has been obtained, not one has been since sentenced to any other Prison."

In view of the case as here stated, there is reason for a well grounded hope, that the new Prison in Philadelphia will never be completed on the plan, nor conducted on the principles originally proposed, i. e. solitary cells, in which all communication from cell to cell is physically

impossible, and solitary confinement day and night without labor ; but that it will be so varied from the original design, as to adapt it to the general principles recommended by the commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. KING, SHALER, and WHARTON, and adopted at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield.

WHAT MISAPPREHENSIONS EXIST IN EUROPE, CONCERNING PRISON DISCIPLINE IN AMERICA ?

The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society contains, page 110, the following statement :

“ SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, UNMITIGATED BY EMPLOYMENT EITHER FOR BODY OR MIND, IS THE MOST PROMINENT FEATURE IN THE DISCIPLINE NOW RECOMMENDED IN THE UNITED STATES.”

We presume the committee of the London Society will be glad to learn how great is this misapprehension. There is not a *new* Prison built, or building in the United States, except in Pennsylvania, where this principle is adopted or approved. The new Prisons in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, are none of them designed for a principle of prison discipline so generally disapproved, as is the principle at the head of this paragraph, in all the United States, except Pennsylvania. With this exception, in the States enumerated, the principle is not only not adopted, but in Maine and New York, where some experiments have been made, in a very philosophical manner, within six or eight years, to try the principle, it has been abandoned. And in New Jersey, after a similar experiment, on one fourth part of the convicts, it has been abandoned. And in Virginia, where the six first months of the term of imprisonment are in solitary cells, without labor or instruction, the practical men, who have witnessed the effects of it, are decidedly adverse to its continuance even for so large a part of the term of imprisonment ; and speak on no subject in terms of stronger disapprobation.

We have spoken of the public opinion in those States where new Prisons are built or building ; and, also, of public opinion in New Jersey and Virginia, where experiments have been made to try the principle, the result of which is adverse to its continuance. In other States where the *old* Penitentiaries are still used, viz. New Hampshire and Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, we hear nothing in conversation, and see nothing in print, that looks like a remote tendency to the principle of solitary confinement unmitigated by employment either for body or mind.

In the old States, also, where there are no Penitentiaries, viz. Rhode Island, Delaware, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, there is very little, if any prospect at present, with the exception perhaps of Tennessee, of the erection of a Penitentiary in any form ; much less of a Penitentiary on the principle above stated. And in the new States, including Louisiana, for which the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON has prepared a code of laws, we have heard and seen nothing, during four years' attention to the subject, which can be the foundation of apprehension, that the principle will be adopted, so justly depreca-

ted in Europe, i. e. of solitary confinement unmitigated by employment either for body or mind. And even in Pennsylvania, where is the nearest approach to it, it is a source of unfeigned gratitude that even the commissioners for building the new Penitentiary have warmly advocated, in an extract already given from their report, the importance of moral and religious instruction in one of the only two Prisons in this country, where solitary confinement without labor is introduced or contemplated. And one of these two, viz. that at Pittsburg, appears, from extracts already given, to be almost prepared to introduce labor, and the other, viz. that in Philadelphia, as we have already shown, will not probably be completed on the original design.

Having mentioned Mr. LIVINGSTON, the author of the new code of laws for Louisiana, it is proper to prove, by one or two brief extracts from the introduction to his code of prison discipline, that he is not an advocate for solitary confinement without labor or instruction. Speaking of imprisonment, page 48, in the Philadelphia edition, he says, "*there is no other means by which a reformatory process (necessarily requiring time and a succession of operations) can be carried on; no labor, no instruction without detention; no reformation without employment, without instruction, religious, moral, and literary.*"

Again he says, evidently, from its connexion, with pleasure and approbation, in a note page 52 of the same work, that "Mr. ROBERTS VAUX, one of the commissioners for building the New Prison, (i. e. in Philadelphia,) a gentleman to whose instructive publications and conversation I am indebted for much useful information, has informed me, that the plan of strict seclusion has never received the sanction of the Legislature, and that there is a probability that it will be so modified as to admit labor and instruction."

With this statement we doubt not the committee of the London Society will be convinced of their misapprehension, and will cheerfully make the correction.

Another misapprehension, which appears to be equally obvious, may be exhibited as follows :

WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq., of Liverpool, published a pamphlet, in 1826, with the following title page, "A brief statement of the causes, which have led to the ABANDONMENT of the celebrated system of Penitentiary discipline in some of the United States of America."

ABANDONMENT of the Penitentiary system! What abandonment? To answer this inquiry, the first question is, what is the Penitentiary system? And in answer to this question we have its leading features in language, as furnished in the pamphlet by Mr. ROSCOE, from the preamble to the British Act of Parliament, obtained, in the year 1779, by the united efforts of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. EDEN, as follows, "to seclude the criminals from their former associates; to separate those for whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate; to teach them useful trades; to give them religious instruction; and to provide them with a recommendation to the world, and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment."

*What practical illustration does Europe afford of the meaning of this language?*

The Maison de Force, at Ghent, for more than half a century, with

the exception of a few years, has been nearly allied to the institution described in the above outline. What, then, is this institution in the opinion of competent witnesses? and is there any thing nearly corresponding with it in this country? In answer to these inquiries, we give the following extracts from the report of the commissioners, Messrs. KING, SHALER, and WHARTON, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in Senate, Jan. 4, 1828.

“In order that the Legislatiary may possess a distinct idea of the general character and practical operations of this system, it will be necessary for us to enter somewhat into detail respecting it; and we believe the object will best be attained, by an account of one or two of the Prisons, in which the system has been thoroughly tried.

It was remarked by the excellent and enlightened HOWARD, so far back as 1776, that “the Prisons in the United Provinces are so quiet, and most of them so clean, that a visitor can hardly believe that he is in gaol.”

But the institution which, beyond all others, does honor to the government of the Netherlands, is the Penitentiary at Ghent, called the *Maison de Force*.

This Prison is situated on the bank of a canal, and was designed on the plan of an octagon, with light buildings, radiating from a common centre. At the period of Howard's visit (1776), only four sides were finished; in 1817 a fifth was added. The building designed for the sleeping apartments of the convicts are divided into four stories, on each of which is a corridor or passage, six feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the adjoining court or yard. Adjoining each passage is a range of bed-rooms, six feet ten inches by five feet four inches, and seven feet eight inches high; the door way two feet. Each convict, therefore, occupies a separate cell. Prisoners are committed to this Penitentiary to remain from one year to twenty years, according to their crimes. On their arrival they are suitably cleaned, and each receives a uniform suit of clothes, marked with the number of the room which he is to occupy.

At an early hour in the morning, the prisoners leave their rooms at the sound of a bell, and repair to the apartment for meals, where, after hearing prayers, they obtain their breakfast, for which half an hour is allowed. They then proceed to their work, which is performed according to classes, in rooms 170 feet long and 26 feet broad. The principal employment, in 1817, was weaving calico, damask, and sacking cloth; but there were shops for sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. The manufactory is under the charge of a contractor, who furnishes each prisoner daily with 26 ounces of brown bread and 2 quarts of soup, for which he receives from the government 3 pence half penny of English money per head; equal to about 6½ cents daily. He provides, also, raw materials for the manufactory; these are weighed when they are given out, and when they are returned; and the prisoner must pay for any deficiency. The contractor also finds machinery; but the person who uses it is answerable for any accident. The work done is estimated according to a regulated price, and the prisoner receives at one time the whole amount of his earnings every week. The contractor appoints from among the prisoners, two or more overseers in each room, whose duty it is to inspect the operations of the others, and preserve silence. At noon the prisoners are allowed two hours for dinner, for making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air), and for exercise. At night they have an hour for supper. A bell placed at a window, over the gateway, gives notice of the arrival of the hour of meals, &c. when the convicts are conducted in perfect silence and order, to their appointed places. Spirituous liquors are expressly prohibited. Divine service is performed every Sunday. At dark the prisoners are shut up in their respective cells. The discipline is enforced by solitary confinement, in cells without beds or other comforts for a period not exceeding ten days. Corporeal punishment by stripes or flagellation is also allowed; but in practice it is not resorted to, “merely because it was found to be unnecessary.”

We will now state the opinions of some judicious observers upon the system thus pursued at the Ghent Penitentiary. Mr. Howard, who visited it in 1776, in 1778, and in 1783, speaks thus: “I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a director; no noise or confusion appeared: and this company, of near 190 stout criminals, was governed with as much apparent ease, as the most sober and well disposed assembly in civil society.”—“I revisited the Prison in 1778 with one of the magistrates, and

found they were still carrying on a well regulated manufactory. There were 280 men prisoners, and 117 women. These latter had on their house clothes, and were at work. Most of them were spinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the prisoners were allowed one fifth of their earnings for themselves. I brought home specimens of the *cloth* as I did of the *paper* from Brussels; which I mention because I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts, to any valuable purpose." "The number of the criminals, in December, 1781, was 206. They were spinning, weaving, making nets, making and mending clothes, or working in the bake-house and kitchen; and appeared clean and healthy. The doors of the bed-rooms were open while they were out in the day time; and none of the rooms appeared in the least offensive."—"At my visit in 1783, I found here a great alteration for the worse; the flourishing and useful manufactory destroyed; and the looms and utensils all sold in consequence of the Emperor's too hasty attention to a petition from a few interested persons. That which ought to be the leading views in all such houses is now lost. Many formerly ascribed the comfort and happiness of their lives to the trades they have learned; and the attention here paid them; but now the men and women (the former 326 in number, the latter 150) do not earn one with another seven farthings a day. Their victuals are also reduced, their bread now made in the house is ammunition bread. In consequence of this vile policy, I found the aspect of the prisoners quite changed; nor could I wonder to hear that a quarter of the house is soon to be fitted up for an infirmary."

This untoward state of things fortunately did not continue long. The system of manufacturing labor was restored; and with it returned the good order, and good health of the convicts. Thirty-four years after the last visit of Mr. HOWARD, the Penitentiary at Ghent was again examined by another benevolent and intelligent observer. Mr. Buxton, in his work on prison discipline, to which we have before referred, thus speaks of its condition in 1817.

"The utmost order and regularity are preserved. No prisoner is allowed to speak; and to such an extent was this prohibition carried, that they did not answer our questions, when we addressed them. I never saw any manufactory in which the workmen were more busy; wherever we went there was no noise, but the motion of the shuttle; and every eye and every hand was engaged. Whether our conductor was with us, or at a distance no difference was observable. In fact order was carried to its highest point." "The number of sick did not exceed 25. The whole number of prisoners was rather more than 1300." To our question—"Out of 100 persons released from the Prison how many return hither," the sub-jailer replied about five. In answer to the same question, the governor said, "That of the felons ten per cent, returned, but hardly any of the misdemeanants." "By this excellent system the convict gains habits of order, self-restraint, and subjection of mind; diligence becomes habitual and is rendered agreeable by the wages it produces. At present he receives the whole amount of his earnings, but this is a new and bad arrangement; and it is intended to revert to the old plan by which one third was reserved for his use on his departure. Many instances have occurred within the governor's recollection, of persons acquiring 2 or 300 francs; and at this time he knows many tradesmen in Ghent who on leaving Prison had set up in the business which they had learned, had been enabled to do so by the capital they have thus saved, and had flourished by those habits of industry, which they had thus acquired." "Nothing in the whole institution struck me so much as the subdued, civil, submissive, decent behavior of all the prisoners. There was a degree of cleanliness in their persons, and an air of cheerfulness in their countenances, in short an appearance of comfort and respectability which was the strongest evidence of the success of the system."

Such are the arrangements and character of the Penitentiary at Ghent, which for the last half century appears from the concurrent testimony of competent observers to have effected very important objects in penal discipline. We proceed now to give an account of an institution upon a similar plan in this country.

The State Prison at *Auburn*, in New York, was commenced in the year 1816, and with its wings and work shops, occupies the four sides of a hollow square, enclosed by a wall of 500 feet on each side. In 1819, the Legislature, alarmed at the progress of crime, and the condition of the old Penitentiaries, authorized an alteration in the plans, in consequence of which the north wing and front were constructed as they now stand. They contain in all 550 cells or separate apartments. Five small stoves, and six large and twelve small lamps, placed in the open area, in front of the cells, beyond the reach of the prisoners, afford heat and light for 550 cells;

and one sentinel or watchman is found sufficient to guard 400 prisoners, and to prevent communication between them. The space in front of the cells forms a complete sounding gallery; so that a watchman in the open area on the ground can hear even a whisper from a distant cell in the upper story.

Such are the provisions and precautions for the separate confinement of the prisoners *at night*. In the day time, they are compelled to labor together, in an orderly and penitential manner. During the night, turnkeys are constantly employed in moving round the galleries, wearing woollen socks on their feet, and walking so noiselessly, that the convicts are not able to discover their presence or absence; and thus the whole wing, containing between 4 and 500 convicts, is preserved in perfect stillness and order.

The labor performed in the workshops, at the Auburn Prison, is of various descriptions; all, however, useful and profitable. On the 31st of October, 1826, the convicts then in the Prison were employed as follows:

In the carpenter's shop, 27; blacksmiths, 28; weavers, 104; shoemakers, 65; tailors, 57; coopers, 106; gardeners, wood sawyers, &c. 15; employed in the hospital, 2; in the kitchen, 17; females, 8; sick in the hospital, 4; insane, in the cells, 2. Total, 435.

For several years after the erection of this Prison, the agent purchased all the raw materials, caused them to be manufactured in the Prison, and sold them from the prison stores, on account of the State. Very serious losses resulted from this system, in consequence of which the Legislature abolished it, and adopted the plan of hiring by contract, which is now pursued with decided advantage. The contractors furnish the materials, pay a certain fixed sum *per diem* for the labor of the convict, and dispose of the articles manufactured exclusively on their own account. The following statement exhibits the contract prices for each kind of labor. It is proper here to remark, that the existing contracts were made under circumstances very unfavorable for the Prison, and that when these contracts shall expire, it is expected that larger prices will be obtained *per diem* for the labor of the convicts.

Coopers' shop, average *per diem*, about 23 cents; tailors' shop, do. 15 cents; shoemakers' shop, do. 25 cents; weavers' shop, do. 20 cents; tool shop, do. 30 cents; spoolers, (all invalids,) do. 10 cents.

The whole number of prisoners hired on contract, in October, 1826, was 327; the remainder being employed on work for the Prison, or for customers, &c.

The discipline of the Prison is enforced by the punishment of stripes, inflicted by the assistant keepers, upon the back of the prisoners, in such manner as to produce personal suffering in the delinquent, without danger to the health or any vital part. We say that the rules of the prison are thus enforced, because such is the authority given to the officers; but, as at Ghent, in point of fact, the power is rarely exercised.

The expenses of the Prison for the year ending on the 31st of October, 1826, (the last of which accounts have reached us) amount to \$30,718 05. If we deduct from this amount the sums expended for the transportation of convicts, the repairs of the Prison, and other matters, not strictly chargeable to the annual expenses, amounting to \$4,835 29, the actual expense of the convicts for the year, including the pay of officers, clothing, provisions, &c. and the tolls for labor, will amount to \$25,882 76. The receipts from the labor of the convicts during the same period, amounted to \$21,970 87; received from visitors \$1,182 75. Total receipts, \$23,153 62. Leaving a balance against the Prison from this source, of \$2,729 14.

The average number of convicts during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1826, was 433, making the actual cost to the State of each convict for support, &c. during the year, only \$6 30.

We have, thus, stated the arrangements, operations, and financial concerns, of the Auburn Prison, with a degree of minuteness, which we trust the importance of a complete understanding of the subject will excuse. It remains for us to state the effect which an examination of the Prison has produced on the minds of capable and unprejudiced observers, and to add what occurred to ourselves in the course of two visits to this establishment.

The first report of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston, contains the following: "At Auburn we have a more beautiful example still, of what may be done with proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure, which we feel in contemplating this noble institution, after wading through the fraud and material and moral filth of many Prisons. We regard it as a model worthy of the world's imitation. We do not mean that there is nothing in this institution which admits of improvement; for there have been a few cases of unjustifiable severity of punishment; but, on the whole, the institution is immensely elevated

above the old Penitentiaries. The whole establishment from the gate to the sewer, is a specimen of neatness. The unremitted industry, the entire subordination, and subdued feeling of the convicts, has probably no parallel among an equal number of convicts. In their solitary cells they spend the night with no other book but the Bible." "From one end of the shops to the other, it is the testimony of many witnesses, that they have passed more than 300 convicts, without seeing one leave his work or turn his head to gaze at them. There is the most perfect attention to business from morning till night, interrupted only by the time necessary to dine." "Under these circumstances they are provided with the word of God, by a law of the State which requires that every cell should be supplied with a Bible or Testament. They also receive the undivided attention of a most wise and faithful religious teacher, who spends all his time in the Prison visiting the sick; teaching those who cannot read; preaching in the chapel on the Sabbath the unsearchable riches of Christ; and afterwards in going from cell to cell, to administer the reproof and consolations of religion to individuals. The influence of the chaplain, according to the testimony of all the officers, is most salutary and powerful; and the various expressions of confidence and affection exhibited towards him by the convicts, is most cheering to himself." "It is hardly necessary to add that at Auburn there is an exclusion of all the positive evils of the old system, which arise from crowded night rooms, evil communication, instruction in all the arts of pick pockets, thieves, incendiaries, and counterfeiters; and, above all, from the existence of a crime, which is not fit to be named among Christians. These great ends are gained, partly by discipline and partly by construction."

Similar testimony is borne in the second annual report of this society.

Governor LINCOLN of Massachusetts in his message to the Legislature of January, 1826, recommends the erection of a Penitentiary on the plan of that at Auburn, of which he speaks in the following terms: "as the best model of a structure of this description, securing the most entire solitude of persons, with an effectual arrangement for detecting the slightest attempt at correspondence by conversation, the Prison at Auburn in the State of New York is particularly to be preferred. The whole expense of the proposed building, constructed, as it should be, of unhammered stone, may be estimated not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars."

In May, 1826, a committee of the Connecticut Legislature, appointed on the subject of the erection of a new Penitentiary, made a report, recommending the construction of a Prison on the plan of that at Auburn. The following extract exhibits their views of the question: "We cannot but feel, that the declaration of the last Legislature contained in the resolution under which we act, 'that it is expedient that buildings should be constructed for Newgate Prison, containing such a number of cells, that each prisoner may be subjected to solitary confinement, at least during the intervals of labor,' is one which will receive the assent of every man, who will yield his assent to the facts. These facts on which the foregoing remarks are founded, cannot, with propriety, be fully presented in a report, &c. As to the plan of the building proposed to be erected, we are fortunately presented with one in the Auburn Prison in the State of New York, which has stood the test of experience. This Prison has so entirely answered the view of its projectors, that the Legislature of that State have ordered the erection of another Prison on nearly the same plan at Sing Sing near Hudson river; and have decided to abandon the State Prison in the city of New York, on which has been expended more than half a million of dollars. On this subject, therefore, we feel ourselves authorized to say with confidence, that the plan of the Auburn Prison should in its principal features be followed as a model." In conformity with the recommendation of the committee, a Penitentiary was constructed at Wethersfield, on the plan of that at Auburn, and, we understand, is now in successful operation.

In 1824, the Legislature of New York appointed three commissioners to visit the State Prisons at New York and Auburn, and to report on their comparative efficiency for the purpose of punishment. From the report which was made on the 15th of January, 1825, and to which we have already had occasion to refer, we think it material to our present inquiry to extract the following passages: "The Auburn Prison, combining the construction of the Prison with the discipline enforced in it, presents the following advantages:—that the sentence of the law can be enforced with almost absolute certainty, since escapes must be nearly impossible, and conspiracy quite so; and an attempt at insurrection therefore hopeless; consequently, that the Prison is governed with great comparative safety to the lives both of the keepers and prisoners, which in case of insurrection are necessarily in danger. The separate cells by night, and the silence preserved always, entirely prevent all contamination



among the prisoners; thus at once is excluded the great question of the classification of convicts, which has so much engaged the attention of benevolent men in Europe and America. By this system every prisoner forms a class by himself; and to all moral and social purposes he is insulated. The novice in crime may work for years by the side of the most expert felon, without making any progress in the mysteries of criminality. The prisoners are compelled to work diligently and profitably, and are deterred from spoiling their work. And we may add, as an important feature of this system, that if any human means can, as it were, enforce repentance and amendment, it is this. The entire separation from all criminal associates, the sobriety of feelings consequent upon temperance and labor, and, most of all, the sadness of solitude, most frequently make serious impressions. We have seen manifest proofs of such impressions among the prisoners; and only wish there were reason to expect they would be permanent."

In 1826, a commission, composed of the same gentlemen, was appointed by the Legislature of New York, to visit the State Prison at Auburn. Their report, which was made to the senate on the 13th of January, 1827, contains an elaborate examination of certain charges of misconduct preferred against some of the subordinate officers of the Prison. The following passage shows the opinion of the commissioners on the efficacy of the Prison to be unchanged. "With these views, we consider now, as in our former report, that the Auburn Prison, with its government and discipline, as it was then, and now is, notwithstanding the faults and abuses in practice pointed out, is much better calculated to effect the purposes suggested, than any other which we have heard or have any knowledge of."

We conclude these citations with the following extract from the late work of Judge Powers, the present excellent superintendent of the Auburn Prison, to whose kindness and intelligence we are largely indebted for the communication of valuable information. "Sufficient time has not yet elapsed fully to develop the influence of confinement in this Prison in reforming the habits and dispositions of men; but enough has appeared to promise the most favorable results. There have been fewer re-convictions, according to the number of convicts in this Prison, than in any other known; and their frequency is evidently diminishing. From 167 of the convicts last received, there were but three on re-conviction; and one of whom was from the solitary class."

It appears from the report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison for 1826, that there were admitted into that Prison during the year, 133 prisoners; of whom there were received on first sentence 129; second do. 4; total 133.

Compare this with the following statement, with which we have been officially furnished, from the Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Admitted in 1825, 358 prisoners, of whom there were received on first sentence, 270; second do. 67; third do. 15; fourth do. 4; fifth do. 2; total 358.

Admitted in 1826, 296 prisoners, of whom were received on first sentence, 231; second do. 42; third do. 17; fourth do. 5; fifth do. 1; total 296.

Thus, at Auburn, the re-convictions were as one to 32, while at Philadelphia they were as one to three and three and a half; a disproportion which can only be accounted for, by conceding to the system and discipline of the former a great and enduring influence.

With the opinions which we have quoted respecting the visible operations of the Auburn Prison, our own judgment, derived from a minute personal examination, entirely coincides."

Here, then, is presented a minute account of two Prisons; one in Europe, and the other in America, which are proved, by many witnesses on both sides of the Atlantic, to be as they are here represented. Concerning the Maison de Force at Ghent, the witnesses are Mr. HOWARD and Mr. BUXTON. Concerning the Prison at Auburn, they are individuals much less known, but nine of them are commissioners of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, five or six of whom have visited the Prison, and the others, together with the Governor of Massachusetts, have sought authentic information concerning it, by which they have been influenced in their official duties. If, in the testimony of these witnesses, the true character of the two Prisons is exhibited, and if the penitentiary system cannot be

better described than in the preamble to the British Act of Parliament already quoted, then where is the abandonment of the penitentiary system? The definition is: 1. "To seclude the criminals from their former associates; and to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate." This is done in both Prisons by solitary confinement at night, and by unbroken silence during the day; though there is no evidence that the same precaution is used at night in the Maison de Force at Ghent, as at Auburn, viz. sentinels walking near the cells to prevent evil communication. 2. "To teach them useful trades." This is done at both Prisons by joint labor in large workshops. 3. "To give them religious instruction." This is done in both Prisons; though there is no evidence, in the above extracts, that it is done at Ghent, as at Auburn, to the same extent, and with the same system. 4. "To provide them with a recommendation to the world, and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment." The evidence of what is accomplished in this way is from the small proportion of recommitments, which has been seen to be, in each Prison, about one to twenty; while, in some of the old Penitentiaries, they are one to three. But there is other evidence from both these Prisons, still more satisfactory, i. e. well authenticated cases of reformation. This is a source of unbounded gratification and gratitude to all the friends of Penitentiaries. It is evidence that they have been, in some cases, what they were designed to be, and what their name imports. And in view of the few simple principles embraced in the definition of the system, and the success which has attended the practice on these principles, at Ghent and at Auburn, well grounded hopes may be cherished, that Prisons may more extensively become Penitentiaries. Indeed, hope has already become fruition at Wethersfield, Connecticut. *Where, then, is the abandonment of the penitentiary system? And how is it explained, that Mr. Roscoe should have written a pamphlet with such a title page?*

The explanation, in regard to misapprehension, is this: Mr. Roscoe took the testimony of an old report, in 1822, of the inspectors and physician, concerning the Prison at Auburn, as better evidence of its character and condition in 1826, than the Report of the Prison Discipline Society, of the year 1826. He makes copious extracts from both, and gives a decided preference to the testimony of the former. If they had been for the same year, this would have been right. But, four years having elapsed, there might have been great changes. And such was the fact. The very principle against which Mr. Roscoe was contending in the pamphlet, viz. solitary confinement day and night without labor, was tried at Auburn, in 1822, on 70 or 80 convicts, during the period of ten months, the result of which was an abandonment of it. Much of the evidence concerning the evils of this pernicious principle of prison discipline, which the officers of the Prison, and the Executive of the State, had relied upon as the foundation of their conduct in forsaking it, was the same which Mr. Roscoe incorporated into his pamphlet to prove what the Prison was at the latest date. Mr. Roscoe accordingly says, in the pamphlet of 1826, "*Nor must it be supposed that the convicts in SOLITARY CONFINEMENT at Auburn consist of only a few; on the contrary, they form a considera-*

ble portion of the whole number." The evidence given of this fact, in the pamphlet, as existing in 1826, is from the report of 1822. While in truth, in 1826, out of more than 400 convicts, only 4 were in *solitary confinement*, and from 1823, when the principle of *solitary confinement* day and night without labor was abandoned at Auburn, the proportion had been nearly the same. Not knowing this fact, and going back to the facts stated in the old report of the inspectors in 1822, he says, "this is, I apprehend, a much more faithful picture of the Prison at Auburn, than that which the Managers of the Society at Boston have favored us with; in which I find no mention of solitary cells, of persons confined who were anxious to work, of human beings compelled to bear the greatest measure of suffering that human nature can endure, of diseases aggravated upon those who were confined, when under the symptoms of them, and actually produced in those who were healthy," or of persons "sent to one of those solitary cells where their sufferings are carried to the highest possible degree." "Of all this the Managers of the Boston Society have not afforded us a single hint." The reason is obvious; these were appendages of a system, which had long since been proved injurious at the Auburn Prison, and it had been long since abandoned. Mr. Roscoe will therefore believe us when we say, that the following extract from his pamphlet contains evidence of a misapprehension: "*The Society at Boston are decidedly hostile to the plan of penitentiary discipline.*"

With the correction of these cases of obvious misapprehension, which would have been passed without remark, were it not that the combined efforts of the friends of improvement in prison discipline might be retarded by them, we leave this part of the subject.

#### WHAT ARE THE GREAT POINTS OF DIFFERENCE AND COINCIDENCE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA IN REGARD TO PRISON DISCIPLINE?

There is a very great difference of opinion and practice, in the two countries in regard to the *tread-mill*. It is very extensively introduced in Europe; more especially in England, where some Prisons contain several, which are distributed in different apartments for the accommodation of different classes of convicts. In the United States there are only three known to this Society, and one of these is abandoned as less useful than some other mode of employing the convicts, and another is used very irregularly. The general objections which lie against it in the United States, and which will probably prevent its introduction, to any great extent, are thus stated by Mr. LIVINGSTON in the introduction to his code of prison discipline. "Its injurious effects upon the health are supported by strong testimony; and, although there is a contrariety of evidence on the subject, yet it may be fairly inferred from the whole, that it does not fortify the constitution, and prepare the convicts for any of the ordinary pursuits of laborious life, the principal muscular action being in the legs only. It teaches the convict nothing which can be useful to him on his discharge. It is not a profitable employment of human power. As a punishment it must be unequal; to give it the velocity necessary to punish one of robust constitution, would make it a torture to a weaker convict."

Another great point of difference in the two countries, is in regard to the productiveness of the labor of convicts.

IN ENGLAND.	<i>No. of convicts.</i>	<i>Am. of earn.</i>
Maidstone County Prison, Kent, . . . . .	363	£1,119
Lancaster Castle County Jail, . . . . .	414	601
Preston County House of Correction, . . . . .	192	516
Manchester New Bailey House of Correction, . . . . .	762	2,209
Kirkdale County House of Correction, . . . . .	620	830
Leicester County House of Correction, . . . . .	99	133
Milbank Penitentiary, near London, . . . . .	341	1,425
Shrewsbury County Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	134	227
Stafford County Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	268	858
Bury County Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	124	154
Dorchester County Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	183	675
Gloucester County Jail and Penitentiary, . . . . .	199	120
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Twelve among the most productive Prisons in Eng- } land, containing . . . . .	3,699	£8,867

IN THE UNITED STATES.		<i>No. of convicts.</i>	<i>Am. of earn.</i>
State Prison in Maine, . . . . .	1827,	71	\$8,564
State Prison in New Hampshire, . . . . .	1825,	70	9,949
State Prison in Massachusetts, . . . . .	1827,	235	22,732
State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn. . . . .	1823,	97	7,230*
State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. . . . .	1827,	476	33,504
Five among the most productive Prisons in the U. States, 999			\$81,979

According to this statement, in England, 3,699 convicts earn in a year, \$39,361 48. And in the United States, 999 convicts earn \$81,979. Or in other words, a little more than one fourth part the number of convicts in the United States, earn more than double the amount of nearly four times the number of convicts in England.

Another point in which there is no small difference, relates to the food of prisoners. This difference consists principally in allowing them less animal food in Europe, than in the United States. In many Prisons in Europe, no animal food is allowed; in others a little soup; and in some a pound, and in others a pound and a half of meat, per week. In the Penitentiaries generally, in the United States, the animal food is equal to one pound of meat per day, for each convict. When the labor is hard and constant, this is not more than sufficient to enable them to perform it. This is true in regard to the greater part of the convicts in our Penitentiaries, more particularly in regard to those in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, at Auburn and Sing Sing, N. Y. But where the labor is of a lighter kind, less animal food, as in Europe, may be sufficient.

The points of difference, however, in Europe and America, in regard to prison discipline, are but few.

There are several interesting points of coincidence.

The first, which we shall notice, relates to the imprisonment of lunatics. The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, and the Second Report of the Boston Society, were published simultaneously. We make the following extracts from the two Re-

\* This amount is on supposition that the earnings for a year will be at least double the earnings of six months in the autumn and winter.

ports, which were written without concert, to show the coincidence of fact and feeling, in different countries, on this interesting subject.

*Extract from the Seventh Report of the London Society.*

“The visitation of lunatic asylums is included in the duties of the inspectors-general of Ireland; and it will be seen from their reports, with regret, that notwithstanding the facilities which the law affords for the erection of these excellent institutions, adequate provision has not hitherto been made for the proper treatment of the pauper and criminal insane. In England, also, this deficiency is both deeply and widely felt; nor does any evil that afflicts society possess superior claims on the public commiseration and liberality.\*

There is not upon earth a more affecting spectacle than an imprisoned lunatic. In viewing the ordinary inmates of a gaol, our sense of pity is in some degree counteracted by a feeling of justice; but in the criminal lunatic we behold an object of unmixed compassion—an irresponsible agent suffering under punishment—a sufferer from disease the most terrible, without the means which can alone contribute to his cure. Under circumstances the most favorable to recovery—when mitigated by all that skill can dictate and kindness can suggest—how awful are the maladies of mind! Other evils admit of relief from the promises of religion, the approbation of conscience, and the consolations of friendship; but the lunatic is estranged from every comfort by which man is sustained in the hour of affliction; and if, as in the treatment of the criminal and pauper insane, the miseries of disease be aggravated by indigence and neglect, then is the measure of human calamity indeed full.

In a Prison, the lunatic receives no medical aid adapted to his condition. He is usually confined with, and for the most part treated as, other prisoners; and he is too frequently the object of violence and sport to the brutal and depraved. These circumstances inevitably strengthen the excitement of his feelings, and the alienation of his mind; and it is very rare that imprisonment fails to prolong his disorder and perpetuate his sufferings during life. Obvious as is the cruelty of such treatment, it becomes still more apparent by the fact, that an early attention to mental disease affords the most certain, and in most cases the only, means of cure. The experience of the best regulated asylums abundantly proves that, under proper care, in the first stages of the disorder, a very large majority of lunatics are restored to society; and it is equally certain, that when the disease has been at first neglected or improperly treated, a very large proportion becomes incurable. As a proof of this fact it may not be uninteresting to state, that of forty-seven patients admitted into the Retreat at York, within three months from the commencement of the first attack, forty were restored to their friends, recovered; and, of the remaining seven, three died so soon after admission, and of complaints under which they labored at the time they entered, as hardly to allow of the opportunity of recovery. Of the cases of persons in this establishment, who, before their admission, had been afflicted for a period exceeding three months and within twelve months, the proportion of cures appears to be as twenty-five to forty-five; and of those where the disease was of more than two years standing, the proportion is as fourteen to seventy-nine. Justice, therefore, no less than mercy, calls upon us to protect the criminal lunatic from the cruel infliction of perpetual disease; and if it be not digressing too far from the immediate object of this report, the committee would observe, that in regard to the treatment of pauper lunatics, it is obviously the interest as well as duty of parishes to provide the necessary means for their medical treatment and moral care. A pauper lunatic, neglected in the earlier stages of his disease, will generally remain for life a burthen upon his parish;—a burthen that will, of course, be increased by his family being inevitably deprived of their natural supporter. But a slight consideration of the subject may serve to show, that a workhouse is not (and still less a Prison) a proper place for a lunatic. If allowed to ramble at large, he becomes equally the subject of cruel insult from the young and idle, and the object of annoyance to the decent poor, whom age or infirmity has brought to the lowest ebb of worldly condition; and if even these evils are avoided, the alternative generally consists in the most rigid confinement of the sufferer to a cell, where, too often, light and air are in a great measure excluded, and every species of neglect combines to aggravate his misery and confirm his disease. It is not to be expected that parishes will make such provision as is requisite for the proper care and cure of their lunatics; and as there are yet but a small number of county asylums, this unhappy class

\* It appears, by the returns made under the Gaol Act, that in twenty-nine counties in England and Wales, the practice still continues of confining insane persons in Prisons, after they have been tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

of persons is too generally doomed to lasting suffering, and their connexions to deplore the loss of a husband, a father, or a friend ;—one, too, whom early and judicious care might have restored to the blessings of a sound mind, and to the duties and enjoyments of social life. There are, in fact, no institutions, in the increase and good management of which the interests of humanity are more deeply concerned, than in county lunatic asylums ; nor will Britain be exempt from reproach, while any district throughout the kingdom shall be deficient in provision for these most helpless and suffering classes of our fellow creatures.”\*

*Extract from the Second Report of the Boston Society.*

“A Jail is not the proper place for a human being suffering under one of the greatest of all calamities, the loss of reason. It is not right, that several hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in this unhappy condition, should be found in our Prisons. The distinction between right and wrong should not be destroyed by inflicting the same punishment on a lunatic and a criminal. The heavy judgment of God, in the loss of reason, should not be followed by imprisonment. It cannot be necessary to repeat truths, which it would seem every human being must feel before they are expressed. It remains to be seen whether those who make the laws will render themselves worthy of the praise, which, we are confident, all good citizens will be impatient to render, if they provide for a jail delivery of lunatics.

In Massachusetts, the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. BLISS was chairman, and in which Mr. PICKERING has taken an active part, is in favor of this measure. The honor, therefore, is reserved for the Legislature of accepting this Report, and making the bill, which accompanies it, a law of this Commonwealth.

In the State of New York, a law was passed in April last, in consequence of the death of a lunatic in Prison, and other considerations connected with the imprisonment of such persons, providing other accommodations than Prisons for them. Whether this law is expressed in such terms, and enforced by such a penalty, as to secure the object, cannot perhaps be told till the next census is taken, which will show how many lunatics are in jail in the State of New York.

In other States, as well as in Massachusetts and New York, we cannot but indulge the hope, that this subject will engage the attention of lawgivers, till the remedy is applied for so great an evil. If this shall be done, the Prison doors will be thrown open for another large class of prisoners, and hundreds, who now remain in Prison till they become incurably insane, will be placed in Asylums, where three fourths of the whole number may be restored to reason.”

Another point of coincidence, in the two countries, is found in the feelings excited by viewing the interior of Prisons, in behalf of the colored population. We extract the following from the Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society :

“From the Reports of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of civil and criminal justice in the West Indies, much interesting information has been derived respecting the conditions of the gaols in several of these colonies. It appears that, generally, the Prisons are in miserable disorder, most of them being dungeons of the very worst description. In these places are often confined, promiscuously, debtors, all persons charged with offences, slaves as well as others, convicts, prisoners of war, lunatics, and delinquents under the Militia Act. In addition to the foregoing classes of prisoners to be found in the West India gaols, are slaves, not accused of any offence, but confined in consequence of having been seized in execution of their masters’ debts. By a petition, which has been presented to the Legislature of St. Vincent’s by the merchants of that island, it appears that the negroes, who are thus frequently levied upon, are, through the inability of their owners to obtain security for their production at the end of forty days, confined in gaol until the day of sale, when they are generally remanded back, from the failure of purchasers, to await another sale. During this imprisonment it is stated, that “they despond, and contract diseases which reduce their value at the day of trial very considerably.” That the nature of their imprisonment is calculated to produce these effects, may be inferred from the fact, that, owing to the state of these gaols, the negroes must be ironed for security ; and thus are these poor wretches, without

\* It is gratifying to learn that a few gentlemen have associated for the purpose of diffusing information relative to the state of lunatics in this country ; and that it is their intention to publish, shortly, a volume containing much valuable matter on the past and present state of the laws which affect insane persons, on various methods of treatment, and on the construction and economy of lunatic asylums.—*Note to the Seventh London Report.*

the slightest shadow of a charge against them, manacled and imprisoned for an unlimited period, without deference for sex, respect for character, tenderness for infancy, or compassion for old age. These wrongs are inflicted, simply because the law regards them as property. On a distraint of goods, men, women, and children are seized as chattels—considered as divested of human rights and insensible to human feelings—conveyed to an unwholesome gaol—secured by any degree of suffering that may be necessary to their safe custody—brought out from time to time, and exposed as cattle in the market-place for sale—transferred again to their miserable dens—and treated with no more consideration than if, instead of being human creatures, they were bales of merchandise, and had no claim to the privileges and enjoyments of rational beings.

It can, therefore, excite no surprise, that treatment so abhorrent to good feeling, should often produce upon the negro the most melancholy effects. The merchants of St. Vincent's, acknowledge that, under such treatment, the negro "desponds, and contracts disease." And well indeed he may. Surely here is a combination of miseries quite sufficient to destroy the health and impair the intellect of the most vigorous frame. Here bodily suffering and sickness of heart unite to produce wretchedness and generate despair.—It is the practice of all civilized states to presume innocence till guilt be pronounced, and to cast upon the accuser the obligation of proof. But in the treatment of the West India negro this principle is reversed, and every man of color is treated as a slave, and thrown into Prison, unless he can produce written evidence of his freedom. If this evidence be lost, the law requires him to be sold, and he is subjected to all the horrors of unmitigated slavery; and in this manner have many been deprived of their freedom.—The law excludes the testimony of a slave against a white inhabitant. Any cruelty may, therefore, be perpetrated on the negro, so long as no white person be present who is willing to depose in favor of the injured:—and thus, although the murder of a slave be a capital offence, conviction is made to depend on testimony always difficult, and often impracticable to obtain. The negro, on the other hand, is liable to death, if he abscond, or commit an assault on a white person."

In another part of the same Report, we find that the committee of the London Society have seen and approved of the interest felt for the colored population among the friends of reform in prison discipline in the United States, and have noticed in the following manner the facts stated in our First Report concerning colored convicts :

"The causes which are stated to lead to the increase of offences in the United States are, of course, various. It is, however, worthy of remark that among those causes, the committee of the Boston Society place conspicuously the degraded character of the people of color. A large proportion of convicts are of this description, even where the colored population is but small;—a fact which speaks volumes in proof of the connexion of ignorance with vice. The great discrepancy in the number of the white, and the number of the colored convicts, furnishes, indeed, irresistible proof of the value of education.—It is a fact, that about one fourth part of the total expense incurred in the United States for the support of criminal institutions is occasioned by such convicts. The whole colored population of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, amounts to about fifty-four thousand souls: for the support of criminals of this description, the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars has been expended within the last fifteen years; a sum, which, had it been appropriated to the intellectual and moral improvement of the colored population of those States, would, probably, have raised their character to a level with that of the other inhabitants, and have diminished crime tenfold."

Thus we see the coincidence, in the two countries, of the feelings excited, by viewing the interior of Prisons, in behalf of the colored population.

Another point of coincidence relates to the manner in which chaplains in Prisons perform their duties, and disclose facts which show, not only the connexion between ignorance and vice, but how rapidly, and in a manner how interesting, even this ignorance can be instructed.

The Rev. JAMES BROWN, chaplain of Norwich Castle, Norfolk, England, concerning whom the London Society in their Seventh Report say, "his accurate and extensive acquaintance with the condition of the poor at large, and his unwearied zeal in the discharge of his important duties, confer peculiar value on his judgment," has thus recorded the results of his investigations and labors :

"Every prisoner committed to the castle is minutely examined by me as to his moral and religious knowledge, habits, &c. ; the result of these examinations shows a very remarkable correspondence between ignorance and crime. I have long been employed in parochial duties, and I find a striking difference between the knowledge of the poorer classes thus brought under my review, and of the prisoners committed to the castle. That ignorance is productive of crime I have ever been convinced ; but nothing can so fully confirm that conviction as an intimate knowledge of the inmates of a Prison. From January, 1825, to March, 1826, four hundred prisoners came under my examination ; of these, 173 could neither read nor write ; 28 merely knew the alphabet ; 49 could read very imperfectly, so as not to be able to obtain any information by it ; 51 could read only ; and 99 could read and write.

But this statement by no means presents the sum of ignorance in these persons. Nothing but actual investigation can render credible the gross ignorance that painfully comes under the observation of a chaplain of a gaol. Even among prisoners who have mechanically learned to read and write, there exists, generally speaking, a lamentable ignorance of moral and religious duties, and of the awful sanctions of religion ; and of the rest, some know as little of the very first principles of religion as the wildest savage : and yet the prisoners are generally willing to learn, and attentive to the instruction afforded them. I could give many instances of rather extraordinary improvement. A boy has been discharged this day after a confinement of six weeks ; I found him at his admission distressingly ignorant. He had no idea of a God, or of another world. He had heard of heaven and hell in profane conversation, but knew not the meaning of these awful words. He knew no part of the Lord's prayer ; the alphabet formed the extent of his learning. He has learned in Prison to read easy lessons. He can also repeat, by rote, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the church catechism, and private prayers for morning and evening, and for some other occasions. He has been not only attentive and industrious, but in every respect orderly. But, whatever advantages prison discipline may have afforded him, it certainly holds out nothing to his mind to entice him again within its walls. He has assured me, with apparent sincerity, that he will take care never to enter them again. Another prisoner, who was last year condemned and left for execution, but afterwards reprieved, had made so good use of the three months of his confinement, that, although he could not read when he was committed, he employed the greater part of the period of his condemnation in reading such portions of the Psalms, New Testament, and prayer-book, as I marked out as most applicable to his situation.

I have pointed out these particulars (and I could add many more) because I conceive they will be gratifying to you, as proofs of the good arising from prison discipline."

The Rev. B. C. SMITH, formerly superintendent of the Sabbath school, and now chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, made a report of the state of the Sabbath school in the Prison, to the Sabbath School Union of Cayuga County, Aug. 8, 1827. The school at that time consisted of one hundred and twenty-five scholars, from among the young and ignorant convicts, under the instruction of twenty students from the Theological Seminary. The following are extracts from the report :

"In speaking of the progress of the school the past year, it is not enough to say that our highest expectations are realized ; they are greatly exceeded. In the case of these convicts, we found fresh testimony to the truth of the common remark, that ignorance and vice are closely allied. By far the greater number of those received into the school have been found incapable of reading intelligibly in common reading, and not a few unable to tell one letter from another. They have, however, uniformly manifested the most intense interest in the instructions of their teachers, and applied themselves with such diligence to their lessons, as to exhibit an im-



provement, in general highly gratifying, and in some instances almost incredible. Few can now be found in the school, if we except those recently brought in, who cannot read in the Testament, with a good degree of accuracy and readiness; and never did beings express more gratitude for their privileges, or manifest a deeper sense of obligation, than they do to their instructors.

Did the limits of this notice admit of it, many anecdotes might be related that would be interesting, as illustrative of the happy influence of intellectual and moral culture bestowed even upon the most abandoned. A single fact may be mentioned, which will show what use some of the convicts, at least, make of their Bibles, and how important it is that they have them in their hands, and be able to read them. A teacher having listened to the recitation of one of his class as long as he thought the time would allow, asked him how much more he had to recite, and was answered, '*I believe I can say thirty or forty chapters.*' This was one too, who, when he entered the school, could scarcely spell out a verse. Let it not be supposed, however, that this is given as the most striking proof we have of the utility of the school. A mass of facts might be presented far more decisive.

Who, that looks upon ignorance as the mother of crime, and regards intellectual light as essential to the virtue and happiness of a community, will not be glad that even one ray is thrown into this dark and 'frightful wilderness of mind?' Who, especially, that acknowledges the efficacy of the 'sword of the Spirit,' will not rejoice in view of what the 'word of God,' thus treasured in their memories, may be the means of accomplishing?

It deserves also to be noticed, that besides the instructions ordinarily given in Sunday schools, writing and arithmetic are taught in this school. A class in each of these branches was formed by the agent nearly a year since, and put under the instruction of competent teachers found among the other convicts. All who are brought into this school, as they become proficient in reading, have the privilege, in their turn, of passing through these classes, and of thus qualifying themselves, as well for the ordinary business of life, as for gaining access to the lively oracles of God, which are able to make them wise unto salvation."

The Rev. GERRISH BARRETT, chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. writes, under date May 23, 1828:

"The number of convicts here is about *five hundred and twenty*. When there were four hundred, I found fifty among them, who could not read. I spend all the Sabbath, from ten in the morning, in the Prison, and yet always leave cells unvisited, and labor, which might be done, when I am obliged to retire. Most of the men seemed much pleased with the idea of learning to read, and some of them surprise me, as well as themselves, by the ease and rapidity with which they learn. They are furnished with no other book but the Bible. *With this alone, I think of a man more than thirty years old, who did not know his letters, when you was here, [i. e. five weeks since.] who has read to me, without much difficulty, the two first chapters in Genesis.*"

And again, under date June 29, 1828.

"After prayers I heard a black man read. Four weeks ago, he could not say his letters. Now he can read slowly, and is seldom obliged to stop to spell any words of one syllable. The lessons which I have given him are in some of the chapters in the beginning of the Bible. I found him the other day reading in the Psalms. On asking the reason, he replied, "it seems to do me more good to read here." Such artless replies, connected with his general conduct, leads me to cherish the hope, that the truth of God is beginning to fasten on his mind, which will be the means of purifying his heart and fitting him for heaven."

When it was first proposed to teach them to read, in April last, the reply was, we have no convenient room, while the Prison is building, where they can be assembled for instruction. The answer to the objection was, teach them through the grated iron doors of their cells, so long as you are subject to the evil of having no room.

The next objection was, we have no spelling books. The answer to this objection was, it is possible that you can learn them to read quicker without spelling books. It is at least worthy of an experiment. Show the convict the first letter in the Bible, that is, I. Let him find

the same, wherever it occurs in the first verse. Having done this, show him the second letter in the Bible, that is, n. Let him find every n in the first verse. Having done this and being told what I-n spells, he has already learned to read the first word in the Bible. Let him then find the first word in the Bible, wherever it occurs in the first chapter. Having done this he will probably never forget it. This is his first lesson. Let his second lesson be the second word in the Bible, the letters of which and their combination should be taught as before. Let him proceed in this manner through successive lessons, till he has learned to read the first verse in Genesis—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Having done this, he has got his reward. One of the most sublime ideas ever presented to the mind of man, he has obtained by diligent attention for a few hours in learning to read. It may be found, that the convicts can learn to read in this manner as quick as in the usual mode. But whatever may be the result, it is worth an experiment. This was the reasoning, which led to the adoption of a mode of teaching, by which two convicts, at least, have been taught to read the Bible in less than six weeks.

NOTES OF THE CHAPLAIN IN THE PRISON AT SING SING, SABBATH, AUGUST 3, 1828.

No. 403 can just say his letters. Another in the same cell repeated all the I's and n's in the two first verses in the Bible.

No. 404 learnt I and n, and took for his next lesson t and h.

No. 405, four weeks ago, could only say his letters, heard him read to-day for the third time; when he read without any aid or correction 20 verses in the first chapter of Genesis. The way he learns is as follows. Every time he comes into his cell he takes his Bible. He studies upon a single word either till he learns it, or till he finds that it is too hard for him, in which case, he marks it and passes on to another.—When he has learnt a word in his cell, he revolves it over in his mind all day while he is at work. He has seldom learnt more than two words in a day; but makes it his practice to read over every day what he had previously learnt. No. 406 learnt I and n.

No. 407, six weeks ago, could not say his letters. I heard him read to-day for the fourth time. He pronounced words of three syllables correctly without stopping to spell them. It is surprising to see how firmly fixed on his mind he has what he has learnt. In the 8th verse of 1st chapter of Genesis where the reading is "the evening and the morning were the second day"—he had it—"the evening and the morning were the *Sunday*!" It was with the utmost difficulty that I could convince him of his mistake; and from what I saw, I shall not wonder, if for months to come, were he to be reading rapidly, he should turn the second day into Sunday. His method of learning is very similar to that of No. 405. He is in a cell with one who can read. I suspect he has got instruction from him.

409, a black man, repeated to me memoriter the 53d chap. of Isaiah, without mis-calling, I should think, as many as three syllables. It took him 3 or 4 days to learn it. He wishes for the privilege of reciting a chapter every week. He answered what questions I put to him concerning the chapter very correctly, showing that it had been with him a subject of considerable thought.

In the same cell a convict for life, who could just say his letters two months ago, now reads rapidly, and with inflexions of voice remarkably correct. He is continually spelling to himself while at work:—the brightest youth that I have heard read in the Prison.

413, a month ago, began to learn his letters; now he reads slowly.

418, three weeks ago, could read words of one syllable only—now reads better than many who have been constantly at school for years.

427, a month ago, could just say his letters.—To-day reads in the first and second chapters of Genesis.

No. 428 did much to convince me of the soundness of the rule, that in order to enter into the meaning of an author, one must place himself in fact or in fancy in a situation similar to that in which the author is placed when he writes. He repeated

to me the 88th Psalm, which he had learned by heart. It never seemed to me half so impressive before. There was something in his tones, when he spake of the soul full of troubles; of the wrath that lay upon him; of the acquaintance that were far off; and of his being shut up so that he could not come forth—that was truly thrilling.—As he spake about stretching out his hands, and daily calling upon the Lord, and of preventing the morning by prayer, I could not but hope and pray that he might be describing his own practice. I have read this Psalm to myself several times since, and sure I am, that the bare listening to 423, while he repeated it, has done more to open to my view the heart of the Psalmist when he wrote, and to give me a zest for the Psalm, than all the aid for this purpose, which the piety and learning of commentators have afforded.—423 committed the Psalm without any solicitation on my part, because, as he says, he was peculiarly affected some time since in reading the 8th verse.

The black man, of whose progress in reading I spake in my last letter, changed his cell a few days since. In doing this he came in possession of a new Bible. In passing his cell one day, he asked me if his new Bible was like the old one.—When I told him it was, he said, “he supposed so, but he had been looking it through to find the place where it said, “Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened;” which he had seen in his old Bible, but which he could not find in his new one. When I found the place for him his eyes sparkled with joy. He read a few words and said, “this is the place,” thanked me, and very carefully turned down a corner of the leaf.

This mode of teaching adults to read the Bible, we consider a valuable experiment on man, which will not be limited in its practical advantages to the walls of a Prison. If persons who know not a letter of the alphabet, can be taught in five or six weeks, as in the Prison at Sing Sing, to read in their own language the sacred volume, which is able to make them wise to salvation, and to unfold to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, then ignorant adults wherever they can be found, in Christian or heathen lands, can much sooner than has generally been supposed, be so instructed as to read for themselves, what is most important for them to know. And if a mode of teaching, which brings the person taught to such a result, in less than one twelfth part of the time usually allotted to it, has been successfully reduced to practice in a Prison, we need not despair of great improvements in the mode of communicating instruction to the ignorant, nor of having the unobserved and patient labors of chaplains in Prisons, turned to good account, in the illustration of modes and principles of instruction by which the world at large may be benefited.

Thus we have seen not only an interesting coincidence in the labor of persons, acting without concert, in different countries as chaplains in Prisons, but we have also seen in what manner these labors may prove extensively useful to the world.

Another interesting point of coincidence relates to the estimation in which the labors of matrons, and the co-operation of ladies' visiting committees are held in the different countries.

The labors of the matron in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary are thus commended in the First Report of this Society.

“Mrs. RACHEL PERJO entered this Prison in February, 1822, and took charge of about sixty female convicts. There had been previously some vile abuses practised among them, and as the directors state, this department was wretchedly managed. The records show, that the average annual expense before the matron came into office, was \$1099 51, and that the average annual income since, has been \$492 51, making a difference to the institution from her services, of \$1581 66, annually.

There has been, not only a saving of expense, but a saving of health. An examination was made of the records of the hospital, for four periods, of twenty-seven

weeks each; by which it appears, that the matron has prevented, in three years, more than seventeen years' sickness—i. e. the number of days spent in the hospital by the sick, has been diminished, what is equal to the sickness of one person, more than seventeen years.

The convicts have not only been saved from sickness, and made profitable to the State; but they have been taught those useful arts, by which they can earn a subsistence when they leave the Prison. The division of labor is complete; some are engaged in knitting, some in sewing and spinning; and all arranged in an apartment under an assistant, presenting a specimen of as much subordination, neatness, and cheerful and quiet industry, as can be found in any place of labor.

They have also been taught to read. On the Sabbath, in a Sabbath school, by the matron and her daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, in summer; and one in the morning, and one in the afternoon, in winter, have been devoted to their instruction. Fifteen who could not read have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two aged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the convicts would give a part of their daily bread to their companions, for teaching them.

They have also been encouraged in the discharge of religious duties. On the Sabbath, except when engaged in the Sabbath school, or in the public exercises of religious worship, they assemble together, of their own accord, to spend the time in reading the scriptures, and in prayer among themselves:—they regularly implore a blessing at the table, and in every room except one, attend prayers morning and evening.

This system of industry, and instruction, and religious duty, has had the effect to render the number of recommitments unusually small. In three years preceding January, 1825, forty-seven had left this department of the Penitentiary; of whom only seven had returned. In New York city, in November, 1824, the tread wheel, which has been regarded in Europe, as more effectual than any other mode of punishment in preventing recommitments, had employed on it, out of sixty-six women, twenty for a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

All these surprising and delightful results, in favor of the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, have been produced without any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, by the goodness, vigilance and skill of the matron."

Since the First Report of this Society was published, matrons have been introduced into the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents in New York, and also into the Houses of Correction and Reformation in Boston. In the Third Report of the Managers of the Society in New York, they say,

"In the management of the female part of the institution and in the domestic arrangements of the whole establishment, the managers can cordially acknowledge the assistance which has been derived from the ladies' committee. Their attentions have been steadily directed, in weekly visits to the Refuge, to the moral and religious improvement of the females, and to the strengthening of the hands of the matron in her delicate and important duties. Although it may not be probable that the number of female subjects will much exceed its present proportion, yet every instance of restoration to virtue, or protection from the horrors of vice in this class of its subjects, cannot fail to yield the blessing of an ample reward for all the labor and care it may have cost."

Similar testimony may be borne with propriety to the usefulness of the matrons in the Houses of Correction and Reformation in Boston.

The Sixth Report of the London Society contains facts and remarks so interesting and important, on this subject, that we give them at length, in the confident expectation that they will not be lost in the United States.

"The ladies' committee, who have devoted themselves to the care of the female department in Newgate, continue their labors with an assiduity worthy of their high character, and of the distinguished cause in which they are engaged. The benefit resulting from their unwearied exertions has been more permanent and extensive than could possibly have been anticipated, from the absence of proper classification, and the confined limits of this badly constructed Prison. Wisely availing themselves of the public interest which their plans could not fail to excite, they have established

a Society for the encouragement and formation of committees similar to their own in the principal gaol-towns throughout the kingdom; and it is really delightful to trace the progress of good feeling in the number of such associations that are now in operation, and conducted with that unostentatious yet ardent kindness, which is so beautifully characteristic of female benevolence. In some places where associations could not be formed, very beneficial effects have been produced by the exertions of ladies who have alone, and unsupported, engaged in the arduous work of visiting female prisoners. A more striking instance of the consequence of such individual labors will not be required, than the fact that at one Prison, visited by a lady of high respectability, six young women, who had abandoned their homes to live in habits of profligacy, were restored to their respective families, and have since afforded the most satisfactory proofs of reformation. In a borough gaol of the worst description, where even the separation of the sexes was not complete, a female visitor has for about six years been engaged in the instruction of the criminal of her sex. At this Prison the number of commitments has been so greatly diminished, since the attendance of this amiable person, that at the assizes, the thanks of the corporation were publicly expressed to her by the recorder.

One of the most important provisions of the Gaol Act requires that female prisoners should be under the care of female officers. This plan has been adopted in many of the county-gaols, and promises to be a measure of the highest value. The design of this arrangement would, however, be far more effectually secured, were all the female prisoners of a county confined in one establishment, for which purpose some of the lesser gaols might be appropriated, the number of women being generally small compared to that of men. At Lancaster castle it will be seen that a most effectual separation has been made for this purpose; and detached buildings with the same view have been erected by the magistracy of Kent, at the extensive county gaol at Maidstone. But much of the benefit to be derived from the appointment of female superintendents must ever depend upon the description of persons selected for the office. Attention to character is indeed highly essential in the choice of every prison-officer, but in none more so than in that of matron; for the judicious discharge of her duties especially requires the advantages of education, temper, and discretion. Steadiness of application, habits of arrangement, and a cordial spirit of co-operation, are necessary in a Prison, to the maintenance of order, the distribution of employment, and the communication of instruction. But the peculiar relation in which a prison matron stands towards the objects of her care, ought to inspire her with no ordinary share of interest and compassion. In the exercise of her duties, she is at once the representative and guardian of her sex, and she ought to be a bright example of its purity, disinterestedness, and love. To win affection, yet enforce authority—to inspire confidence, yet command respect—to war against the vices, yet make just allowance for the frailties of humanity—are qualities of mind in an eminent degree essential to her who would reclaim the thoughtless, subdue the stubborn, and heal the broken heart. She must be prepared to encounter disappointment from ingratitude, indifference, and deceit; yet if she do not always attain success, it will be her care uniformly to deserve it; nor will such discouragements easily repress exertions that flow from the convictions of duty, and derive strength from the influence of Christian principles. A pious and judicious effort to reclaim the vicious is seldom wholly lost; and a prison-matron may be assured, that to the faithful discharge of her interesting duties, the blessing of Heaven will never be denied.

But the benevolent interest of the matron will not be confined to the walls of her gaol. There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of human destitution, a more genuine object of compassion than a friendless girl, who quits a Prison with the desire, yet without the means of reformation. Satisfactory may have been her conduct during confinement, and gratifying the proofs of her moral improvement; yet what can reasonably be expected, if, at the expiration of her sentence, she is thrown upon the wide world?—She is surrounded by temptation, and even the distinction of her sex, and the helplessness of her condition—which constitute her strongest claims upon protection—are too often the most fatal sources of her moral ruin and hopeless degradation. How many, thus circumstanced, feel at this moment the wretchedness of guilt in the loss of character, the abandonment of friends, the pressure of want, the pangs of disease, and the bitterness of despair; and how many have quitted confinement in a state of entire destitution, whom the hand of kindness might have saved from ruin, and rescued from an untimely and dishonored grave! To devise means for the relief of the repentant and distressed criminal, on her discharge, may form no part of the official instructions of a prison-matron; but her own feelings will

prompt her to the execution of duties which are enjoined by the most sacred obligations of religion, and the strongest dictates of humanity ; and it will be her care to anticipate the wants of the discharged female ; to remove, as far as may be practicable, the temptations to which she is about to be exposed ; to confer with the chaplain on her behalf ; to suggest to the visiting magistrates, and to the governor, the means by which it may be possible to reconcile her to her family, and restore her to lost friends ; procure for her employment ; obtain her admission into a reformatory institution ; or afford her temporary protection until this desirable object be attained."

We conclude this interesting view of the labors of females in Prisons, with a single fact from the Seventh Report of the London Society.

"At Turin, the state of the men's Prison is deplorable. In the women's gaol, a surprising change has been effected through the personal exertions of a lady, who has, for some time, with a philanthropy beyond all praise, devoted herself to its improvement. This arduous object has been her constant study ; nor does she esteem any labor a sacrifice by which she may relieve the sufferings and effect the reformation of the prisoners. The occupations are spinning, knitting, and sewing. The women are all taught to read and write, and the strictest attention is paid to religious and moral instruction."

Another great point of coincidence in regard to improvements in Prisons in different countries, relates to the leading principles of prison discipline, i. e. solitary confinement at night, hard labor by day, efficient discipline, religious instruction, and prison architecture, adapted to these purposes.

A true definition of the system of prison discipline has already been given, as contained in the preamble to the British Act of Parliament, i. e. "to seclude the criminals from their former associates ; to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate ; to teach them useful trades ; to give them religious instruction ; and to provide them with a recommendation to the world and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment."

Mr. ROSCOE says, "the true object of the reformatory system of prison discipline, as first attempted to be established in England, and afterwards with greater success in the United States, cannot be better expressed than in the above language." And again, "it discloses the true principle upon which alone criminal jurisprudence can be substantially founded." Gen. LAFAYETTE says, "it seems to me, two of the inconveniences most complained of, (i. e. in defective Prisons,) might be obviated, by *making use of the solitary cells to separate the prisoners at night, and multiplying the rooms of common labor, so as to reduce the number in each room to what it was when the population was less dense* ; an arrangement which would enable the managers to keep distinctions among the men to be reclaimed, according to the state of their morals and behavior."

In these sentiments, as thus expressed by General LAFAYETTE, Mr. ROSCOE says, "I have the pleasure most fully to concur, and I hold it to be impossible to give a more clear, correct and impartial decision on the subject."

As the preamble to the British Act of Parliament was in part the result of HOWARD's labors, we have his views in the definition of what he thought prison discipline should be, and the above extracts on the principles of the definition leave no room for misapprehension in regard to the views of Gen. LAFAYETTE and Mr. ROSCOE.

The Sixth Report of the London Society, exhibits in the following manner the views, and principles, by which that benevolent and powerful association is governed in its extensive operations.

"Investigation proved, that the miseries which had heretofore been the characteristic of gaols were not the necessary consequence of imprisonment, but the result of criminal negligence in its regulation and discipline; that all physical suffering, not necessary to the purposes of just punishment, might be removed by attention to the construction, ventilation, and cleanliness of gaols; that a system of hard labor and seclusion, accompanied by a spare though sufficient diet, is calculated to render penal confinement an object of salutary fear; that moral contamination may be prevented by classification and inspection; that reformation of character may be essentially promoted by religious instruction; and that these measures combined, are well calculated to inspire the dread, correct the habits, enlighten the mind, and reclaim the heart of an offender. Such were the means by which the immortal HOWARD, and his not less philanthropic successor, NEILD, sought to remove the miseries and reform the character of the Prisons of this country;—and to promulgate the principles, which it was the aim of their valuable labors to establish, is the object of the institution, the sixth report of whose proceedings the committee have now the honor to lay before the public."

Again, in the same Report, we have some valuable suggestions on prison architecture, particularly in regard to the importance of so constructing Prisons that they can be easily inspected.

"Too much attention cannot be paid to the adoption of sound principles of prison architecture. On this important subject very erroneous notions prevail. The power of obtaining constant and complete inspection is perhaps the most valuable feature in the construction of a prison. It is therefore highly important, in the arrangement of designs for gaols, that this power should be exercised by the governor with the utmost facility, and to the greatest extent. Inspection should be obtained not only over the prisoners in their respective departments and different occupations, but likewise over the inferior officers—an object of no small importance, when it is considered that their example has great influence on the conduct of those over whom they are placed. An opportunity was lately afforded to the committee of examining the plans of the principal county Prisons in England; and it appeared, from a careful investigation of the merits of each, that out of 96 plans which came under the notice of the committee, 28 only afforded the power of inspecting the airing yards: in 32 Prisons a very partial inspection could be exercised, and 36 were found to be entirely defective in this primary feature of the construction of a good gaol. It is painful to observe that even in gaols of modern erection, the importance of inspection has either not been adequately appreciated, or has been altogether neglected."

In the Seventh Report of the same Society, we have a summary statement of remaining evils, even in England, which the London Society, acting on the principles here laid down, is laboring to remove.

"There is perhaps no circumstance which is more mischievous than the want of separate sleeping-cells. It appears by the returns furnished under the Gaol Act, for the year ending at Michaelmas 1826, that in four Prisons, which at one time in the year contained one thousand three hundred and eight persons, there were only sixty-eight sleeping rooms or cells collectively, making an average number of nineteen persons in each room. In six other Prisons, where there were altogether one hundred and forty-six sleeping-rooms or cells, the number at one time was one thousand one hundred and fifty-six, or about eight in each room. A serious obstacle is thus presented to that reformation of character, which might be essentially promoted by solitary confinement at night; and the evils of association must, consequently, at such times, be aggravated by the prisoners being removed from all inspection and control. But it is not only in gaols in the country that this defect is observable. In the London Prisons the separation of offenders is most defective; nor is there any gaol in the metropolis in which the evil is more severely felt than at the new Prison, Clerkenwell, erected in the year 1818. This Prison is the principal reception gaol for the county of Middlesex, and upwards of six thousand persons were committed to it during the last year. There have been at one time two hundred and ninety-three men in confinement. The barrack bedsteads on the male side of the Prison (exclusive of the infirmary, but including the boys' ward and the reception ward."

occupy a space not exceeding three hundred and ninety feet in length ; there could not, therefore, have been at that time above sixteen inches allowed for sleeping room to each person. The prisoners are thus shut up at night without the slightest control over their language or their actions ; and this too, in winter, for no less a period, at one time, than fifteen hours. It may be easily imagined that these night-rooms are the scenes of tumult and obscenity ; and to this treatment are exposed prisoners, many of whom are but young in crime, and all of whom are committed for trial or re-examination only. There is no inspection from any part of the keeper's house or office, nor from any part of the main passage of the gaol can either himself or his officers watch the behavior or detect the misconduct of any prisoner. The consequences are precisely what, under such circumstances, might naturally be expected. Riots and assaults are matters of daily occurrence. The keeper, on such occasions, is even at a loss to know in what part of the gaol the offence is committed ; and the time and preparation necessary to enter a ward, afford the prisoner every opportunity he could desire for deception and concealment."

We make one extract more from the Seventh Report of the London Society, showing with what assiduity and discrimination the Society labors to ascertain what evils exist in Prisons, and with what justice and mercy and judgment they labor to correct them.

"It is fatal to the general observance of the Gaol Act, that several of its most important clauses are so worded as to permit, rather than require their execution. 'It shall and may be lawful,' is the language employed in the provisions referred to. This has led in many cases to the entire neglect of several useful clauses, while it has in others given rise to a wide latitude of interpretation. These circumstances have, therefore, in some measure defeated an important object of the act, which was to reduce the management of gaols to a system, and to render that system uniform throughout the kingdom. The law has defined the leading principles and general outline of prison government, but has left it discretionary with the magistracy as to whether any and what further rules shall be framed for the government of the Prison, beyond those required or suggested by the act. The consequence is, that in several gaols, as in Newgate, the recommendations of the legislature are unattended to. Even in those counties in which the spirit of the law is enforced, the magistrates of the respective counties act independently of each other ; and a great variety of practice consequently prevails in the best regulated gaols, in respect to the prisoner's food, the modes of his restraint, and the nature of his employment. In some places of confinement, prisoners sentenced to hard labor may work if they choose to do so. In others, they are employed but a few hours daily in cleaning the Prison, or at other work not laborious. Even in the houses of correction, where regular employments are carried on, the hours of actual labor vary in duration from seven hours to ten hours and a half, daily, in the summer months, and from five to seven hours during winter. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the nature of the employment, which is in several gaols extremely light, while in others it is most severe. The labor of the tread-wheel is found to differ considerably in its degree of severity, varying from 8,000 to 16,000 feet of ascent per day in summer, and in winter from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. In some county gaols, women are placed upon the wheel ; while, in others, females are not only exempted from it, but also from any other species of labor which can, in any degree, be compared with it in severity. The appropriation of earnings differs materially. In several cases, the prisoners are allowed the whole : in others, one half or one third of the product of their labor ; and these earnings may in some instances be expended in extra food, and other necessities ; while at other gaols there is no such privilege. The daily rations also vary remarkably. In many Prisons, bread only is given ; in others, meat, soup, gruel, and beer are added : the daily allowance of bread differs from one pound to three pounds. These variations in the diet cause a difference in the weekly expense of from one shilling and fivepence to five shillings and sixpence per head. The practice is still continued, in some parts of the country, of allowing money to prisoners for the purchase of food, &c., but the amount of this allowance is found to vary from fourpence to eightpence per day.\* In some few gaols, no clothing or bedding is furnished : at other places a complete gaol dress is worn, and ample bedding is allowed. The variation in the cost of these articles is from twenty shillings to five pounds. While this absence of

\* This practice is altogether very objectionable. It incurs additional expense, as well as trouble and inconvenience in cooking, and is generally found to interfere with the order and discipline of the gaol : the prisoners are also liable to suffer from imposition, or from the misapplication of the expenditure.



uniformity prevails, the prisoner in one gaol will necessarily escape with half the punishment to which he would have been subjected if tried in another county. Whether the prisoner have one pound or three pounds of bread daily—whether he work at an employment not severe or be placed at a tread-wheel—whether his labor be a trifling exercise or a serious exertion—whether care be or be not extended to him when sick:—these varieties of treatment greatly affect the character of the punishment; nor to the man who is condemned for several months to be the subject of them are they by any means matters of indifference. There is a great diversity, also, in the mode of restraining and punishing prisoners. Solitary confinement appears to be very generally adopted for offences committed within the Prison; but irons and whipping are also found to be in use at several gaols. In twenty-one county Prisons, the punishment of whipping was practised during the last year; and in no less than fifty, irons were used. There is no uniformity in the degree of moral and religious instruction afforded to prisoners. At several gaols no chaplain has yet been appointed, and no religious duties are performed; while, in others, the attendance of the clergyman is limited to Sundays. In some cases, Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, &c., are furnished; at others, they are not provided. At a few Prisons, schools are established; while at several no instruction is given in either reading or writing. The treatment of the sick differs also materially. At many gaols, a surgeon attends only when sent for; at some, he visits twice a week, and at others daily. Several are still without any infirmary or suitable rooms for the separation of the sick: the number of sick during the last year has, consequently, differed in the proportion of from one half to one in fifty.

Further measures are therefore indispensable to insure obedience to the law. If even the returns which are required were regularly transmitted, it would be impossible to ascertain the actual condition of every gaol, from answers to questions framed generally, and with reference to all descriptions of Prisons. It is, besides, obvious, that the regulation of gaols should be reduced to a system, and that the rules in force should be compared and assimilated as nearly as circumstances will admit. This uniformity is as much required by the interests of justice as by the welfare of the prisoner. It is only right that the jury who convict, and the judge who condemns, should have a perfect knowledge of the discipline and punishment to which they are about to consign an offender. Nothing can at present, at least in many cases, be more vague and indefinite than a sentence of punishment when pronounced by the bench. A culprit is sentenced to hard labor; but the nature of that labor—on which, in point of fact, the punishment mainly depends—is not defined; nor is it known by the court if there be labor of any kind in the gaol to which the prisoner is about to be committed."

How far there is a coincidence of opinion, in the United States, with the views here expressed, in regard to the leading principles of prison discipline, is plainly seen by all, who have read the present and former Reports of this Society. And as it would be little else but a repetition of these Reports, further to illustrate the coincidence, in regard to the leading principles of prison discipline, we shall here leave it.

The only remaining point of coincidence, which we shall notice, relates to the delay which is often found to exist between the arrest and the trial.

"This is an evil," says the Seventh Report of the London Society, "of which few persons are aware. Of the total number of prisoners committed for trial to the several gaols in England and Wales, about one in seven is discharged by the grand jury, and about one third are eventually acquitted after having endured—frequently for several months—all the suffering, disgrace, and injury of penal imprisonment."

"In the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the average number of persons annually tried in England amounted to ten thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and the average number discharged by the grand jury was one thousand six hundred and ninety-six."

"A most obvious measure for the prevention of crime, would be found in a more frequent gaol delivery than at present prevails. If custom did not familiarize even the strangest anomalies, it would seem hardly credible that some of the gaols should be cleared only once in twelve months; and that, excepting those in London and Middlesex, and very recently in the home circuit, none are delivered oftener

than twice a year. Nor is the number of the assizes their only fault. The periods at which they are held, where there are two in the year, are fixed at very uneven divisions of time; the spring assize taking place during Lent, and the summer in July. Owing to this arrangement, the gaols are burthened at the spring assize with twice the number that are tried in summer; and the prisoner, who may unfortunately be sent to gaol just after the latter assize has terminated, may remain nine months, and in some cases twelve months, before he takes his trial. In the last Report of the Society, the committee noticed the case of a youth, aged 14, who was charged with taking a hat from another boy in the public streets. This lad was committed on the 11th August, 1823, but was not tried until the 12th August, 1824. Were this delay of justice the only evil, enough would be contained in this simple statement to demand a more frequent delivery; but the wretched condition of many of our gaols, confers on such a measure additional importance. The place in which this boy was confined, had been presented some time before as unfit for a Prison. There was no employment for either tried or untried. There were only fourteen sleeping-cells, while fifty and more prisoners were often in confinement at one time. And when all the hardships had been endured, and all the moral mischief of an imprisonment, so long and of such a nature, had worked its full effect upon this boy of 14—he was acquitted! Could such an initiation into vice and idleness produce any other than the most lamentable depravity? And can it excite surprise when the committee state that this youth, acquitted of the offence with which he was charged, was dismissed from Prison a hardened criminal, and has since undergone the punishment of transportation for life? But this is not a solitary instance. In the same year, and in the same gaol, there were five men committed in the month of September, who were obliged to await their trial until the August following, when they were also acquitted. In another instance, a man was committed in August, and detained until the following July, when he was tried, and found not guilty. This person was married and had three children. Many similar cases from other gaols might be produced, where imprisonment before trial has been long in its duration, and ruinous in its effects, involving not the interests of the individual only, but those also of a wife and family. Surely such evils call loudly for a prompt and efficacious remedy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that when HOWARD was engaged in visiting the Prisons of Germany, the emperor Joseph desired to see him. ‘I have sent for you,’ said the monarch, ‘to know your opinion on the state of the Prisons in my dominions, and to desire that you will point out those grievances which most urgently demand reform.’ ‘Your Majesty,’ replied HOWARD ‘has throughout your empire prisoners who have been for two years immured in dungeons, awaiting their trial; and should they be found innocent of the crimes laid to their charge, it is not in the power of your Majesty to make them reparation for the injuries they have sustained.’ With some abatement of its strength, might the same language be addressed to the Legislature of England. ‘You have in this country, gaols, whose inmates have been confined in cells unfit for human habitation for the space of twelve months before they have been brought to trial, and they have been eventually acquitted as innocent of crime: you have torn them from their homes: you have taken from their families the main pillars of their support: you have blasted their reputation: you have debased their morals: you have inflicted on them a greater punishment than that to which, if declared guilty, they would have been adjudged; and you discharge them from your Prisons, ruined and depraved, bereft of the means of honest maintenance, to subsist upon the property, to disturb the order, and corrupt the morals, of society.’ Would that this remonstrance, though but ideal, might be followed by the success which attended HOWARD’S appeal to the emperor Joseph. To the eternal honor of that great monarch be it recorded, that he instantly caused a law to be enacted by which the grievance was redressed.

In the month of Dec. 1822, a special commission was issued for a third assize throughout the home circuit. This assize has been continued every succeeding winter; and the numbers liberated on these occasions are the best evidence of the effects of the excellence of the measure. From official statements it appears, that nearly one third of the annual commitments in this circuit have been tried at the third assize. The commitments for capital offences alone, in 1824, on this circuit, amounted to 1109; and of these, 363 were tried at the winter assize: these persons were consequently saved the hardship of three months’ imprisonment before trial. On reference to the returns for the last seven years, it appears that, with the exception of London and Middlesex, the numbers committed for trial on the home circuit, were in proportion to those committed in the other circuits as 13,056 to 63,280, or about one fifth. If, therefore, the third assize had been general for the last seven years, one third of the

latter number, or above 20,000 persons, would on the other circuits have been spared the injury of three months' imprisonment. If the commitments on the home circuit to those on the other circuits be but one to five, this small proportion shows that the interests of justice are deeply concerned in extending the benefits of a third gaol delivery throughout the kingdom. In the case of persons who are eventually acquitted, the cruelty of the existing system is strikingly apparent; but as it regards those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment only, it is scarcely less unjust. The total number convicted during the last seven years, amounted to 65,003. Of these, 31,932, or very nearly one half, were sentenced to periods of confinement not exceeding six months. Many persons have, therefore, suffered before trial longer imprisonment than the law adjudged to them afterwards; and although it is occasionally the practice of the bench to make allowance for the length of previous confinement, in passing sentence, yet such a practice allows to the judge too much power in some cases; while the law, not contemplating the anomaly, confers too little discretion in others. In every such case it reverses the natural order of justice, making punishment to precede conviction."

In a circular letter, issued by the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, in March, 1826, concerning the Prisons in the District of Columbia, the same evil is mentioned.

"In one room, in the Jail in Washington City," says the letter, "were seven persons; three women and four children. This room was only eight feet square. All the women were released from this room, at the Jail Delivery, in January, 1825, no bill having been found against them. One of the women had been detained in this wretched place four months as a witness."

"The Jail Delivery takes place twice a year, only, (leaving it possible for innocent persons, on suspicion, to be confined, in this wretched place, six months before trial.) Of the forty-four persons in jail at one time, fifteen were discharged in a single day, against whom, no bills were found. Among the persons thus discharged, were all the women, in the room with the children, one of whom had been confined four, and another five months. Also two persons, who were detained four months, as witnesses against George Kendall, who was with them discharged, no witness having appeared against him. The whole term of confinement of these fifteen persons who were discharged, as innocent, on this occasion, amounted to forty-two months, or nearly three months each. It is an old maxim, that, (between the arrest and the trial,) the LAW ABHORS DELAY."

In regard to this evil, MATHEW CAREY, of Philadelphia, has issued a circular, from which we make the following extracts.

"No small portion of the depravity of many of those hardened and irreclaimable offenders, who are the bane and pest of society, and live by preying on the public, arises, there is reason to believe, from the unjust and tedious detention of persons originally committed for trivial offences—offences in many cases implying a very slight degree of immorality; for instance, petty broils and riots, after which it sometimes happens, that the aggrieved party is incarcerated on the false oath of the aggressor. This detention is cruel and oppressive, as regards the sufferers, and pernicious as regards society; as the former, many of whom enter these abodes of wretchedness and wickedness, comparatively innocent, or slightly tainted with vice or crime, often become completely corrupt and abandoned by contaminating intercourse with adepts in villany, and are thus prepared for following the footsteps of their masters in iniquity.

The following statement of the number of persons committed for trial, in the Bridewell Prison of New York, on accusations for crimes and misdemeanors, extracted from Mr. Livingston's celebrated work on prison discipline—also of the numbers acquitted, condemned, and discharged without trial, will satisfactorily demonstrate the enormity of the evil here presented to the public view. Who can think without horror and indignation of the incarceration of above six thousand persons in four years, some perhaps for months, against whom, at the time appointed for trial, there appeared no accuser.

	<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Tried.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Condemned.</i>	<i>Discharged without trial.</i>
1822,	2361	541	180	361	1820
1823,	1926	599	177	422	1327
1824,	1961	586	169	417	1375
1825,	2163	547	161	386	1621
	<hr/> 8416	<hr/> 2273	<hr/> 687	<hr/> 1586	<hr/> 6143
	19 *				G

Of about one hundred and thirty ordered for trial, at a late court of quarter sessions in Philadelphia, there were about seventy or eighty against whom no bills had been found, many of whom were apparently without offence, and were of course discharged, but with tarnished characters, and probably with minds corrupted during their sojourn in Prison.

With a view to investigate this subject, and bring it fairly before the public, I request you will be so good, if in your power, as to furnish me with answers to the following queries:—

1. What number of persons have been committed to jail for trial in your place of residence, or any jail in your neighborhood, within the last two years, and what number of them have been dismissed without presentation of bills of indictment to the grand jury?

2. What number have been dismissed in consequence of the bills against them having been ignored by the grand jury? What number have been convicted?

3. How long have any of them been detained previous to trial or dismissal?

4. How many persons have been detained as witnesses? And how long have they been thus detained?

5. Have you any court for the summary trial of misdemeanors? If so, what is its constitution?

It is intended, on the replies of these queries, to predicate a plan for remedying this crying evil."

#### WHAT IS DONE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN THIS DEPARTMENT OF BENEVOLENT EXERTION?

The London Society has been in operation seven years. Its Seventh Report is a volume of five hundred and forty pages. It directs its attention principally to the Prisons of Great Britain; but their Seventh Report contains a survey of Prisons, in all countries, from which information could be obtained. In the appendix, two hundred and fifty closely printed pages are occupied concerning the Prisons in England, Scotland and Ireland; and one hundred pages concerning Prisons in Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Flanders, Germany, America, the West Indies, and New South Wales. It contains twenty-four pages of extracts from the First Report of the Boston Society; besides several pages, noticing the same, in the body of the Report. The expenses of the Society last year to sustain its extended operations, were \$11,959, which exceeded its receipts \$4,120.

In Scotland, no benevolent association has been formed; though one has been contemplated at Edinburgh, for the purpose of diffusing information on prison discipline in that part of the united kingdom. This is greatly needed; for there is no part of the country, in which the Prisons, according to the statements of the London Reports, have "fallen into such a lamentable state of disorder." "With the exception of the larger gaols at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and a few other places, the construction of the Prisons is of the worst description."

In consequence of this, during the session of Parliament in 1826, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Prisons in Scotland; the result of which was a return of the actual condition of every gaol, in that part of the kingdom. From these returns valuable documents have been published, by the government, and then republished in the appendix to the London Society's Report.

In Ireland there is an association at Dublin for the Improvement of Prisons and prison discipline. Their Reports are spoken of as highly interesting, and as having contributed to the spread of valuable information and sound principles. During the last year, an act has been passed, "for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Prisons

in Ireland." According to this law, the grand jury are to appoint persons to visit the Prisons, and make reports of their condition. Two inspectors-general also have been appointed, whose duty it is to visit annually every Prison in Ireland, and make report to parliament of its condition.

Every Prison is to consist of two parts, one for males, and one for females. In every Prison, effectual means are to be adopted, for security, classification, health, inspection, employment, and religious and moral instruction. A separate cell, if possible, is to be provided for every prisoner. Proper rooms are to be fitted up for labor. A chapel is to be provided in every Prison, with separate divisions for males and females. County Prisons, destitute of proper accommodation, are to be discontinued. All defective Prisons, of local jurisdiction, are to be abolished. No prisoner, before his conviction, either with or without his consent, is to be employed on the tread-mill. Female prisoners are to be attended in all cases by female officers. Chaplains are to be appointed to every Prison. Prisoners, when discharged, are to be supplied with the means of returning to their families. All prison fees are to be abolished. In eleven counties, new gaols have been built, or are in progress; in eight others extensive additions have been made. Good effects have already resulted from the establishment of schools in Prisons, and these have been rendered more useful by the attention of ladies' committees. The inspectors-general say, that "nothing could be more gratifying to us, on our late tour, than to witness the ladies of leading rank and influence, entering into every detail connected with the regulation of the female class, and affording a considerable part of their time to personal superintendence."

It is evident from this view of the subject, that something effectual has been attempted in Ireland for the improvement of Prisons.

In the West Indies, it appears from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into the state of civil and criminal justice, in those Islands, that the Prisons are in miserable disorder. The London Report contains much valuable information concerning the Prisons at Barbadoes, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominico, Antigua, Montserat, Nevis, St. Christopher's and Tortola. The description of the Prisons at Grenada, must suffice as a specimen of the whole, differing not essentially from the rest.

"At Grenada, the places of confinement are one gaol and three cages in the island. There is also a cage at Carriacou, one of its dependencies. There is no house of correction. The persons confined in the gaol are debtors, criminals, delinquents under the militia act, and slaves taken in execution. There is no separation between debtors, criminals, and slaves. There is no division of men and women, not even a separate apartment. The accused and the convicted are kept together, and treated in like manner. One pound of bread only per diem is allowed, indiscriminately, to all persons, whether criminals or debtors. The gaol is not visited by any magistrates. There are no separate apartments for the sick. Escapes are frequently effected. Slaves are sent to the cage for every species of misdemeanor, often for confinement only, and at other times to receive corporal punishment: there is no employment for them, neither is there any yard in which they can have the benefit of air and exercise."

Thus it appears that there is a wide field for improvement in the West Indies.

In France, the Royal Society of Paris, for the amelioration of Prisons, have been actively engaged in the prosecution of its objects.

Improvements have been made in the construction of sixty-four Prisons. New Prisons are to be built in three departments. In the smaller gaols, amounting to 276, great attention has been paid to their condition. In the central department, improvements have been made by appropriating Prisons exclusively for females.

"The Society, 'de la Morale Chrétienne,' at Paris, has continued to diffuse," says the London Report, "with unwearied benevolence, much useful information, on the state of the Prisons of that capital. Of the Prison of la Force, at Paris, M. APPERT, the editor of the Prison Journal, states, that it is difficult to convey an idea of the wretched spectacle which this place exhibits. 'His heart,' he adds, 'sunk at finding himself surrounded by upwards of a hundred men, whose wan complexions, ferocious looks, and ragged garments, displayed the most horrible and degrading condition of the human species. These objects of wretchedness, however, expressed their gratitude at his visiting them; and when they understood his mission, their looks softened with the hopes of an improvement in their welfare.' M. Appert adds, that if those to whom the supreme management of the Prisons is intrusted, would but occasionally visit them, without being previously announced, what benefits might they not confer on the unhappy prisoners, and on society at large, into the midst of which they are hereafter to be received! The rooms in the new buildings of this Prison are not sufficiently ventilated to render them healthy. One of the wards contains forty beds, which are occupied by eighty men. This place is so foul, that the turnkeys will not enter, and a candle cannot burn in it. In this abode, and in this most corrupt atmosphere, these unhappy beings indulge in a degree of infamy too shocking for description."

From France, Italy, and Switzerland, one of the committee of the London Society, who returned from the continent, a short time since, brought much valuable information concerning Prisons. In the Maison Centrale, at Limoges, 600 men, and 300 women were lately confined. There was no moral and religious instruction. In the absence of proper separation and inspection, employment was the only good feature in the management of this Jail. The Prison at Aix, containing 1000 men, was in a similar situation. At Toulon, there were employed 4600 convicts (galley slaves) in the arsenal; half of them for life. Criminals of all descriptions were mixed together. The bastinado was the common discipline, and inflicted for small offences. No instruction was provided. The Prison of the Forecats, at Villa Franca, (Sardinia) is described as filthy and wretched in the extreme. Three hundred and sixty men were confined in one large room. They were chained down by the legs at night so closely, as nearly to touch each other. At Turin the state of the men's Prison was deplorable.

The new Prison at Geneva was occupied during the year 1826, and is more approved for its construction by the London Society, than any other Prison on the continent; and it is hoped that it will present a suitable model, in management as well as construction, to other parts of the continent.

In Switzerland the penal code needs reform. In proof of this, the London Society gives the following instance of torture:

"There was, lately, in the Prison of Fribourg, a robber, who, by the authority of the legislative and executive authorities, underwent three several times the punishment of torture. The instrument, quite new in appearance, consisted of a windlass, which turned a rope that passed through a staple in the ceiling, and terminated in two nooses: from these, the criminal was hung by the wrists three several days, for five minutes each time. On the first occasion he was simply suspended; on the second a weight of twenty-five pounds, and on the third one of fifty pounds, was attached to his feet; after which, as he would not confess the crime with which he was charged, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in a dark dungeon. The committee learn that the unfortunate person afterwards "confessed," in the hope of

a mitigation of his punishment—that is, of being executed—but that the sentence cannot now be reversed; and he is consequently doomed to perpetual imprisonment, and subjected to privations well calculated to produce despair. The practice of torture has been so long considered as one of the most striking marks of moral and political degradation—is in itself so inhuman—in its consequences so impolitic—and has been so long abolished by every civilized state—that the committee cannot bring themselves to believe that the free and enlightened Swiss can of late years have given to it their serious attention. They are inclined to think that the existence of the practice in Switzerland, is one of the most striking proofs that was ever exhibited of the despotic power of habit; of the blind adherence of man to the practice of his ancestors, and of his clinging to their example long after the injustice and impolicy of this attachment have been clearly unfolded and universally acknowledged. To whatever causes, however, the application of torture in Switzerland is to be attributed, it is impossible that it can be retained, or fail eventually to degrade the character of that interesting country. A manly and open system of criminal jurisprudence is founded upon truth and equity, and requires nothing to be hidden, nor any attempt to conceal. But torture is applied under a veil of secrecy, and its employment is necessarily connected with evils which, sooner or later, will manifest themselves in a gradual weaning of the affections of the people from the government, in a growing dissatisfaction with all public measures, and in otherwise impairing the welfare and happiness of the community. The committee are not without hope that these observations may obtain the earnest attention of the Swiss government, and that measures may soon be taken to repeal laws which not only reflect disgrace upon its institutions, but can never be contemplated without exciting the indignation of every friend of justice and humanity.”\*

The Netherlands’ Society for the Improvement of Prisons has held two general meetings. Corresponding committees have been formed in all the principal towns. The diet, exercise, and instruction of prisoners have received increased attention. Several schools have been established by the government in Prisons, and a separate Prison for juvenile delinquents has been established at Rotterdam, where youth, of this description, from all parts of the kingdom, receive proper treatment. Associations have been formed at Leeds and Dusseldorf, to promote the improvement of Prisons.

In Germany a disposition prevails in the government to assist the exertion of individuals in this cause. Dr. JULIUS, of Hamburg, has been indefatigable in giving publicity to valuable information on the subject of prison discipline.

In the Prussian dominions a Society has been formed for the reformation of criminals. It is composed of several noblemen and distinguished characters. The first meeting of the Society was held at Berlin about two years since. Dr. JULIUS was invited from Hamburg to attend the meeting, and afterwards to deliver a course of lectures on prison discipline.

Dr. E. D. FRIEDLANDER, of Königsburg, after visiting England, returned home, and delivered a dissertation on prison discipline before the Albertine Academy of Sciences, which was afterwards published. He has since succeeded in establishing a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

\* An instance of the infliction of torture in Westphalia has recently been made known to the Committee. This occurred at Minden. The object of vengeance was not a capital offender, but a person who, from conscientious motives, peculiar to the religious body of which he was a member, had refused to serve in the militia. He was placed in a cell, the floor and sides of which were closely studded with projecting spikes, or pieces of sharpened iron resembling the blades of knives. The individual remained in this state for twenty-four hours, and the punishment was repeated at three distinct intervals. It is considered a rare occurrence for a person to survive the second infliction of this species of cruelty. In this instance, however, the sufferer did not fall a sacrifice. His property was confiscated, but has been since restored, in consequence of representations which have been made from this country to the proper authorities.

At Petersburg there is a Prison Society, on which the Emperor of Russia has conferred his approbation and patronage. Mr. VENNING accompanied him in a recent visit to the Prison de Litoffsky, when the Emperor discharged certain aged debtors and juvenile delinquents, who were pointed out to him.

Thus we have seen, in a brief abstract, from much more extended information, contained in the Seventh Report of the London Society, what is done in foreign countries in this department of benevolent exertion.

WHAT VALUABLE DOCUMENTS ON PRISON DISCIPLINE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, DURING THE LAST YEAR ?

Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the State Prison at Charlestown, with a bill : printed by order of the Legislature ; pages 35.

Report of the Directors and Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, submitted to the Legislature, at the May Session, 1828 : printed by order of the Legislature ; pages 20.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 5, 1828 : printed by order of the Legislature ; pages 51.

Report of the Commissioners relative to the erection of the new State Prison at Mount Pleasant, submitted to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 5, 1828 ; pages 10.

Report of GERSHOM POWERS, agent and keeper of the State Prison at Auburn, made to the Legislature, Jan. 7, 1828 : published by order of the Legislature ; pages 126.

Observations on penitentiary discipline, addressed to WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq. of Liverpool, England, by S. A. : published in New York ; pages 87.

Third Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York : published by order of the Society ; pages 64.

Introductory Report to the code of prison discipline, explanatory of the principles on which the code is founded ; being part of the system of penal law prepared for the State of Louisiana by EDWARD LIVINGSTON : published in Philadelphia ; pages 78.

Observations and Reflections on the design and effects of punishment, by JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. and Col. SAMUEL MILLER, of U. S. Marines, in letters addressed to ROBERTS VAUX : read at a meeting of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, and with the consent of the writers published by its order ; pages 10.

Letter, Report, and Documents on the penal code, from the President and Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary, adapted and modelled to the system of solitary confinement : read in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Jan. 8, 1828 ; pages 51.

Report of the Commissioners of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the penal code, with the accompanying documents : read in Senate, Jan. 4, 1828 ; pages 192.



WHAT FUNDS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, AND HOW HAVE THEY BEEN APPROPRIATED BY THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY?

The whole amount of receipts acknowledged in the Treasurer's Report, is \$2,444 08. Of this sum, \$603 were from annual subscribers; \$700 from life members; \$1,092 from donors. The sources, whence this money was principally received, were as follows: from Boston and the vicinity, \$1,313; from New York City and State, \$892; from New Jersey, \$155.

The manner in which the monies thus collected have been principally distributed, is as follows: to the Treasurer, for the balance of his account last year, \$201; to the Secretary, \$854; to the chaplain at Auburn, \$527; to the chaplain at Sing Sing, \$170; for religious services at Lamberton, N. J. \$125; paper and printing, \$482. For a more particular account of receipts and expenditures, see the Treasurer's account.

From a review of this Report, it is obvious, what has been done to prevent evil communication; and what has been done to provide for and communicate proper instruction; what has been done to diminish the public expenses of Prisons; and what other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced; what important Prisons in this country remain unimproved; what is the history of the troubles in the Prison at Charlestown during the last winter, and what are the future prospects of the new Prison in Philadelphia; what misapprehensions exist in Europe concerning prison discipline in America; what are the great points of difference and coincidence in Europe and America in regard to prison discipline, and what is done in foreign countries in this department of benevolent exertion; what valuable documents have been published in America during the last year; and what funds have been collected, and how they have been appropriated by the Prison Discipline Society.

Whether the good effected by the Prison Discipline Society is equivalent to the expenditure of time and money required for its support, and whether the operations of the Society shall be sustained and enlarged, are the questions now submitted to the public.

In answering these questions, it may be remarked, that the preventing of so much evil communication is an object, alone, of great magnitude and importance. If the number of convicts be 10,000, who are constantly in Prison, in the United States, (and this is not an improbable supposition,) the system of measures which aims to prevent among them, quarrelling, profane swearing, gambling, Sabbath breaking, uncleanness, revelling, drunkenness, and instruction in all the arts of counterfeiters, pickpockets, thieves, highway robbers, and incendiaries, this alone is an object on which good men, and holy angels, and a holy God, must look with approbation, and esteem the little sacrifices which have been made, of time and money for its accomplishment, as less than nothing.

Again, the bringing of this most corrupt mass of society, not only under restraint, so as to prevent evil communication, but into circumstances in which good instruction may be communicated, with rational

expectations of permanent benefit, is an object of still greater importance. Teaching vagrants a useful trade, by which they may obtain an honest livelihood; teaching the most ignorant and the most degraded of the human family, in a short time, to read the word of God; teaching the inmates of Prisons, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in the still and solemn and interested assembly, the principles of the Gospel, by preaching to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, and thus fulfilling the last command of the Savior, "Go preach my Gospel to every creature," this is an object which the church of our Lord Jesus Christ will cherish.

If this, too, can be done without unreasonable expense; if there is a system by which that part of the human family, which is found in Prisons, can be made to furnish itself, not only with food and clothing, and care and keeping, but with instruction, and this has been already done, then the experiments, which are made on man in well regulated Prisons, may be useful not only in showing what other Prisons should be, but what wholesome regulations, and useful principles, may be brought to bear upon the poor and ignorant and vicious at large. And in this view of the subject, avarice and malignity themselves might be expected to behave better than usual, when looking at the operations of a Society, which keeps steadily in view, as one object, to show by actual experiment how Prisons can be made to support themselves.

Besides, when it is seen what other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced; when this is seen by contrasting Newgate with the new Prison at Wethersfield; the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, with the old Prison in New York City; and the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, with their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston,—we might perhaps be indulged by infidelity itself with the privilege of feeling grateful to an indulgent and merciful God. That there is something in our hearts, which we have taken for such feeling, is certain; whether it is sincere and well founded, our enemies being judges, we cannot tell. But whether we are grateful or not, for what Providence has already accomplished, in this department of human affairs, (and surely we are without excuse if we are not grateful,) we only ask for a continuance and increase of the same merciful interpositions and cheering approbation of an indulgent Providence.

With this we could plunge into the deepest moral degradation which is found in Prisons; we could spend years in the Prisons at Charlestown and on Walnut street in Philadelphia, and the more foul and loathsome Jails of Washington City and New Orleans, with the hope of witnessing a change, at the end of that time, like that from Newgate, to the new Prison at Wethersfield. Nay more, we could be present for months, at an investigation like that which took place before the Legislature of Massachusetts, during the last winter, concerning the Prison at Charlestown, and feel at the close, (if such evils were disclosed,) that no labor is in vain which has a tendency to turn the public attention to the importance of thorough investigation concerning the condition and management of Prisons. To search out the evils of old systems, as in this case; to present them to the public mind; to attempt to remove them and prevent their recurrence; is an

object worthy of unceasing vigilance and labor. Carefully to examine new systems, by comparing them with the results of experience, for the purpose of preventing their introduction if they are wrong, as in the new Prison in Philadelphia, which, as it appears to us, was in its original design the system of the Bastile, as it has been declared to be by LA FAYETTE, this, also, is an object worth living for. To prevent misapprehension among those who are laboring in this cause of humanity and benevolence, and when such misapprehension relates merely to matters of fact, concerning which there would be no room for controversy if the facts were known, this too is an object of importance; because such misapprehension may greatly retard the work of reform in the world at large. To compare the systems of different countries, and ascertain in what particulars the Prisons of one country are superior to those of another, and thus to furnish examples for imitation; to ascertain wherein there is a perfect coincidence of opinion, and thus to strengthen the purposes of reform; this also is highly useful. To see what a noble example is given in England, in regard to this as well as all the other great objects of benevolence, and how this example is extending its influence over the earth, and to feel that we have many friends, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe, laboring without weariness, in extending the principles of truth, and justice, and mercy, to the inmates of Prisons, this is our high privilege. To see how many good minds, and State Governments, and benevolent associations, are already engaged in promoting this cause, by collecting information and publishing valuable documents, which shall be the basis of practical conclusions, to regulate the proceedings of future nations and ages, this, too, is our privilege and encouragement. And to see that this operation is carried forward by a trifling expenditure, not equal, so far as this Society is concerned, to the expenses of many single families, this is our gratification, and this, with our confidence in God, is the foundation of our hope, that it will be sustained and greatly extended. "*Blessed*," said Lord COKE, "*is the man that layeth the first stone of this building—more blessed that proceeds in it—most of all that finisheth it—to the glory of God and the honor of our nation.*" "BLESSED," said a greater than Lord COKE, "IS HE THAT CONSIDERETH THE POOR."

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* ASA WARD, TREASURER. CR.

To Balance from old account, . . . . .	\$ 201 61	By cash collected at the annual meeting, . . . . .	\$ 32 63
" cash paid chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. . . . .	527 34	" " received for Reports, . . . . .	6 12
" " the Secretary, for salary, travelling expenses, postages, &c. . . . .	854 33	" " Moses C. Pillsbury, . . . . .	10 00
" " for religious services in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J. . . . .	125 00	" " annual subscriptions, . . . . .	603 00
" " chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, . . . . .	170 00	" " life subscriptions, . . . . .	700 00
" " for paper, printing, &c. . . . .	482 00	" " donations, . . . . .	1,092 33
" " for expenses at the annual meetings, 1826-7, . . . . .	7 00		
" " for copperplate printing and wood cuts, . . . . .	36 00		
" " for folding, stitching and covering Reports, . . . . .	33 00		
" " for use of Cowper Committee Room, . . . . .	1 00		
" " for transportation of Reports to Albany, . . . . .	6 80		
	<u>\$2,441 08</u>		<u>\$2,441 08</u>

Boston, May 30, 1828.

ASA WARD, TREASURER.

*We have examined the above account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched.*

ASA RAND,  
A. P. CLEVELAND.

Boston, May 30, 1828.

## OFFICERS.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, PRESIDENT.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WILLIAM BARTLETT,	REV. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN
HON. WILLIAM REED,	REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY
REV. LEONARD WOODS,	REV. WARREN FAY,
REV. WILLIAM JENKS,	REV. SAMUEL GREEN,
REV. ELIJAH HEADING,	REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND,
REV. EBENEZER PORTER,	REV. JUSTIN EDWARDS,
REV. B. B. WISNER,	REV. ALONZO POTTER,
JEREMIAH EVARTS,	HON. PETER O. THACHER,
S. V. S. WILDER,	HON. FRANCIS C. GRAY,
JOHN TAPPAN,	EDWARD TUCKERMAN.
SAMUEL H. WALLEY,	

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REV. R. S. STORRS,	REV. ASA PATTERSON
REV. RUFUS ANDERSON,	REV. EDWARD C. EECHEER,
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JAMES MEANS, Esq.	DANIEL SAFFORD,
DANIEL NOYES,	ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.

REV. LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

### LIFE DIRECTORS.

*Chamberlain, Richard . . . . .	\$100	Tuckerman, Edward . . . . .	\$100
*Phillips, William . . . . .	100	Willis, Nathaniel . . . . .	100

### LIFE MEMBERS.

<i>Andover, Mass.</i>		Lawrence, Amos	\$30	Wright, Henry	\$30
Porter, Ebenezer	\$30	McLean, Ann	30	<i>Pittsfield.</i>	
Woods, Leonard	30	Munson, Israel	30	Newton, Edward A.	30
<i>Boston.</i>		Parkman, Francis	30	<i>Williamstown.</i>	
Codman, Catharine	30	Randall, John	30	Griffin, Edward D.	50
Codman, Charles R.	30	Ropes, William	30	<i>Thomastown, Me.</i>	
Elliott, Samuel A.	30	Shattuck, George C.	30	Rose, Daniel	30
Elliott, William H.	30	Shaw, Robert G.	30	<i>New York City.</i>	
Gray, Francis C.	50	Tappan, John	30	Chambers, William	30
Gray, John C.	30	Vose, Thomas	30	How, Fisher	30
Homer, George J.	30	Warren, John C.	30	Tappan, Arthur	30
Homes, Henry	30	Wigglesworth, Thomas	30	Varick, Richard	30
Hill, Henry	30	Winthrop, Thomas L.	30	Woolsey, William W.	30
Jackson, Charles	30	Worthington, William	30	<i>Peterboro', N. Y.</i>	
Jackson, James	30	<i>Dorchester.</i>		Smith, Gerritt	30
Jackson, Patrick T.	30	Codman, John	30	<i>Utica.</i>	
Lowell, Charles	30	<i>Newburyport.</i>		Stocking, Samuel	30
Lowell, John	30	Bartlett, William	30	Varick, Abm.	30
Lawrence, Abbot	30	*Brown, Moses	30		

# SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1827, to June 1, 1828.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

*Albany, N. Y.*  
Van Rensselaer, Stephen \$100  
*Rochester.*  
Bissell, Josiah, Jr. \$133 33

## LIFE MEMBERS.

*Andover, Mass.*  
Cornelius, Elias (in part of 30) \$10  
*Boston.*  
Bowdoin, James 30  
Brooks, Peter C. 30  
Jones, John Coffin 30  
Ward, Artemas 30  
*Marblehead.*  
Reed, William 30  
*Newbury.*  
Wright, Henry C. 30  
*Albany, N. Y.*  
Delavan, Edward C. 30  
Hopkins, Samuel M. 30  
*Auburn.*  
Curtis, Jared, by friends in A. 30  
Lansing, D. C., by friends in A. 30  
*Bedford.*  
Jay, John 50  
*Geneva.*  
Dwight, Henry 30  
*New York City.*  
Brewster, Joseph 30  
Hedges, Timothy 30  
Milnor, James 30  
Tappan, Arthur 30  
Varick, Richard 30  
*Schenectady.*  
Smith, Peter 50

## AN. SUBSCRIBERS.

*Boston, Mass.*  
Adams, Ashur \$2  
Adams, Chester 2  
Adams, William 2  
Adams, I. 2  
Adams, Zabdiel B. 2  
Anderson, Rufus 2  
Andrews, Ebenezer T. 2  
Atwood, Charles 2  
Badlam, Stephen 2  
Bailey, Ebenezer 2  
Bancroft, Jacob 2  
Bartlett, Levi 2  
Beecher, Edward 2  
Beecher, Lyman 2  
Benson, John 2  
Bird, Robert L. 2  
Blanchard, Hezekiah 2  
Blanchard, Joshua P. 2  
Blasland, William 2  
Bradshaw, Andrew 2  
Brewster, Osmyn 5  
Brown, Charles 10  
Bumstead, Josiah 10  
Bumstead, Josiah F. 10  
Butler, James 2  
Channing, Walter 2  
Clap, James 2  
Clark, G. 2  
Clark, Joseph 2  
Cleveland, Charles 5  
Child, David L. 2  
Cragin, Lorenzo S. 2  
Cummings, Daniel 2  
Curtis, Charles P. 5  
Dana, Ephraim 2  
Daniell, Otis 2  
Davis, S. G. 2  
Davis, Thomas A. 2  
Dole, Daniel 2  
Dowe, Joseph 2  
Eastman, Ornan \$2  
Edwards, Henry 2  
Emerson, George B. 3  
Eustis, William T. 2  
Everts, Jeremiah 2  
Eveleth, Joseph 2  
Fairbanks, Stephen 2  
Fessenden, Stephen 2  
Flagg, Josiah F. 5  
Forbes, G. V. H. 2  
Fox, Horace 2  
Fletcher, Richard 2  
Francis, David 2  
Fuller, Timothy 2  
Fuller, John S. 2  
Fullerton, James 2  
Gilbert, Samuel 2  
Grigg, Daniel 5  
Grant, Moses 2  
Green, David 2  
Green, Samuel 2  
Grosvenor, Lemuel F. 2  
Guild, Benjamin 5  
Gulliver, John 2  
Hadley, Charles J. 2  
Hayward, George 2  
Hale, Enoch 2  
Hall, T. I. 2  
Haskell, Amos H., 2 years 4  
Haskell, Edward 2  
Haskell, Jacob, Jr. 2  
Head, George F. 2  
Hobart, Albert 2  
Hollis, Thomas 2  
How, James 5  
How, Hall J. 2  
Howard, Benjamin 2  
Hubbard, William J. 2  
Jackson, Ward 2  
Jeffries, John 5  
Johnson, Samuel 2  
Kimball, Eliphalet 2  
Knowles, James D. 2  
Lincoln, Ensign 2  
Lincoln, Heman 2  
Lord, Tobias 5  
Loring, Barnabas T. 2  
Loring, Charles G. 2  
Loring, Henry 2  
Loring, Josiah 2  
Lovejoy, William R. 2  
Low, Isaiah 2  
Maynard, Elias 2  
McMaster, Alvin 2  
Means, Isaac 2  
Means, James 5  
Melledge, James 2  
Minot, William 2  
Munroe, Edmund 10  
Newell, Montgomery 5  
Nichols, Thaddeus, Jr. 2  
Noyes, Daniel 3  
Odiorne, George 2  
Odiorne, James C. 3  
Palmer, Simeon 2  
Palfrey, John G. 2  
Park, Amasa C. 2  
Parker, Matthew S. 2  
Phillips, Thomas W. 2  
Pray, Lewis G. 2  
Rand, Asa 2  
Read, James 2  
Reed, Hodges 2  
Reynolds, Edward 5  
Reynolds, William B. 2  
Richardson, James B. 2  
Richardson, Jeffrey 2  
Richardson, Joseph 2  
Rogers, Edmund H., 2 years 4  
Rogers, George 2  
Ropes, Hardy \$2  
Safford, Daniel, 2 years \$2  
Sawin, Ezekiel 20  
Seudder, Charles 2  
Sevall, Stephen 2  
Shaw, Latimer R. 2  
Shimmin, William 2  
Shurtleff, S. A. 2  
Slack, Ruggles 2  
Stoddard, Charles 2  
Stone, William W. 2  
Street, George 2  
Sumner, Bradford 2  
Sullivan, John 2  
Swett, Samuel 2  
Tappan, Charles 5  
Tappan, John 5  
Tappan, Lewis 2  
Thacher, Peter O. 2  
Ticknor, Benjamin 2  
Train, Samuel 10  
Tufts, James 2  
Twombly, Alexander H. 2  
Vinal, Otis 2  
Vose, Reuben 2  
Walker, Amasa 2  
Ware, Henry, 2 years 10  
Ware, John 3  
Waterman, Charles 2  
Waterston, Robert 2  
Walker, Ezra 2  
Weare, Mark 2  
Whitmarsh, Thomas 2  
Wigglesworth, Edward 2  
Willey, Charles 2  
Willey, Newton 2  
Williams, Willard 2  
Willis, Horatio M. 2  
Wisner, Benjamin B. 2  
Winthrop, J. Temple 2  
*Cambridge.*  
Worcester, Joseph E. 2  
*Charlestown.*  
Fay, Warren 2  
*Newbury.*  
Adams, Col. 2  
*Augusta, Me.*  
Tappan, Benjamin 2  
*Portland.*  
Cross, Nathaniel 2  
Howe, John 2  
Hyde, William 2  
Mitchell, William 2  
Owen, Joseph 3  
*New York City.*  
Cock, Thomas 2  
Linch, Elias 2  
Pintard, John 2  
Post, Joel (an. for 3 years) 10  
*Newark, N. J.*  
Agens, James 2  
Allen, Jacob 3  
Baldwin, Robert 2  
Baldwin, Isaac, paid 4 years 8  
Baldwin, Samuel 2  
Beach, Aaron 2  
Bouton, John M. 2  
Bruen, David B. 2  
Bruen, James 2  
Burnet, Smith 2  
Burnet, Aaron L. 2  
C. W. S. 2  
Camp, J. W. 2  
Campbell, Robert B. 2  
Carter, Caleb 2  
Condit, John S. 2  
Condit, Silas 2  
Conger, Ellison 2  
Corey, A. W. 2  
Dougherty, Alexander A. 2

Force, Lewis M.	\$2	Prescott, William	\$21	Mather, G.	\$2
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	2	Randall, John	20	Matthews, J. M.	3
Gifford, A.	2	Rice, Henry	10	McAuley, Thomas H.	5
Goble, J. G.	2	Rollins, William	2	Moor, J.	2
Goble, Luther	2	Sears, David	5	Nevius, Rufus L.	5
Halsey, William	2	Seaver, Benjamin	5	Nichie, John	5
Hays, D. J.	2	Sullivan, William	25	Peters, Absalom	2
Hedden, James	2	Ticknor, George	25	Phelps, Anson G.	10
Hedden, James N.	2	Tuckerman, Joseph	2	Seward, B. J.	2
Hornblower, J. C.	2	Ward, Asa	2	Sheldon, Frederick	5
Jacobus, Peter	2	Ward, Thomas W	10	Starr, Chandler	5
Miller, J.	2	Weare, Mark	3	Stearns, A.	1
Park, Edson	2	Wheelwright, Lot	10	Van Wageningen, Hubert	3
Pennington, A. S.	2	Whitney, Paul	5	Varick, Richard	20
Pennington, Samuel	2	Williams, John D.	10	Whittemore, L., Jr.	1
Pennington, William	2	Williams, Moses	5	Wheelwright, John	10
Pierson, Stephen H.	2	Willis, Nathaniel	25	Woodbury, S.	1
Rankin, Andrew	2	Mr. B.	2	Woolley, B. L.	3
Rankin, Wm.	2	R. D. H.	5	Woolsey, Wm. W.	5
Rhode, George	2	E. C.	2	Cash,	3
Shipman, Aaron	2	Friend,	25	Cash,	5
Thomas, Frederic	2	A Friend,	5	Cash,	3
Tichenor, David	2	A Friend,	10	Cash,	3
Tracy, John	2	Cash,	5	Cash,	1
Van Courtland, Stephen	2	Cash,	1	Cash,	2
Van Der Pool, James	2	Cash,	2	Cash,	1
Wade, Stephen	2	Cash,	1	Cash,	2
Ward, Aaron	2	Cash,	3	Cash,	1
Ward, John	2	Cash,	1	Cash,	2
Wheeler, J. L.	2	Cash,	1	Cash,	2
Whitehead, Asa	2	Cash,	1	Cash,	50 cents.
Wilber, Rodney	2	Cash,	2	Peterboro'.	
<i>Princeton.</i>		Cash,	3	Smith, Gerritt	10
Alexander, Archibald	2	Cash,	3	<i>Caldwell, N. J.</i>	
Crow, Henry	2	Cash,	2	Crane, Calvin S.	1
Hanna, M. and E. N.	2	<i>Cambridge.</i>		<i>Newark.</i>	
Lowrey, John	2	Chaplin, James P.	10	Crane, D. D.	1
McLean, John	2	Farwell, Levi	10	Graham, Charles I.	1
Miller, Samuel	2	Hilliard, William	10	Nichols, David	1
Schenck, J. C.	2	Holmes, Abiel	15	Tuttle, William	1
Voorhees, R.	2	Metcalf, E. W.	5	Cash,	2
Woodhull, George S.	2	Norton, Andrews	5	Cash,	1
		Stearns, Asahel	5	Cash,	1
		Ware, Henry	10	Cash,	50 cents.
		<i>Reading.</i>		<i>Princeton.</i>	
		Reid, Jared	2	Potter, John	10
		<i>Springfield</i>		Stockton, Robert F.	10
		Bliss, George	3		
		<i>Winchendon.</i>		Amount of subscriptions	
		Whitney, Phineas	1	and donations, . . .	\$2405 33
		<i>Wethersfield, Conn.</i>		Cash rec'd for Reports,	6 12
		Pillsbury, Moses C.	10	Cash collected at the an-	
		<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>		nual meeting, . . . .	32 63
		Hopkins, Samuel M.	5		
		<i>New York City.</i>		TOTAL, . . . .	\$2444 08
		Adams, John	3		
		Anthon, John	5		
		Averill, Heman	5		
		Bailey, John R.	1		
		Baldwin, Micah	5		
		Baker, Cornelius	10		
		Bliss, James C.	5		
		Benedict, Elijah	5		
		Barfe, Robert C.	1		
		Briggs, J.	3		
		Brigham, J. C.	3		
		Bull, I. J.	1		
		Chester, William W.	25		
		Crane, Elias W.	10		
		Dickinson, Austin	5		
		Falconer, Archibald	5		
		Falkner, —	5		
		Fisher, A.	5		
		Gallagher, George	2		
		Griswold, Zechariah	10		
		Hallock, Gerard	50		
		Halstead, William	20		
		Haines, R. T.	2		
		Humphreys, Elijah	10		
		James, Joseph S.	2		
		Keesee, J. D.	10		
		Kellogg, Edward	5		
		Leavitt, Jonathan	5		

## DONATIONS.

Berkshire Co. Mass.

Court of Sessions,

Boston.

Armstrong, Samuel T.

Banner, Peter

Barrett, Samuel

Baxter, Daniel

Blake, George

Bond, George

Brown, William

Burnstead, John

Carleton, Jonathan

Chandler, Abiel

Cobb, Nathaniel R.

Denny, George

Dwight, Edmund

Faxon, Nathaniel

Fitch, Jeremiah

Gorham, John

Gray, Francis C.

Gray, Frederick T.

Greenough, William

Homes, Henry

Jackson, James

Inches, Henderson

Jenkins, Joseph

Jones, George G.

Jones, John B.

Kittredge, Alvah

Lawrence, Abbot

Lawrence, Amos

Lowell, Charles

Lowell, John

Munson, Israel

Norcross, Otis

Potter, Alonzo

Pray, Isaac C.

Prichard, Gilman





FOURTH

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, 1829.



**SECOND EDITION.**



**Boston :**

PUBLISHED BY PERKINS AND MARVIN,

No. 114 Washington Street.

STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1830.



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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Prison Discipline Society held their public annual meeting on Thursday, May 28, at the Baptist Church in Federal Street, Boston.

The Hon. GEORGE BLISS,

President of the Society, took the chair, supported by JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents. The Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Boston, prayed. Extracts from the Report were read by the Secretary, the Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Randolph, the Rev. Mr. MALCOM, of Boston, the Rev. Mr. PHELPS, of Haverhill, the Hon. W. B. BANISTER, of Newburyport, and the Rev. Mr. CURTIS, Chaplain of the state prison at Charlestown. The following Resolutions were offered and seconded :—

On motion of Rev. CALVIN HITCHCOCK, seconded by Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D.

*Resolved*, That the Report which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed.

On motion of Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, seconded by Rev. Mr. PHELPS,

*Resolved*, That the co-operation of Ladies in this cause, as Ladies' visiting committees and matrons in prisons, where females are confined, is indispensable in the proper management of such Institutions, and that the thanks of this Society be thus publicly expressed to those committees and matrons who have already entered this field of usefulness, and that others are earnestly entreated "*to search out the cause which they do not understand,*" in every prison where females are confined.

On motion of Rev. JARED CURTIS, seconded by Hon. WM. B. BANISTER,

*Resolved*, That this Society be commended most affectionately and earnestly to the PRAYERS of the CHURCH; that Ministers on the Sabbath may not overlook it, and that Christians generally in their families and their closets would remember it; and in order to secure a result so important, that Ministers would confer a great obligation upon thousands who are perishing in prison, by preaching on the subject, "*I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me.*"

On motion of JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. seconded by Rev. SYLVESTER HOLMES,

*Resolved*, That the funds of this Society ought to be increased; so that it may be enabled to send a larger number of men to preach the gospel in prisons; that this may be done by an effort on the part of females to make their Pastors life members of the Society; by Ministers and others in becoming members and paying two dollars annually, or by making a small contribution. The Society is \$900 in debt, and at the same time is endeavoring to extend systematic instruction to the prisons in the United States, in which are annually confined about 200,000 souls, who are to a melancholy extent destitute of the ordinary means of grace.

The meeting for business was held May 29, at the Vestry in Hanover Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. GEORGE BLISS, of Springfield, presided. After opening the meeting with prayer, the Treasurer's Report, together with the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, was read and accepted. The Officers were then elected, and the Society adjourned.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, acknowledge the providential interpositions of God, in favor of the object. How much we mean by this declaration, is only known by the experience of four years; and time would fail us to illustrate our meaning in detail. Suffice it to say, that in the disclosures, designs and journeys, in prosecuting the object, there has appeared to us to be continually the leadings of Providence. In regard to the journeys, amounting together probably to not less than fifteen thousand miles, there has been no injury, accident, serious delay, or sickness. Frequently therefore has the truth been brought to our minds, "*the hairs of your head are all numbered.*" Another truth has, also, been beautifully illustrated in the experience of this Society. "*Commit thy way unto the Lord: trust, also, in him, and he shall bring it to pass.*" There has not only been the preservation and defence, but also the guidance and blessing of God. The journeys have been performed in the best time. A few days earlier or a few days later, and this not owing to human foresight, would have failed to accomplish the object. One of the Managers, who is believed to have attended every meeting of the Board for four years, justly remarked, "the stones are all turned to our hands." With such evidence of the favor and co-operation of God, we ask no more; but in deep humility, in the language of Campagne of Pheflicon, "sinking ourselves into the pitying love of God in Jesus Christ, we commend ourselves in faithful prayer to the children of good will."

We cannot close these remarks, by way of introduction to our Report, without noticing, as we have always done on similar occasions, the death of our friends and benefactors. Elias Maynard of Boston, John Hooker of Springfield, Edward Holyoke of Salem, Massachusetts, and John Jay of Bedford, New York, who were members of this Society, have died during the last year. Dr. Holyoke, at the age of 100 years and 4 months, and a few weeks only before his death, wrote his name with his own hand, as a member of this Society; and John Jay, a kindred spirit to Phillips and Boudinot, Huntington and Clarkson, kindly received and liberally answered an application by letter in behalf of this Society, and thus gave us, as he had several

times before given to other societies, in answer to an application from the same individual, the benefits of his example and his name.

We mention these circumstances, to express our gratitude to our friends; to be encouraged by the remembrance of their kindness; to record their useful example; to reflect on their probable condition since they have been removed from among men; and to remind us of the importance of preparing to follow them into eternity.

Having thus noticed the removal by death of those who were associated with us, and, also, the merciful interpositions of God in our behalf,

*We propose to look at the interests of several of the States in regard to Prison Discipline; to present an abstract of the Criminal Laws of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same; and to make a statement concerning the indirect influence and immediate results of this Society's labors.*

We propose first to look at the interests of several of the States in regard to

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

*House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Maine.*—In Maine, the question is one deserving of serious consideration, whether a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents ought not to be established? The superintendent of the house of refuge for juvenile delinquents at South Boston, recently visited the State, and after the experience which he has had in the reformation of this class of persons, he was particularly impressed with the benefits, which would result from such an establishment. It had before become a question with this Society, whether the attention of the friends of humanity and improvement in Maine, ought not now to be solicited to this subject, for we were confident, amidst the efforts which are making for general improvement in Maine, this object, among others, would receive attention if it merits it. After the statement of Mr. Wells, therefore, who has had so much experience in this department of benevolence, we hope our friends in Maine will be looking at this subject, and as they have opportunity, when they are in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, that they will visit the houses of refuge, and see what can be done, in a short time, for those who would otherwise become the most unhappy and injured inmates of prisons.

*New County Prison in Bangor.*—This Society has received an application for, and has supplied a plan for a new county prison at Bangor, which may probably be adopted, in which are embodied with economy, facilities for inspection, instruction, safe keeping, separation at night, and labor by day. We have not learned whether the plan thus furnished has been adopted.

*Paucity of Convicts in New Hampshire.*—In New Hampshire the most striking and important fact in the department of criminal jurisprudence and prison discipline, is the paucity of convicts. The number of convicts in New Hampshire, containing nearly three hundred

thousand inhabitants, has been reduced, during the last year, to the number of forty-eight—a smaller number, it is believed, according to the population, than will be found in any other State in the Union, where there is a state prison. The causes which have led to this singular result are several. For several years past, during the first eight of the last ten years, the administration of the Prison in New Hampshire was conducted in a wise, prudent, economical and virtuous manner; perhaps in nearly as great a degree of perfection as may be expected in this imperfect world. This has had some influence in diminishing the number of convicts, or rather in preventing its increase, because the re-commitments have been very few in New Hampshire, about 1 to 20, while in some other States they have been 1 to 3. There is still another cause; the laws of New Hampshire, or the judges who administer them, are not fond of long sentences. Sentences of two, three and five years, and seldom seven will be found on the records in New Hampshire, for the same crimes as in some other States are punished with ten, fifteen, and twenty years. And though there is this striking difference in the length of the sentences, there is no evidence that the criminal law of New Hampshire, or the prison discipline, is less effectual in preventing crime or protecting society, than in the other States. On the contrary, if there is any State, where there is a penitentiary, whose condition is enviable, it appears to be that of New Hampshire.

There is still another cause: Perkins' stereotype steel plate is extensively used, if not universally, by the banks in New Hampshire: the consequence is, that here, as in Maine, there are very few convicts for counterfeit money.

Again, another cause: in the principal town in New Hampshire, that is, Portsmouth, the alms house is so conducted as to be a useful institution; while in many of the principal and secondary towns in other States, the alms houses are perfect nurseries of crime, and there is a very extensive alternation from prison to alms house, and from alms house to prison. The reason of this is, that the alms houses in many places are not places of labor, nor restraint, nor separation, nor instruction.

The above, among other causes, we have deemed worthy of particular notice as the paucity of convicts in New Hampshire. We hope that a more imperfect prison discipline, a more rigid criminal code or judiciary, a less secure circulating medium, or worse alms house in Portsmouth, will not soon contribute to swell the list of convicts in the state prison.

In reference to the present state of the prison, it deserves particular notice, that the Executive has doubled the compensation allowed for religious instruction; authorized the appointment, which has been made, of a resident chaplain, under whose instruction a Sabbath school has been organized, which is spoken of by those who have visited it, as well conducted, and, together with the public services of the Sabbath, as exercising a salutary influence over the minds of the convicts.

We exceedingly regret to learn, that while the Executive is endeavoring to improve the condition of the prison by a more liberal provision

for religious instruction, the keeper has allowed several convicts to be lodged at night in the same room, while other rooms in the prison were empty.

*State Prison in Vermont.*—In Vermont, the number of convicts is about twice as great as in New Hampshire, while the population is nearly the same. The attention of the State has been so far turned to the subject, as to cause a resolution to be passed, at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the superintendent of the state prison to procure a plan and estimate of the expense of erecting a sufficient number of dormitories in the state prison at Windsor, to admit of an entire separation of the convicts, and a more salutary discipline. This important measure, therefore, we hope will be accomplished.

After the prison is thus altered and improved, it will deserve particular consideration whether there are not other causes of the disparity between the number of convicts in Vermont and New Hampshire, which admit of an easy remedy: especially unnecessarily long sentences, and facilities for procuring counterfeit money.

*New House of Correction in Ipswich.*—In Massachusetts, the work of reform is in progress. In Ipswich, a new house of correction has been built, and the lunatics, whose wretched condition was described in our Second Report, some of whom had been in dark holes in the cellar a long course of years, and one in an upper apartment, without having his door opened for many months, and others still in a condition of extreme wretchedness, have been removed to it, and their condition is very much improved.

*House of Correction in Boston.*—In Boston, at the house of correction connected with the jail in Leverett street, there has been commendable improvement, both in the male and female department, in regard to the system with which the inmates are made to labor. A large number of the men are employed in something like an active and efficient industry, under a wholesome and salutary discipline, in breaking stone to Mackadamize the principal streets in the city. About two thousand tons have thus been broken, during the last winter, and it is in contemplation with this to Mackadamize the avenue leading to the Warren free bridge; that leading to the Charlestown bridge, Beacon and Park streets, having been previously done with stone prepared at the same place. If this beautiful city can have its principal streets and avenues thus improved by the labor of the men in the house of correction, every good citizen will rejoice. If it should be asked why we have taken no notice of this useful employment before, our answer is, because there has never before appeared any thing like the industry, efficiency and discipline among the men in the house of correction, that there is at the present time. We are happy, therefore, in bearing this public testimony to the energy and success with which the men in the house of correction labor for the benefit of the city.

*Pious Matrons in the House of Correction in Boston.*—In the female department, also, under the care of two pious matrons, there has been very pleasing improvement within two or three years. Their self-denial in going within the walls of a prison, to spend their days in restraining and employing these unhappy women, is worthy of all



praise. The improvement, which has taken place in consequence of it, which is apparent to the most superficial observation, is a part only of their reward. Their own consciences, the approbation of all who are acquainted with the circumstances, and above all (if they have done it from good motives) the hope of His approbation, who will say, "inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, you have done it unto me,"—will encourage their faithful continuance in well doing, and lead other females of similar character in other cities to imitate their praiseworthy example.

The earnings of the inmates, principally from sewing, is a considerable part of their support, and the change in regard to their persons and dress, is peculiarly gratifying to those persons who remember what this place was before these pious females went there; and the sin which is prevented in the form of obscenity, profaneness, lying, and fighting daily, is alone a sufficient recompense. They labor, however, under one disadvantage, in regard to the greatest good which might be attained; they have not a suitable place, in which to labor during the day, or in which to confine the women separately at night. If the city would provide separate sleeping rooms and a good workshop, and thus give these pious matrons a fair opportunity to continue the experiment, which they have so far successfully made under the disadvantages of crowded night rooms and an inconvenient place of labor, Boston might afford an example worthy of universal imitation, of a successful mode of restraining and employing female convicts. As it is, however, there is great improvement in the female as well as the male department of the house of correction in Boston, in regard to the manner in which the inmates are made to labor.

*Mode of preventing delirium tremens in the House of Correction in Boston.*—There is another particular in which this establishment is worthy of notice. Like other and similar institutions, it is a place to which intemperance consigns its thousand victims. But in other institutions, it has been customary to a great extent, in former years, to break them off from their bad habits by degrees, and not suddenly, lest it should produce delirium tremens and death. Not so in the house of correction in Boston; they are broken off at once, in all cases, and the danger which has been apprehended is guarded against with a strong decoction of wormwood. This is prepared in the form of tea, and given freely. With perhaps one exception, there have been no fatal consequences from delirium tremens, since this practice was introduced in the house of correction in Boston. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that many of the worst cases of drunkenness in the city are subject to this treatment, and the disease often assumes a very threatening aspect. But the strong, warm, wormwood tea, in sufficient quantities, with scarcely an exception, affords relief. If there was any way of securing these drunkards, after their restoration, from a relapse into their former habits when they are discharged, another step would be taken in the progress of reform; but while there remain so many licensed grog-shops, we must expect to find the records in our prisons filled in part with cases of imprisonment for drunkenness, six, eight and ten times repeated. And to know that our criminal establishments are supported in great part

to provide for a few hundred persons of this class, who come to the prisons to be cured and go away to the stores and grog-shops to contract the disease, which will require another application of the same remedy. The question here arises, in view of this class of cases of imprisonment, and it is a very large class, whether, after having been cured and discharged and re-committed, and again cured and discharged and re-committed, and a third time cured and discharged and re-committed, this is not enough? Whether after this, if a place is provided where the subject can support himself, he ought not to remain? However this may be, in regard to curing drunkards, for the time being, a very valuable and successful practice is pursued at the house of correction in Boston. And in this respect, as well as in regard to the more successful application of labor, we think the institution ought to be commended, and that there is manifest progress in improvement.

*Progress of Reform in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass.*—In the state prison at Charlestown, also, the reform is in progress. The new building for the separate confinement at night of three hundred convicts, will probably be finished in the month of August; very good progress having been made in the work during the months of March and April. The discipline of the institution is in some respects improved. The men are more generally confined to their respective shops during the day; and not in such numbers as formerly, in groups, loitering about the yard, without restraint. There seems to be an improvement, also, in regard to the under officers. They are in their places attending to their respective duties a little more than formerly. There is, also, more order among the prisoners in going to their meals, shops and night rooms. They now march with some degree of regularity. There appears also to be a less unrestrained intercourse among the convicts during the day, while at their work. The night, of course, remains as it was; and so it must remain, till the new building is done. The Sabbath is better observed. A Sabbath school, consisting of about 50 convicts, has been organized under the superintendence of the chaplain. The public worship of the Sabbath receives better attention, during the hours appropriated to this purpose; and during the week, the convicts assemble in the chapel, every morning and evening, with such number of the officers as can conveniently attend, and the chaplain reads the scriptures and offers prayer. So that in several respects there is an improvement at Charlestown. How long it will be before the institution shall become a source of gratification to the citizens, as a place of order, restraint, discipline, efficient labor, salutary instruction, profit, and reformation, like the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, time must determine. There is one other circumstance, however, not yet mentioned, of a very important character, which may be owing in part to the following causes; dread of the new building for solitary confinement at night; dread of the new and more rigid discipline which it is proposed to introduce; losing the indulgences which were formerly allowed as a reward for over-stint; and breaking up the facilities for playing cards, devising mischief, making counterfeit money, false keys, and last, though perhaps not least, dread of moral and religious influence and instruction. These causes, which

are certainly powerful on the minds of bad men, have probably not been without their influence in diminishing the number of convicts in the state prison. While our population has been increasing, the number of convicts has greatly diminished. It is now more than one hundred less than it was ten or twelve years ago. There are undoubtedly other causes for this diminution, and perhaps those already mentioned have had nothing to do with it. The fact, however, whatever may have been the cause, remains, and affords us unfeigned joy, and leads us to express our best wishes for the continuance and rapid increase of the diminution of convicts. To this great point we would have all our efforts directed, as the great ultimate end of our labors. And to this point we think they are directed, as illustrated in the reform proposed at Charlestown. If, as formerly at Charlestown, convicts can be allowed unrestrained intercourse in large apartments at night; and can be allowed for their labor by day from 30 to 50 dollars a quarter, besides food, clothing, keeping, medical and other attendance; and if they can expend this money for various indulgences, such as cards, periodical publications, infidel books, and implements of mischief, where else in the world can they do as well for themselves, they being judges, as in the state prison; and why should they not commit those crimes for which they will be sent there. If, on the contrary, they are to be separated at night, and kept in silence and solitude, under a never ceasing supervision and inspection; if they are to be kept at hard labor during the day, according to their sentence, and the proceeds of this labor is for the benefit of the community, which they have injured; if the infidel books, the means of amusement and gambling, the implements of mischief, and the materials for brewing and distilling intoxicating liquors; the various indulgences, the cards, the dice, the instruments of music, and the means of bribery for the purpose of procuring pardons or other purposes, if these are to be taken away, and the solitude, the discipline, the labor, the supervision, and above all, the instruction and prayers substituted, the place becomes intolerable till they become better men. May all prisons, where there is room for it, undergo this change.

*House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents in Boston.*—In contrast to the prison at Charlestown, is the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents at South Boston. This institution is even improved in its character since the very favorable report of the last year. The average number of inmates is not far from one hundred; about 10 per cent. of whom are females. The whole number received from August 1826, to Jan. 1829, was 192. They were committed for the following causes; for stealing, forty-seven; for being vagabonds, twenty-nine; for being stubborn and disobedient, forty-nine; for leading an idle life, and being neglected by parents, on account of drunkenness and other causes, eleven; for wanton and lascivious conduct, four. We mention these causes of commitment, rather as a warning for other youth and children, than because we are disposed to remember them against those who have been arrested. And we do it more particularly for the purpose of showing the extent of evil arising from the neglect of family government, and the indulgence of a stubborn and disobedient disposition on the part of the child. Of

the one hundred and forty cases above mentioned, sixty, or more than one third of the whole number, were arrested either on account of their own stubbornness and disobedience, or the neglect of their parents. In addition to this, it is very probable, that a number of those arrested for being vagabonds, and for stealing, had the foundation of these vices laid in similar disobedience to parents, or in similar neglect. That these are the simple causes, without which these youth would never have been arrested, is apparent not only from the records of the institution, but from the change which these children undergo as soon as they are subject to parental restraint, discipline and instruction. In a few weeks their habits of stubbornness and disobedience are subdued, and other and kindred vices, such as swearing, lying and angry feelings, are changed for comparatively pure conversation, truth and affection; and they are then apprenticed to good and industrious farmers and mechanics, where, in a vast majority of cases, they behave well. The directors say, in their report to the city government, January 15, 1829,—“The discipline and moral government established has had a most salutary effect on the members, and its lasting influence is apparent in the character of those indented, who, with but very few exceptions, are doing well, and give satisfaction to their masters.” Again, the directors congratulate the friends of the institution that its success has been far more favorable than was anticipated; as in many instances the boys have left the institution creditably in less than a year. And further, to guard against the evils arising from this neglect of the early government and control of children, and their consequent stubbornness and disobedience, the directors say, they believe the good effects of this valuable institution would be much extended, if provision was made in the law, that the parents, or guardians, or friends of children, who are unable to exercise any moral government, might place them in this institution.

In what manner these changes are produced with so much certainty, and with so little delay, may be known in part from the division of time, and the system of classification for moral discipline.

#### DIVISION OF TIME.

From 6 o'clock, A. M.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour for recreation.

From  $\frac{3}{4}$  past 6,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour for religious exercises.

From  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour for breakfast.

From 8 o'clock, 2 hours for instruction in school.

From 8 o'clock,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours for labor.

From 10 o'clock,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour for recreation.

From  $\frac{3}{4}$  past 12,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour for dinner.

From  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour for labor.

From 2 o'clock,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours for labor.

From  $\frac{3}{4}$  past 4,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour for recreation.

From  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 o'clock,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour for supper.

From 6 o'clock, 2 hours for instruction in school.

From 8 o'clock,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour for religious exercises.

From  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 o'clock, P. M.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours for retirement.

Sleep till 6 o'clock, A. M.

The hour for rising is much earlier in summer.

Here the period for recreation, the period for religious exercises, the period for eating, the period for instruction in school, the period for labor, and the period for retirement and sleep, are distinctly marked and wisely proportioned.

The system of classification for moral discipline appears to indicate that discrimination in regard to character, and that careful adjustment of rewards and punishments according to merit, which may be useful elsewhere.

#### CLASSIFICATION FOR MORAL DISCIPLINE.

The whole number of inmates is divided into three *Bon Grades* and three *Mal Grades*, or three good classes and three bad classes.

The *First Bon Grade* consists of those who make *positive, regular, and continued* effort to do right. Their faults can be those only of mistake, or very rarely those of carelessness. As a reward for belonging to this grade, they are admitted to certain privileges.

1. The same as all inferior grades.
2. To walk abroad without a monitor; to sail and swim.
3. To go to their room without permission, and also into the dining room and kitchen when very necessary.
4. To leave their seats in the assembling room without permission.
5. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all others.
6. The use of the recreation room.
7. To be trusted, when necessary, with the most important keys.
8. To have their word taken on all occasions.
9. To have their birth-day celebrated.
10. To wear the undress uniform, if any.

*Second Bon Grade.*—Those who make *positive and regular* effort to do right. Their faults are those only of carelessness; faults not evil in themselves, or if so, not intentional, or a balance of bad marks. The privileges of this grade are,

1. The same as all inferior grades.
2. To go to the city for 25 good marks without a monitor, if it is the third time.
3. To walk abroad without a monitor, or about the yard in the same manner.
4. To be trusted with keys of secondary importance.
5. To be capable of holding the offices of appointment.
6. To take books from the reading room.
7. To use the papers in the assembling room without permission.
8. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all inferior grades.

*Third Bon Grade.*—Those who make *positive* efforts to do right. Their faults are those only of carelessness, or of momentary erring; faults evil in themselves perhaps, but immediately repented of, on reflection, or a balance of three bad marks. The privileges of this grade are,

1. The same as are enjoyed by inferiors.
2. To go to the city for 25 good marks under a monitor.
3. To walk about the grounds under a monitor.
4. To go to the gymnasium and reading room.
5. To use the books and papers in the assembling room, by permission.
6. To hold offices by election.

The *First Mal Grade* consists of those who are *positively* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are only legal faults, (that is, things not wrong in themselves, or moral faults rarely committed,) or a balance of 5 bad marks. The punishments of the first mal grade are,

1. To be deprived of play altogether, and of conversation, except with those of this grade, or, when necessary, with those with whom they are at work.

2. Not to go to the superintendent's room.

3. Not to vote at the elections.

4. For faults committed while in this grade, marks or degradation.

5. Not to attend, even if members, the declaiming society.

*Second Mal Grade.*—Those who are *positively* and *regularly* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are moral faults, often committed, or a balance of 10 bad marks. The punishments are,

1. The same as the first mal grade.

2. Not to converse with any boys except when necessary about their work.

3. Not to speak to the superintendent except when permitted.

4. To be deprived of their regular seats, and kept separate from others under the sheriff or constable, and never to be dismissed except when in their rooms.

5. To be deprived of any extra food.

6. For faults committed while in this grade, to be degraded, unless for trifling faults, which may be settled by bad marks.

*Third Mal Grade*, or, as it is denominated in the house, the Second Mal Division. Those who are *positively*, *regularly* and *continually* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are moral faults often committed, or a single instance of doing wrong without any other motive than the love of the wrong. The punishments are,

1. The same as all others.

2. Food, bread and water.

3. For faults committed while in this grade, to be whipped, or, if brought to this grade for any extra fault, such as lying, dishonesty, profane swearing, he may be whipped when degraded. Of late the whipping has been entirely dispensed with.

In accordance with this system of classification for moral discipline, the house is managed: and it does not depend on caprice or partiality, to which class any inmate shall belong; but on the records. The superintendent and his assistant carry note books; and for good conduct in school, for faithful labor in the shops, and for good behavior during other periods of time, a mark of approbation is given: and for different conduct different marks. To these marks is attached a certain value, so many marks being redeemed by one favor and so many by another, and good marks being cancelled by bad marks when there are any, or by degradation, deprivation, and, in extreme cases, stripes. This simple design is most effectual in procuring circumspection and reflection in the minds of youth. For if a child perceives that records are regularly kept of his conduct, which are to be examined at the close of every day, or week, and according to them rewards or punishments are to be awarded, it

We close our notice of this most important institution in its present improved character with another extract from the last report of the directors, in the sentiment of which we most fully concur. "On a general view of this subject it has often been suggested by the friends of humanity, that the salutary influence of this institution might be extended throughout the State." What the directors here suggest as important to be provided for by law in Massachusetts, has already been done in New York, i. e. to provide for the extension of the privileges of the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents not only to the city in which it is located, but to every county in the State. Boston has the honor of giving it birth and of providing entirely for its support. It is an example of the same magnanimity in providing for juvenile delinquents, which the city long since, and for many succeeding years up to the present time, has exhibited in providing common schools for all classes. In New York, it is done in part by the State; in Pennsylvania, it is also done in part by the State, and in both the sister States, all the counties may avail themselves of the privileges of these inestimable houses of refuge. Why not in Massachusetts? When did the State of Massachusetts, more than the city of Boston, ever fall behind its neighbors in noble acts? Not in the contest for liberty; not in extending the benefits of education to all classes; not in humane and charitable acts. Nor do we suppose that any thing less honorable will be done by the State, in reference to the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents. Let the members of the Legislature have the same opportunity to become acquainted with its merits, as they have had in becoming acquainted with the merits of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, and they will as cordially avail themselves of the advantages which it proffers.

Greatly as we love to linger about this and similar institutions, we must leave it, and proceed to the consideration of another subject, i. e.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is less local in its nature, than the place which we assign to it in this Report. The reason is, that our acquaintance with the subject is, as it exists in Massachusetts. We have never before introduced it at all, supposing that it was embarrassed with difficulties, which we could not diminish. But having made a minute examination of the records of several prisons in Massachusetts, we shall state some results from these examinations, which the public will estimate as to their value.

*Proportion of Debts under \$20.*—In the first place, the smallness of the sum for which this imprisonment often takes place, is matter of entire surprise. In one prison, out of thirty-seven cases, twenty were for less than twenty dollars. In another prison, out of forty cases, twenty-two were for less than twenty dollars. In a sister State, the law prohibits imprisonment for a sum less than \$13 33. Such a law in Massachusetts would diminish the cases of imprisonment for debt nearly one half.

*Amount of Costs compared with Amount of Debts.*—Again, the amount of costs, in comparison with the debts, was a matter of equal

has a powerful influence in restraining evil, and producing good. It is in its influence, comparing temporal things with eternal, like that of the tribunal of our Father in Heaven, who assures us in his word, that "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." The results of this system of observation and impartial account, according to character, as settled at the close of stated periods of time, is seen on a broad sheet, where it appears at a glance, against the name of every boy, in what class he is placed according to the scale of moral discipline. Whether in the first, second, or third of obedient and good boys, or in the first, second, or third of disobedient and bad boys.

We have now given a general outline of the division of time, and the system of classification for moral discipline, as practised at the house of reformation at South Boston, for the purpose of showing how it is, that vicious boys are taken from what was formerly the highway to the prison and the gallows, and made to undergo such changes in a comparatively short period of time, as to render them fit and proper subjects to be apprenticed, and to secure the expectation, founded on experience, that of the whole number thus apprenticed, not five per cent. will disappoint the fond hopes and expectations of their guardians and benefactors.

It must be distinctly perceived that in this system, so fraught with unexpected and delightful results, there is a time for retirement, a time for recreation, a time for religious exercises, a time for refreshment, a time for instruction in school, a time for labor—a constant and careful supervision, a strict and impartial account, a mild and just system of rewards and punishments, and a correct knowledge of the character and conduct of every inmate. With this division of time, and this system of classification for moral discipline, it ought not to be surprising that such changes are produced.

Good, however, as the system has been proved by experience, we are fully aware, that much depends on its administration, and therefore take great pleasure in adding to what has already been said, the report of a committee of the city council, concerning the superintendent. "They are of opinion that it would be difficult to find a superintendent, in point of zeal, devotedness to his duties, discretion and ability, better qualified for the discharge of his duties, than the present incumbent."

We would add to the testimony of the committee of the city council, our own observation in confirmation of it, and, also, in favor of the matron, whose devoted and useful services in that house, will not meet their full reward on earth. And we do this the more cheerfully, because we know from extensive observation, that the amount of good accomplished by pious matrons, among females arrested for crime, and committed either to houses of reformation or to prison, is incalculable, and worthy of higher rewards than the earth affords. We are unwilling therefore to pass unnoticed, in any institution of the kind, one on whom as much as on any other individual in it, and indeed on whom almost entirely depends, the conduct of the female inmates in such places.



surprise. In eighteen cases of the above imprisonment, the whole amount of debts, taken together, was \$155 68, and the costs \$78 70. In the other prison, the costs could not in all cases be ascertained from the records; but in nine cases in which the debts together amounted to \$66 61, the costs amounted to \$37 27. In all these cases, the average amount of costs was more than half the average amount of debts.

*Loss of Time compared with Amount of Debts.*—Again, the term of imprisonment, in comparison with the amount of debts, was matter of no less surprise. In the eighteen cases of imprisonment above mentioned, in which the whole amount of debts was \$155 68, the loss of time was 236 days, which, at 75 cents per day, would have more than paid the debts. In the other case, the term of imprisonment of nine persons, for the whole amount of \$66 61, was 214 days, which, at 32 cents per day, would have paid the debts.

*Amount Paid, compared with Amount of Debts.*—Another obvious remark relates to the fruitlessness of these efforts to collect debts by imprisonment. In one prison, out of forty-two cases of imprisonment, two debts only, one of eleven and one of five dollars, were paid; which bears to the amount of actual debts, the proportion of 1 to 141. Thirteen were imprisoned thirteen months, and then discharged because they had nothing to pay; twenty were discharged because nothing was paid, and the creditor would not pay the board any longer. In another prison, out of 41 cases, three debts were paid, amounting together to \$43 08; and one other of \$2 44, and costs \$4 35, nearly twice as much as the debt; and \$5 on another debt of \$15. While fifteen out of the forty-one were imprisoned fifteen months, and then discharged because they had nothing to pay, and sixteen by their creditors, who would not pay their board.

*Effect of the Law making it the duty of the Creditor to pay the board of the Debtor.*—Another remark relates to the small value attached to this mode of collecting money by the creditor. Since the law was passed in Massachusetts, requiring the creditor to pay the board of the debtor, the amount of imprisonment for debt is said, by some of the jailers, to be diminished one half. If the object in view in such a proportion of cases is not sufficient to cause the creditor to pay the board of the debtor, is it sufficient to cause the person of the debtor to be incarcerated?

As we shall not have occasion to recur to this subject again, we will here state the facts in regard to imprisonment for debt in the city of New York, on the authority of Mr. Roome, keeper of the debtor's jail in that city. The number of cases of imprisonment, during the year 1828, was 1085. The debts together amounted to \$25,409 32. The damages to \$362,076 99. The amount paid in jail, \$295: which bears to the amount of actual debts, the proportion of 1 to 86; and to the amount of debts and damages, the proportion of 1 to 1313!!

We have stated these facts on the subject of imprisonment for debt, rather to open the subject for further investigation, and to call public attention to it, than because we think that any thing like a thorough investigation has been made on a subject which causes the imprison-

ment in the United States, according to the best estimates we are able to make, of 75,000 persons annually.

The sums for which they are imprisoned, more than one half of them, are less than twenty dollars: while the costs are more than one half the original debts, and in many other cases quadruple the debts; and the time lost in prison, sometimes at 30, and sometimes at 60 cents per day, would pay the debts; and the amount paid, in comparison with the amount of debts, is sometimes one dollar to eighty-five, and in other cases not one to one hundred and forty; while about one third part are discharged in Massachusetts, because they have nothing to pay, and another third because their board is not paid by the creditor, as the law requires. In all this, we have said nothing of the moral influence of the prisons, upon the seventy-five thousand persons, who are thus annually introduced to a world of criminals. Here we leave the subject of imprisonment for debt, and proceed to the consideration of the

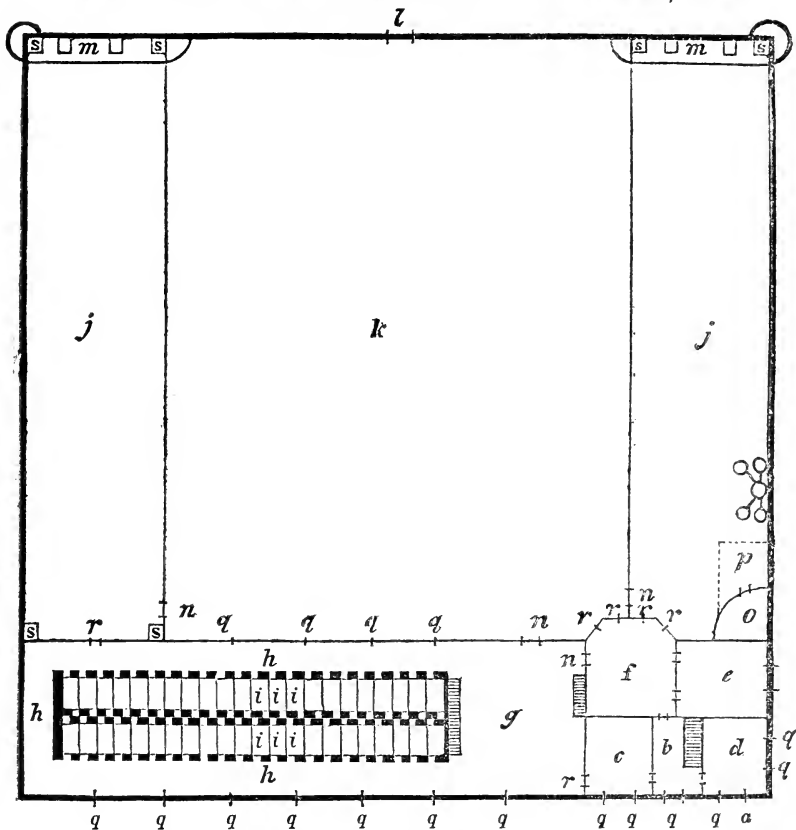
#### CONNEXION BETWEEN PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

This is a subject too, which we have introduced in this part of our Report, because we have become acquainted with the evils of it, in consequence of what we have seen in Massachusetts. The State of Massachusetts appropriates, and has done it for many years, about \$50,000 annually as a State, besides what is done in the towns, for the support of paupers. In some of the larger towns, the places where they are kept are so constructed and managed, that the poor houses are most corrupt and corrupting. They are nearly as injurious in their influence as the old penitentiaries; not in the arts of mischief; but in the low and corrupting vices. There is sometimes not even a separation of the sexes. We might specify large and extensive establishments, which are now, what the old alms house in Boston was, a few years ago. And we could give a detail of facts, which have been ascertained from careful examination of witnesses, to which we can only allude in this place, on account of the character of these facts. Suffice it to say, that they are such as to demand immediate attention from the towns, and the State. The people of the towns would not countenance such things, if they were known; and the State would not appropriate its thousands annually for the support of establishments, which are nuisances, as much as the old state prison. They are nurseries of vice. They are sometimes introductory to, and sometimes receptacles from the prison. There is often an alternation from alms house to prison and from prison to alms house. We have not stated the facts in detail which are known to us, nor shall we do it in this place and at this time, but if the character of the establishments is not altered, from which these facts are gathered, they will be exposed in their naked deformity. Publicity will correct the evils, if other means fail.

With this brief notice of the connexion between pauperism and crime, as it exists in Massachusetts, we leave our notice of the interests of prison discipline in the State, only adding, that a new jail is building in New Bedford, on a plan furnished by the Society, which will afford facilities for separation, inspection, instruction and labor.



# GROUND VIEW OF THE NEW STATE PRISON AT WETHERSFIELD, CONN.



a, front door; b, entry 10 feet wide and 20 feet deep; c, keeper's private room 20 feet square; d, keeper's dining room 20 feet square; e, keeper's kitchen 20 feet by 25; f, guard room 25 feet by 25; g, chapel 35 feet by 40; h, h, h, area around the cells 10 feet wide and open from the ground to the roof; i, i, i, cells 7 feet by 7 and 3 1-2 feet wide; j, j, shops 35 feet wide and 160 feet long; k, yard 160 by 124 feet; l, yard gate; m, m, sentinel boxes extending from one side of the shops to the other, and commanding a view of the external walls, of the interior of the shops, and of the interior of the yard; n, n, doors; o, oven; p, baker's stand; q, q, q, q, q, q, windows; r, r, r, r, points of observation and inspection; s, s, s, s, s, water closets, &c.; o-o-o steam cooking apparatus; the well, and rain water cistern to be placed under the guard room, keeper's kitchen, and that part of the shop, containing the oven, so as to admit pumps and furnish the water to all these apartments, at the same time; that part of the shop containing the oven and cooking apparatus to be used as a kitchen for the prisoners; the shops j, j, to be entirely open from the ground floor or pavement, to the roof, and from the main building to the sentinel boxes, so that the inspection may be uninterrupted from the points of observation r, r, r, and also from the sentinel boxes m, m; these shops are intended to accommodate either shoemakers, tailors, coopers, or weavers, all of whom in one shop may be inspected from the guard room, and all in the other from the point of observation r in the main building, to be 200 feet long and 40 feet wide; the external wall of this building 2 1-2 feet thick at the foundation; the centre wall between the cells 2 feet thick, having a ventilator 4 inches in diameter in the wall from each cell to the garret or roof; the partition walls between the cells 1 foot in thickness; the wall between the cells and the area 18 inches in thickness; the doors, either of oak plank or rolled iron, 6 feet high and 20 inches wide, having an open grate, in the top, 16 by 18 inches, with orifices 2 inches in diameter, between bars of round iron, one inch in diameter, crossing each other at right angles; the windows in the external wall and the windows of the guard room to be 3 1 2 feet by 6, secured with a grate made of iron bars, one inch in diameter, crossing each other at right angles 2 inches asunder; the height of the external wall of the main building to depend on the height of the breast work of cells, which may be 4 or 5 stories; each story of cells to be entered from a narrow gallery 3 feet in width, to be connected with a stair case at the side of the chapel; the hospital to be over the guard room, of the same dimensions with it, to be entered from a stair case at the side of the chapel; the apartment for females to be in the 3d story over the guard room and keeper's kitchen, containing a room for labor over the guard room, and as many small dormitories over the keeper's kitchen as are necessary, of the same form and size with the other cells; the entrance to the female apartment to be from the hall of the keeper's house; the orifices in the guard room door, in the hospital door, in the wall from the keeper's private room to the chapel, in the wall between the female apartment and the chapel, and in the door from the main building into the yard, and in the wall between the main building and the west shop to be 12 inches square, secured by an open grate like those on the cell doors, and to be closed with an iron slide; the windows of the shops, in the wall towards the yard, to be 4 feet square and two feet asunder and 2 1-2 feet from the floor, and, also, in the roof towards the yard, one continued row of 7 by 9 glass; the interior wall of the shops to be 7 feet in height, and the yard wall 20 feet in height and 2 feet in thickness. Scale 1 inch to 50 feet.

*Criminal Law of Rhode Island.*—In Rhode Island, there is no Penitentiary. The criminal code, therefore, remains in some of its bloody provisions. Seven crimes are punished with death, and for eight others the punishment is as follows; to be set in the pillory, and while there to have a piece of each ear cut off; to be branded with the letter C.; to be imprisoned not more than six years; to be fined not exceeding \$4,000; or any or all of said punishments. The crimes for which these punishments may be inflicted, are those against the paper currency, and current coin, such as passing counterfeit money or having it in possession, or counterfeiting the current coin or having it in possession. The punishment for perjury is a fine not exceeding \$1,000; placed in the pillory not more than four hours; cropped and branded; imprisoned not more than three years, or any or all of said punishments. The punishment for burning houses, barns and outhouses, the burning of which shall not amount to arson, is a fine not exceeding \$5,000; imprisonment not exceeding five years; set in the pillory; cropped on both ears while on the pillory, and branded with the letter B. The punishment for another crime is, to be carried to the gallows in a cart, and seated on the gallows not more than three hours, and then to the common jail, there to be confined not more than three years, and to be fined not exceeding \$1,000. The punishment for duelling, when death does not ensue, is to be carried publicly in a cart to the gallows, with a rope about the neck, and set there for one hour, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, either or both. The punishment for bigamy, is to be set on the gallows one hour, with a rope around the neck; to be fined not exceeding \$1,000, and to be imprisoned not exceeding two years. And while the punishment against the paper currency, or the current coin, may be sitting in the pillory; being cropped and branded; fined and imprisoned; there are two other crimes against the dearest interests of morality and virtue, and domestic happiness, i. e. adultery and fornication, which are punished, the one with a fine not exceeding \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding six months; and the other, with a fine not exceeding \$5, and with imprisonment not exceeding six days. With this notice of the criminal law in Rhode Island we leave the State.

*New State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.*—In Connecticut, the new prison at Wethersfield is in successful operation. Governor Tomlinson, in his message to the Legislature on the 7th of May, 1829, not only gives a particular statement of its condition, but suggests certain alterations in the criminal law touching the subject of just penalties, the connexion between pauperism and crime, and the condition of juvenile delinquents. We give the substance of the message as it relates to these subjects. He says,

“To the administration of penal law a watchful eye should be extended, as it affects alike personal liberty, and public peace and safety. The primary object of punishment is to prevent the commission of crimes. It may be accomplished either by suspending the ability, or eradicating the disposition to offend. To reform the criminal is a matter of great interest.

Employment at hard labor, in silence, and solitary confinement during the period of rest, with moral and religious instruction and admonition, give promise

of success in this philanthropic work. An approximation to its fulfilment has been made at our state prison, which is believed to be unprecedented, and affords the highest satisfaction. In producing it, the immediate and personal agency of the warden of the prison is manifest. His judicious, faithful, persevering, and benevolent labors in that capacity, deserve public commendation.

The accounts of the warden, audited according to law for the year ending on the 31st of March last, exhibit an actual gain to the institution, after deducting every kind of expense attending its management and support for the same period, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-one cents. The report of the directors will communicate the proper detailed information regarding the operations which have produced this gratifying result.

In a former communication, the propriety of fixing with precision the period of confinement for each offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, was presented to the attention of the general assembly. Subsequent experience and information have strengthened the opinion then expressed. The shortest period of confinement being limited in only a few cases, very unequal punishments may be inflicted for crimes of the same character. Such inequality is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. As, according to the constitution, no person can be deprived of his liberty, but by due course of law, so the extent of such deprivation ought to be fixed by law. Persons have been sentenced for the short space of six months, in some instances, while in others the period of confinement has been extended to ten, fifteen and twenty years, and to the term of the criminal's natural life.

Sentences to the prison, for short periods, in consequence of the usual inability of the prisoners, in such cases, to perform any profitable labor, occasion considerable expense to the State, without much probability of effecting their reformation, through the instrumentality of penitentiary discipline. Returning to society with no moral improvement, but with the infamy of a conviction for an ignominious offence resting upon him, the convict easily, and as experience proves, but too frequently sinks into more aggravated and desperate guilt. On the contrary, exemplary sentences, extending to very long periods or for life, depress and dishearten the prisoner. Permitted scarcely the slightest prospect of restoration to society, despair may render the prisoner incorrigible, and his reformation hopeless.

The subject is not free from difficulty. It is, however, recommended to your consideration, alike by the dictates of humanity and a regard to policy and justice. Although there is no standard by which the punishment of crimes of like nature, but of different aggravation, may be measured, yet, by fixing the shortest and longest period of confinement for each offence, the desirable uniformity of punishment, for which our criminal code fails sufficiently to provide, would be effected.

Among the one hundred and thirty-four prisoners in the state prison, there are one hundred and two under the age of thirty, and twenty-four short of twenty years.—This statement strongly impresses the necessity of some provision for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and the punishment of minor offences. Such offences often go unpunished, in consequence of the want of a mode of punishment, which is sustained by public opinion. By the impunity thus occasioned, the young offender is encouraged to perpetrate crimes of greater enormity, confirmed in guilt, and driven from society to the state prison. The evil is extensively felt, and needs attention. Whether it may be corrected, by the establishment of work houses or houses of correction, on a plan more enlarged than that contemplated by the existing law, is a fit subject of inquiry. Such institutions, when properly organized and conducted, by cultivating industry, may be made effective in arresting the progress of vice, and rescuing youthful offenders from infamy and ruin. By furnishing employment for the idle, and compelling them to work, society may be relieved from the burden of their support, as well as from their depredations upon private property, and disturbance of the public peace."

In addition to the statement by the governor concerning the new prison, we gather the following important and interesting facts, from the reports of the directors, warden, and physician. During the past year, corporeal punishment has not been inflicted; religious instruction has been furnished morning and evening, and on the Sabbath; and a Sabbath school, which the directors say promises to be a useful addition to other means, has been formed. There has been little sickness and not one death in eighteen months. There has been an

increase of prisoners, i. e. nine more than the number at one time at Newgate, and twelve more than the average number of commitments in the years '22, '23, and '24. The causes assigned by the directors for this increase of convicts in Connecticut, are, 1st. While the records of the old prison show a diminution in the number of convicts annually by death and escape; the records of the new prison show, that there has been no death in sixteen months, and no escape since the establishment of the institution. 2d. The courts have given longer sentences. 3d. The juries are more willing to convict, on account of the reformatory character of the new prison. 4th. By a law of the last year, persons guilty of theft over a certain amount, are subject to imprisonment in the state prison, and under the law thus altered, convictions have taken place. 5th. An unusually small number of convicts have been discharged at the expiration of sentence during the last year. The directors are therefore of opinion that there is no increase of crime, though there has been a small increase of the number of prisoners in the state prison.

The directors present as an evil, demanding a remedy, the surprising diversity of punishments for the same crime. For a given crime against the person of a female, several convicts have been sentenced for life, and others for three, four, and five years. For the crime of burglary, there are several for three years, and others for four months. And a case is presented, in which a man, in a quarrel, or under some sudden excitement, assaulted and killed another, was found guilty of manslaughter, and imprisoned three years; while another person, under the influence of similar excitement, wounded his antagonist, but did not kill him, and he was imprisoned for life. The directors recommend the alteration of the criminal code, so as to render punishments more just and equal.

As it respects the imprisonment of females, the directors say, the experience of another year has confirmed us in the opinion, that it is improper to confine females in the same prison with males; unless a separate department is organized, to be placed under the care of a matron.

In respect to the pecuniary affairs of the institution, they recommend the most vigilant inspection by a committee of the Legislature to prevent mal practice: and, at the same time, show that the old prison at Newgate cost the State annually, for ten years previous to its abandonment, \$8,400; while the new prison has produced an income of \$1,000 17 for the first six months, and \$3,229 41 for the last year, above every expense; making a difference to the State of \$11,629 41, which in three years will defray the whole expense of building the new prison.

It appears by the warden's statement, that the whole expense of the institution, for salary of officers, food and clothing of convicts, medical attendance, medicine, &c. &c., was \$5,876 13, which, on supposition that the average number of men was 120, as stated by the physician, makes the whole expense of supporting each convict per day, 13½ cents, or \$48 65 a year. And according to the same statement, the whole expense for food was 4 cents and 2 mills per day. The best evidence whether the food was wholesome and sufficient, is in the

health, and bill of mortality, and the amount of labor, the net proceeds of which we have seen.

The physician's report states, that the average number of men for two years has been 120; during which time there has been only one death, and none during the last eighteen months; that the bill of mortality in the European prisons, which are considered healthy, is about 1 to 30 or 35. That the uncommon healthiness of the Connecticut state prison is owing, 1st, To regular and uniform diet and strict temperance. 2d, To thorough ventilation and uniform temperature of the shops and night rooms. 3d, To constant and regular employment during the day.

The food of the convicts is one pound of beef, one pound of bread, as many potatoes as they may require, being about five bushels to a hundred rations, to which is added for supper, a porridge made of ground pease and corn-meal so regulated that each shall be amply supplied, and with very little variation the same throughout the year.

The drink, while in health, is cold water only. To the sick and indisposed, coffee, tea, milk, and other proper food and drink.

"The opinion," says the physician, "which has so long and so extensively prevailed, that spirituous liquors could not be suddenly abandoned with safety, has, in the experience of this institution, been completely refuted. Of the 106 convicts committed to the prison since its establishment, ninety have acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, or are known to have been so. Some of these were veteran drinkers, and one in addition to spirits had for 17 years used large quantities of opium. These prisoners were deprived of spirits at once, without a substitute. Those individuals in whom the habit was long confirmed, suffered a temporary loss of appetite, and almost overwhelming anguish, for the want of their accustomed stimulus, which seemed for the time to supersede every other evil connected with their confinement. But by attentive watching, the use of coffee and nutritious and wholesome diet, the appetite was soon improved, and after a while, greatly increased; the craving for spirits gradually subsided, and after some time had elapsed, they acknowledged an improvement in their feelings, increase of bodily strength, and vigor of mind. These facts are important; and it is hoped will have an influence in correcting a very general mistake that is prevailing, that the peculiar diseases of drunkards are liable to come on suddenly, if spirits be suddenly abandoned. With this erroneous impression many have resorted to substitutes, which only changed the stimulus without removing the habit."

The physician adds, "In reference to the health of the institution, that in addition to former expedients for ventilation, a furnace has been constructed for the double object of regulating the temperature of the prison, and still more important, of forcing a constant supply of fresh air into the great hall."

In regard to employment as conducive to health, "another year's experience," he says, "has confirmed all our former opinions on the subject, and satisfied us of the importance of labor, both to health and discipline."

Thus we close the notice of this noble institution.

An auxiliary prison discipline society was formed in Hartford last summer, of which the Hon. William W. Ellsworth is President, and Seth Terry, Esq. Secretary, for the purpose of co-operating with the Boston Society in preserving and extending the improved prison discipline in Connecticut. As the governor has introduced in his message the importance of a revision of the criminal code in some particulars; the extension of the improved system of prison discipline



to work houses, for the better employment and reformation of the vicious poor; and the importance of providing suitable means for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, the auxiliary society has opened to it a fine field of usefulness; and we are expecting improvements in the State, corresponding with those made at the state prison, which shall present Connecticut as a model for imitation in its prisons and poor houses, its criminal and pauper laws, and in its provisions for juvenile delinquents. Let us see a state prison like that at Wethersfield, with a criminal code adapted to its general principles; and a poor house for every county of the same general character, where there shall be as much health, cleanliness, discipline, labor, instruction, and reformation; and besides all this, a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, and we will rejoice even more than we do now over Connecticut.

*Prison at Auburn, N. Y., more than supporting itself.*—In New York, the objects of this Society have excited great interest for several years; and the State is now witnessing the benefits which result from a proper and benevolent attention to this subject. The prison at Auburn, during the last year, with 570 inmates at its close, earned more than enough to defray all the expense of its support. The expenses were \$33,571 84, the earnings \$36,908 81, making the profit to the State, after deducting every expense, \$3,336 97.

*Discipline of the Prison at Auburn, as illustrated when the buildings were on fire.*—The discipline of the institution, to secure such a result, would be supposed good; but a single fact will place it in a stronger light. At midnight, during the last year, there was a cry of fire. It was soon ascertained that it was in the prison. An extensive shop, filled with combustible materials, directly under the eaves of the north wing, in which were confined 550 convicts in separate cells, was in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity, and very soon communicated with the windows of the building in which the convicts were locked up; and before any progress could be made in arresting it, the flames burnt through the windows, and threatened the convicts in their night cells with suffocation. The keepers, at the hazard of their lives, rushed through fire and smoke, and succeeded in unlocking every door, and discharged into the yard at midnight 550 convicts. Two avenues had now been opened to the street, through either of which the convicts might have escaped in the confusion of passing water, and the passing and repassing of citizens. Instead, however, of attempting to escape, they formed a most efficient fire company, extinguished the flames, and, when this was done, were found in their places; no one having attempted to escape. The chaplain, in view of this fact, says, "my attachment to my people is constantly increasing."

*Reformation of Convicts at Auburn.*—Such being the facts in regard to discipline, and the proceeds of labor, the question arises, whether there is evidence, after their discharge, of its being reformatory. Intelligence has been received, during the last year, in answer to letters addressed to post masters and sheriffs, in all parts of the State of New York, concerning two hundred and six discharged convicts; of whom one hundred and forty-six are reformed. Concern-

ing many of the 146 here mentioned, information has been received three years in succession, giving them the same character; and some of them the character of decidedly pious men. Three years ago, this system of inquiry concerning discharged convicts was first instituted. The first year, it brought favorable returns concerning 52; the second year, concerning 112; and the third year, as already stated, concerning 146.

There is another class of facts proving the same thing concerning the reformatory character of the prison at Auburn. The re-commitments in 1827, out of 427, were only 19. And in 1829, out of 570, only 17.

*Health of the Auburn Prison.*—The health of the institution, too, is remarkable. The cases of sickness in the hospital, being on an average 1 to 100, according to the physician's report, and the deaths 1 to 75, annually.

*System of Instruction.*—The system of instruction for moral discipline, by the Sabbath school; by public worship; by personal religious conversation; and by evening prayers, under the unceasing attention of the resident chaplain, is as it should be. The agent and the inspectors, in their official report, acknowledge their obligations for the discreet, faithful and beneficial services of the Rev. B. C. Smith, the resident chaplain, in preparing valuable public documents concerning reformed convicts, and in all the duties appropriate to his department; especially as superintendent of the Sabbath school, consisting of 125.

*Favorable opinion first formed of the Prison at Auburn still more favorable.*—As we have before described the prison at Auburn, with great particularity, in regard to its construction and discipline, our object has now been only to exhibit its improving character, and to show that we see no reasons for changing our opinion, except from favorable to more favorable, concerning this institution.

*Increase of Convicts to be attributed to the increase of Territory.*—It has been perceived, that the number of convicts has increased at Auburn. This is not owing to the increase of crime, but to the increase of territory, which by law has been authorized to send its convicts to Auburn. So that while Auburn has increased, the old prison in New York has diminished.

*Progress of the Buildings at Sing Sing, N. Y.*—The prison at Sing Sing, 35 miles above the city of New York, on the east bank of the river, has been rapidly advancing during the last year; 400 cells having been added to the number then built, making the whole number 800; besides a hospital and kitchen, and preparations having been made for erecting extensive workshops and a commodious chapel.

*Health of the Prison at Sing Sing.*—The health of the institution, till a large number of sick convicts were removed to it from New York, was favorably indicated by the fact, that two per cent. only were found in the hospital; and the number of deaths, notwithstanding the number of sick brought from New York, has been only 3 per cent.; while in the old prison in New York, from which the convicts were removed to Sing Sing, it varied, for a course of years, from 6 to 10 per cent. annually. Sixteen have died at Sing Sing, during the last year;

nine of whom were among the sick removed from New York ; five only out of more than five hundred others, which is not one per cent., having died.

*System of Instruction at Sing Sing.*—In respect to moral and religious instruction, the commissioners, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets and Allen, say, in their report to the Legislature, dated January 14th, “The prisoners have not the same advantages they will have when a proper apartment is finished for a chapel and school room. One religious service is usually celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, the chaplain, on the Sabbath, in the hall or area of the prison, between the cells and outer wall, where the convicts attend standing on the pavement and galleries in front of their cells. Morning and evening prayers are usually attended, but not always. Every prisoner has a Bible. Mr. Barrett is making great exertions to teach those to read, who are ignorant, which he does by the use of the Bible only, as a school book, teaching them at the grate of their cell doors. He has given us statements, which leave no doubt whatever, of the strong desire which many of them have to learn, and of the rapid progress of some.”

We give from Mr. Barrett’s manuscript, an accurate statement of the progress of the convict occupying the cell No. 428, as a specimen.

Feb. 22, 1829, began the 1st verse of Genesis, and learned 4 letters ;

23. Learned five letters more ;

24. Could say all the letters in the first line ;

25. Knew all the letters in the first verse ;

26. Knew all the letters in two verses ;

27. Spelled all the words of one syllable in the first verse ;

28. Partially learned the words *created* and *heaven*.

March 1. Besides learning *created* and *heaven* more perfectly, spelled the word *beginning* correctly.

2. Read the first verse in the Bible for the first time ;

3. Read the first line of the second verse ;

4. Read all the second verse ;

5. Read correctly the third verse ;

6. The fourth verse ;

8. Five verses ;

10. Six verses ;

18. Read with ease to the sixteenth verse ;

19. To the twentieth verse ;

22. To the twenty-third verse ;

29. Read correctly the first chapter of Genesis.

Besides teaching ignorant convicts in this manner at their cell doors, without spelling books, and without Sabbath school teachers, Mr. Barrett has patiently labored in the deep solitude of that extensive prison, to commit the scriptures to the memory of the more intelligent. We have a tabular view furnished by him of the recitations of thirty-five convicts, during a period of 18 weeks, by which, it appears that 770 chapters, containing 19,328 verses, had been recited ; that 42 entire books had been committed to memory ; that one man in 17 weeks committed 49 chapters, or 1605 verses ; that another in the same time committed 1296 verses ; that one man committed in one week, 8 chapters, and that others, not mentioned in the table, had committed about 1000 verses.

*Sabbath School among the Females at the Greenwich Prison.*—In the old prison at Greenwich, near New York, there remained a large number of female convicts, after the men were removed to Sing Sing. Among these females, nearly one hundred in number, several pious and devoted male and female members of the churches of different denominations, formed a Sabbath school last summer. Their interest was such in the work in which they had engaged, that some of them were willing to deprive themselves of the privileges of the sanctuary on the Sabbath, to be engaged all day in this Sabbath school. The effect of these labors has been such, as to encourage more than all things else the patience and perseverance of these benevolent friends, and there is every reason to suppose that the benefits of this kind of instruction will be enjoyed by female convicts in New York for many years to come; because it may be doubted whether any Sabbath school teachers in New York are more encouraged or interested in their labor, than those who have been connected with this Sabbath school.

*Abandonment of the Prison at Greenwich.*—The prison at Greenwich, which was in many respects a wretched place, at which more than one million of dollars had been expended, and an inconceivable amount of sin committed, much of which could never have been prevented in buildings and night rooms and hiding places so constructed, is now abandoned: the buildings are already, or are to be soon taken down, and the ground occupied for house lots. In this we rejoice almost as much as in the abandonment of Newgate.

*Females removed to the Old Penitentiary at the Alms House.*—The females who were left at Greenwich, when the men were removed to Sing Sing, have been removed lately to the penitentiary at Bellevue, where their untiring Sabbath school teachers have followed them, or rather preceded them, to make preparation for their instruction and employment. We hope, that the eternal blessings of the "most kind one" will rest upon them, and upon all the Sabbath school teachers, who are willing to make prisons the places of their instruction. We know they will have their reward as they go along; for they will often say, what is it which renders us so happy in this work? and all the answer they will be able to give, will be this, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I."

The penitentiary to which these females are now removed and followed by their Sabbath school teachers, is the place where the jail fever has made such dreadful ravages, carrying off prisoners, keepers, physicians, and benevolent friends, who visited the prisoners in mercy; but the place has been thoroughly cleansed, and the great body of its former inmates are removed to Blackwell's Island; so that there is little or no reason to fear, that the penitentiary at Bellevue will soon, if ever again, become a place for the ravages of this dreadful disease. It is in contemplation to use it for a time only, till other and better provision can be made for female convicts. The State authorized the commissioners of the Legislature to furnish a plan, and estimate of the expense, of a new prison for that part of them who belong to the State; and the city has it in contemplation to make suitable provision, either at Bellevue or Blackwell's Island, for

those in the city and county of New York; so that from the analogy of past improvements in New York, we may expect to see an establishment for female convicts there, which shall not suffer by comparison with the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, for males, or with the house of refuge in New York for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

*New Establishment on Blackwell's Island.*—The city has purchased Blackwell's Island, containing about one hundred acres of land, situated in the East River, about four miles from the City Hall, and has already erected a building, which was commenced last autumn, for the reception of 240 men from the old penitentiary at Bellevue. This building is on the general plan of the new prison at Wethersfield, and it is now proposed to extend it on the same plan, so that it shall admit of the separation at night of at least 500 of the vicious poor from the alms house. The expense of the part already erected has been only \$24,000; and it is located very near inexhaustible quarries of stone, which, for many years, have furnished a profitable business to the family who formerly owned the island, and conducted the business by hired servants. Here, then, these drunken, vicious poor, from the city, will be provided for, in a building admitting of separation and control, on an island secure from escape, and amidst valuable quarries of stone, which will furnish them with hard, healthy and profitable labor. Already about two hundred have been removed from Bellevue, and employed in erecting the new buildings for their own accommodation. Here, too, a Sabbath school has been established among the convicts, by some pious men, who were employed in the superintendence of the work. In the old age and feeble health of the Rev. Mr. Stanford, the chaplain to the humane and criminal institutions in New York, he has not been able frequently to go to the island, and this Sabbath school has furnished all, or nearly all, the means of grace enjoyed by the convicts. When the buildings shall be completed, on the plan which has been proposed, and the number of persons removed to them shall be five hundred or more, we look to Blackwell's Island as an important station for a resident chaplain, of similar qualifications to those at Charlestown, Auburn and Sing Sing—so that not only the Sabbath school, but the public worship, the morning and evening prayers, the form of religion at meals, the pungent personal conversation, shall have their efficacy tried on the vicious and criminal population of New York. The residence will be delightful; the buildings adapted to moral discipline and religious instruction; and the results, with the application of the same means, as reformatory, no doubt, as at Auburn and Wethersfield.

*New Prison for Females in the State of New York.*—It is yet uncertain, where the female prison for the State, and the city and county of New York, will be located. The commissioners of the Legislature, concerning that for the State, suggest in their last report to the Legislature the importance of its being (if disconnected with either the prisons at Auburn or Sing Sing) in some central situation. The plan of building, which they submitted to the Legislature, corresponds with the principles of the improved prison discipline, and if it shall be well located, furnished with a wise and pious matron, and an active

pious ladies' visiting committee, under the general supervision of such men as the commissioners themselves, there can be no doubt of its doing the same as has been done elsewhere by the application of similar means. The female prison for the city of New York will never be what it ought to be, in the old penitentiary connected with the alms house at Bellevue. There are physical disadvantages connected with that building, so that no patience, economy, wisdom, piety or faith, can accomplish as much, as in a building on the plan of that submitted to the Legislature by the commissioners. We therefore hope that our friends on the building committee of the city government in New York, will not be weary till Blackwell's Island, or some part of it, shall be improved with such a building. From past experience there is no doubt, that with such a building, under the care of a pious matron, the class of females of whom we speak, can earn, in the vicinity of New York, from 10 to 15 cents per day, and the whole expense of supporting the men at Wethersfield, is not 14 cents per day. On the score of economy, therefore, it should be done. Much more on the score of morals.

*House of Refuge in New York City.*—The house of refuge in New York has received to its parental care, instruction, employment, and discipline during the last year, one hundred and fifty-nine subjects. There were in the institution at the commencement of the year, one hundred and sixty-one; returned seventeen; making the whole number, who received the benefit of it during the year, 337. Of this number, one hundred and forty-eight were apprenticed, to respectable farmers and mechanics, generally in the country, at a distance from their former associates; making the whole number rescued from the haunts of vice, and apprenticed after being subject to the discipline and instruction of the house, *four hundred and forty*.

*Improved Discipline of the House of Refuge in New York.*—The discipline of this institution is much improved since the last year. This is seen particularly in the day school and Sabbath school. The health remains, wonderful as it was. There was no death during the last year; and there has been but one, during the four years of its existence, and that was from an unnatural cause. This fact, in regard to health, should be taken in connexion with the fact, that the whole number received into the house in four years has been 553, and the average number of inmates during the last three years has been 158, and at the close of the first year, 56. Not a death among so great a number from a natural cause in four years!!

The employment of the children is very productive of profit, as well as health. One hundred and twenty boys, from the ages of 6 to 19, are hired to contractors during their working hours, for 12½ cents per day, which varies but a fraction from the whole expense of supporting the convicts in the Connecticut state prison.

The moral discipline and instruction, as seen in the Sabbath school, in the chapel at public worship, at the morning and evening devotions, and at meal time, is the most interesting part to a Christian.

The reformatory effects are encouraging. Out of 440 apprenticed, less than twenty are out of place, and have failed to answer the fond expectations of their benefactors.

The effects on the tribunals of justice, which take cognizance of this class of offenders in the city of New York, is equally encouraging. The managers say in their last report, "previously to the establishment of the house of refuge, there were more than 500 young persons annually committed in the city of New York, either as criminals or vagrants; now the officers of justice do not find half that number."

*Bridewell and Debtors' Jail in New York City, disgraceful nuisances.*—The Bridewell in the city of New York, and the debtors' jail remain, within a stone's throw of the city hall, the same disgraceful nuisances, as they have been long represented to no purpose. We say to no purpose: there is some *talk* of a reform.

*State Prison at Lambertton, N. J.*—In New Jersey, the laws concerning the state prison were revised at the last session of the Legislature, and, among other provisions of the new law, one was adopted authorizing the payment of \$150 annually, from the state treasury, towards the support of a permanent chaplain in the prison at Lambertton. This is about the sum which this Society has appropriated for the same purpose for two years past, from which therefore the Society is now relieved.

*Present state of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.*—In Pennsylvania, the criminal law has been revised in part; so as to adapt it to the new penitentiaries at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, for the punishment of the higher crimes. This new law punishes those crimes, which are generally punished with death in New England, with not less than 2 nor more than 12 years. An abstract of imprisonment we have prepared, and shall present in the Report.—No crime, except murder in the first degree, is punished with death. The new law contemplates solitary confinement, not, however, unmitigated by labor and instruction, for all the crimes mentioned in it. The law provides for the introduction of labor, in the new prison in Philadelphia, which is contrary to the original plan, and makes an appropriation to enable the inspectors at Pittsburg to make such alterations in the new prison there, as to enable them to introduce labor. The law also provides for a religious teacher in the new prison in Philadelphia; so that in the only State, where we had reason to apprehend, that the system of punishment by solitary confinement, unmitigated by labor or instruction, would be introduced, does not find many advocates even there. Whether the Pennsylvania system with these modifications will bear the test of experience, is now to be proved. The Legislature have arrested the new building in Philadelphia, till the trial shall have been had; and made no appropriation, except to enable the commissioners to make the experiment in one hundred cells already built.

*Criminal Law in Delaware.*—In Delaware, there is no penitentiary, and the criminal code is in many respects similar to that in Rhode Island. Seven crimes are punished with death. There is a strange provision to the penalty, however, in case of manslaughter. A person convicted of this crime shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death; "provided, however, that the person so convicted shall, forthwith after such conviction, pray of the justices in open court the benefit of this act; then the court shall order, that the person so con-

victed shall pay a fine not less than \$200, nor more than \$3,000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Again, manslaughter in the second degree is punishable with death; but the penalty has the same provision, except that it diminishes the fine and term of imprisonment one half.

There are twenty-one other crimes, the penalty of which are, fine, sitting in the pillory, imprisonment, 21, 39, or 60 (as the case may be) lashes well laid on, and afterwards sold for service, 4, 7, or 14 years. In some cases there is added to these punishments the wearing of a large letter on the back, between the shoulders; and while these things are so, there is another crime against the peace and happiness of families, which by many wise and good men is considered worthy of death, which is liable to a fine of \$100; and still another, for which there is no penalty at all. An abstract of the criminal laws of Delaware, which is prepared for this report, is a curious specimen of the perfection of reason.

*House of Refuge in Philadelphia.*—The house of refuge in Philadelphia is finished, and was in successful operation in April, with about 70 inmates. The managers appear to have been successful in the selection of a superintendent, who is a physician, a skilful teacher, a disciplinarian, and a pious man. A good beginning has been made, and already the civil officers connected with the criminal courts are testifying, in the public papers, under their own signatures, to the effect of the house of refuge in diminishing the number of cases of prosecution among juvenile delinquents.

*Meeting to establish a House of Refuge in Baltimore.*—In Baltimore, a meeting has recently been held in the council chamber, Judge Bruce in the chair, on the subject of establishing a house of refuge in that city, and a committee of five appointed, of whom Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Fridge, and Mr. Finley are members, to report at an adjourned meeting.

*Prospects of the Maryland Penitentiary.*—The penitentiary in Baltimore is the most productive establishment of the kind in this country. The earnings of the convicts exceeded the expenses of the establishment during the year ending 30th Nov. 1828, \$9,804 76, besides \$3,522 36 paid on account of loans. The earnings of the female department, with about 40 inmates, under the direction of its worthy matron, have exceeded the expenses of the same, \$1,335 71. The net proceeds in the Baltimore penitentiary, in comparison with those of the new prison in Connecticut, are in proportion to the number of convicts nearly. In Baltimore, 359 convicts produce \$9,804, in Connecticut, one hundred and twenty convicts produce \$3,229. This is no new thing in Baltimore. During the five successive years in which Joseph Owen has been the keeper, the earnings have greatly exceeded the expenses; so that the penitentiary has now an active capital, principally the proceeds of its own earnings, of \$76,927 06.

The discipline of this institution, however, except while the men are at work, is defective. This is felt by the keeper, as much as it can be by any one; and he is looking forward to the completion of the new building for separate confinement at night, as the time when there shall be a great improvement in the discipline.



This building is erected on a plan suggested by an agent of the Prison Discipline Society. The building committee, after making this acknowledgment, in a late communication to the Executive, say, "it possesses many advantages over the original design. Small galleries are substituted, in the upper stories, in front of each range of cells, for floors; leaving on either side of the centre space, four stories of cells. This enables the guard, in the lower story, to observe at the same time, the door of every cell. Light and heat may be applied with a considerable saving of expense, and ventilation will encounter no obstruction." The committee, who make this report to the Executive, are George Kyser, Thomas Shepherd and James Mosher.

When this building is completed, which will probably be in August, the keeper is making arrangements for a Sabbath school, to be taught by himself, with the assistance of pious teachers from the city. He is, also, contemplating more vigorous and systematic instruction for the other hours of the Sabbath, and morning and evening prayers, with the reading of the scriptures during every day in the week. For all these purposes the area between the cells furnishes light, airy, safe, convenient, and very pleasant accommodations. In Baltimore, then, very soon, there is a prospect of having a penitentiary of very superior, if not unrivalled character.

*New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.*—This building is now finished, in an economical and substantial manner, on the general plan of the prison at Auburn; but is not yet occupied.

### CRIMINAL LAW.

Having thus looked at the interests of several of the States in regard to Prison Discipline, we present, as proposed, an abstract of the Criminal Law of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same.

#### MAINE.

*Treason.* Pénalty, Death.

*Concealment of treason.* Imprisonment not less than two, nor more than five years.

*Murder, or being accessory thereto before the fact.* Shall suffer death; body may be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

*Accessaries after the fact.* Imprisonment not exceeding six months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Manslaughter.* Six months solitary, and not exceeding ten years to hard labor; or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

*Maiming, or being accessory thereto.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and imprisonment to hard labor or in the county jail not exceeding ten years.

*Assault, with intent to murder, or being accessory thereto.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding twenty years.

*Assault, with intent to maim, or being accessory.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to hard labor or to the county jail not exceeding four years.

*Fighting a duel, giving a challenge, or acting as a second.* Punished as a felonious assaulter, and disqualified for twenty years from holding any office under the state government.

*Accepting a challenge.* Imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year, and from holding any office for five years.

*Concealing pregnancy, or being delivered of a bastard secretly.* A fine not exceeding \$100, or three months imprisonment.

*Endeavoring to conceal the death of such a child.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding five years.

*Rape, or being accessory thereto before the fact.* DEATH.

*Accessaries after the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Assault, with intent to commit rape.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Assault, with intent to commit rape on a child under ten years of age.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding four months; and hard labor for a term of years or for life.

*Burning dwelling house in the NIGHT TIME, or being accessory thereto.* DEATH.

*Burning dwelling house in the day time, or burning public buildings, or stores, barns, &c. in the night, or being accessory before the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and hard labor afterwards for LIFE.

*Burning such buildings in day time.* Solitary confinement not exceeding one year; and to labor not exceeding ten years.

*Burning corn, hay, fences, lumber, killing, wounding, disfiguring cattle, horses, sheep.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and hard labor afterwards not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding \$500; and imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

*Accessories after the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one month; and confinement afterwards not exceeding five years; or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000; and by imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

*Setting fire to woods without leave.* Fine, 10 dollars.

*Sodomy and Bestiality.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Burglary, or being accessory thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, or makes an assault.* Shall suffer the punishment of DEATH.

*When not so armed, and commits no assault, or is accessory thereto before the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years; and afterwards to hard labor for LIFE.

*Accessory after the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and to hard labor not exceeding TEN YEARS.

*When the offender enters without breaking, with such intent, or in the day time by breaking, and accessories before the fact.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to hard labor not exceeding three years; or by a fine not exceeding \$500; and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

*Larceny not exceeding \$5.* Jurisdiction before a justice; punishment, fine not exceeding \$5, and imprisonment not exceeding twenty days.

*Simple larceny not exceeding \$100.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to labor and imprisonment afterwards not exceeding one year.

*Exceeding \$100.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; to hard labor afterwards for a term not exceeding three years.

*Larceny, second conviction, or conviction of three distinct larcenies at the same court.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and afterwards to hard labor not less than three nor more than fifteen years.

*Breaking and entering shop, ware-house, or office in night time.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; hard labor afterwards not exceeding fifteen years.

*Entering dwelling house, &c. in the night without breaking, or in day time breaking and entering.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; confinement to hard labor afterwards not exceeding ten years.

*Larceny in dwelling house, shop, office, &c. in day time, or breaking and entering in the night a church, or other public building, or store, barn, &c.* Solitary, not more than six months; afterwards to hard labor not more than five years.

*Robbery, when the offender is not armed with a dangerous weapon, nor intends to kill.* Solitary, not exceeding two years; and afterwards hard labor for life.

*Robbery, when the offender is armed, &c. and intends to kill.* Death.

*Assault, with intent to rob, offender being armed.* Solitary not more than one year; and confinement to hard labor afterwards not more than twenty years.

*Any other larceny from PERSON.* Solitary, not more than one year; and confinement to labor, not more than five, afterward.

*Assault, with violence or dangerous weapon, with intent to steal.* Solitary, not more than one year, afterwards to labor not more than ten years.

*Accessories to robbery or larceny, after the fact.* Solitary, not more than six months, and confinement to hard labor afterwards not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding \$500; and imprisonment in common jail not more than three years; or either of them.

*Second conviction as a receiver of stolen goods, or conviction on three indictments at the same court of three distinct offences of the same kind.* Solitary, not more than one year; and confinement to labor afterwards, not less than three nor more than ten years. *Passed February 23, 1821, and March 19, 1821. 1 vol. Laws of Maine. p. 52.*

*Blasphemy.* Solitary, not more than three months; and confinement to hard labor not more than five years. *1 vol. Laws of Maine. Passed February 24, 1821. p. 71.*

*Adultery.* Solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and confinement to hard labor not more than five years.

*Bigamy.* Same as adultery.

*Fornication.* Imprisonment in common jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days; or fine not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. *February 23, 1821.*

*Forgery of public records, certificates and private securities.* Solitary, not exceeding six months; and afterwards to hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Forging bills of credit, bank bills, &c.* Solitary, not exceeding one year, and confinement afterwards to hard labor for life.

*Uttering or tendering in payment false bills, notes, &c. knowing them to be such.* Solitary,

not exceeding thirty days; and to labor not exceeding three years; or by fine not exceeding \$1,000; and binding to good behavior for two years.

*Second conviction for the same, or conviction on three several indictments at the same court.* Solitary, not more than one year; and labor after, not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Having in possession or bringing into the State counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year.

*Engraving or making plates, press, &c. for forging, or possessing such plates, &c. with intent to use.* Solitary, not exceeding three months; and labor afterwards not exceeding three years; or by fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

*Forging gold or silver coin, or knowingly aiding in passing it.* Solitary, not exceeding one year, and hard labor after, for life.

*Bringing into the State, or having in possession with intent to pass, such false coin.* Solitary, not over three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, and binding to good behavior for two years.

*Second conviction, or convicted on three several indictments at the same term of any court.* Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Making, mending, possessing any mould or engine for coining metals, or permitting such mould, &c. to be used.* Solitary, not more than three months; and labor afterwards, not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year. *February 19, 1821.*

*Perjury.* Solitary, not exceeding three months; and hard labor not less than two nor more than fifteen years.

*Subornation of perjury.* Same as perjury.

*Corrupt endeavor to procure the commission of perjury.* Solitary, not less than two months; and hard labor not exceeding five years. *February 27, 1821.*

*Cheating by false pretences.* Fine, not less than \$40, nor more than \$400; or confinement to hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years. *February 14, 1821.*

*Wilfully destroying a vessel or causing it to be done.* Imprisonment for life, or for a term not less than five years. *February 27, 1821.*

*Digging up or removing dead bodies, or for concealing such bodies when dug up.* Imprisonment not more than one year; or fine not exceeding \$1,000. *March 10, 1821.*

*Riot.* Solitary, not more than one year; afterwards to hard labor not more than one year; or fine not exceeding \$500; any or all of said punishments. *March 5, 1821.*

*Imprisonment for debt.* Damages must exceed \$5.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Treason.* Death.

*Misprision of treason.* Imprisonment not exceeding seven years; and a fine not exceeding £500.

*Murder.* Death.

*Concealment of the death of a bastard child.* Shall be set on the gallows one hour; and may be imprisoned not more than two years; or, instead of sitting on gallows, may be fined not exceeding £300.

*Sodomy.* Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards confinement to hard labor, not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Burglary, or breaking into dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit felony.* Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor for life.

*Breaking and entering any office, bank, &c. in the night.* Confinement to hard labor, not less than three nor more than ten years.

*Entering in the night without breaking, or in the day time with breaking, with intent to commit felony.* Confinement to hard labor, not less than two nor more than seven years.

*Robbery.* Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards, hard labor for life.

*Manslaughter.* Solitary, not more than six months; and confinement after to labor not less than one year,\* or for life.

*Rape.* Solitary, not less than six months; and afterwards to labor for life.

*Mayhem.* Solitary, not less than six months; and to labor after, not less than one year nor more than twenty years.

*Assault with intent to murder.* Solitary, not more than six months; and to labor not less than one year nor more than ten years.

*Arson.* Solitary, not more than six months; and labor for life.

*Burning any public building, store, shop, &c.* Solitary, not more than six months; and labor not less than two nor more than twenty years.

*Burning any stack of corn, hay, lumber, &c.* Confinement to hard labor, not less than one year nor more than three years; or by fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment in common jail not longer than one year.

*Killing and maiming cattle, with intent to injure the owner.* Hard labor, not less than one nor more than three years; or by fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and by imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

\* Since altered to two years. June 26, 1825.

*Killing and maiming cattle.* Fine, not exceeding \$100; or by imprisonment in common jail not longer than ninety days.

*Forgery.* Solitary, not longer than six months; and labor not less than five nor more than twenty years.

*Passing forged notes, &c.* Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than four years.

*Bringing into the State, or having in possession counterfeit bills, with intent to pass them.* Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Making or having in possession, plates, &c. with intent to make counterfeit bank bills, &c.* Solitary, not more than four months; and labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Forgery of records, judicial proceedings, obligations, promissory notes, &c.* Solitary, not more than six months; labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

*Counterfeiting coin.* Solitary, not more than six months; labor not less than four nor more than ten years.

*Passing counterfeit coin.* Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Bringing into the State, or having counterfeit coin, with intent to pass.* Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two, nor more than five years.

*Making and having in possession any tool, for counterfeiting coin, with intent to make false coin.* Solitary, not exceeding four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Perjury.* Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Subornation of Perjury.* Same as perjury.

*Stealing to the amount of \$20; or charters, deeds, &c.; or stealing any bond, promissory note, &c. amounting to \$20.* Hard labor not less than two nor more than five years.

*Stealing, amount less than \$20.* Imprisonment in common jail not less than one month, nor more than one year; and by fine not exceeding \$100.

*Larceny in dwelling house.* Hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Larceny in shop, vessel, &c.* Hard labor not less than one year nor more than seven years.

*Larceny from the person.* Hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

*Stealing any horse, cattle, or sheep.* Hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

*Receiving, or concealing stolen goods.* Same as the person stealing the same.

*Second conviction.* Double the term of the first.

*Third conviction.* Life. Passed January 2, 1829. Chap. xci. p. 360.

*Adultery.* Confinement in common jail not exceeding one year; by a fine not exceeding \$400; and may be required to recognise with sureties, for a term of time not exceeding five years; or by one or more of said punishments.

*Polygamy.* Imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding two years; by a fine not exceeding \$400; and may be holden to recognise with sureties for good behavior for a term not exceeding five years; or by one or more of said punishments.

*Fornication.* Fine of \$50; or confinement in the common jail for a term not exceeding six months.

*Blasphemy.* Fine, not exceeding \$200; and may be holden to recognise with sureties, for his good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

*Riot.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

*Imprisonment for debt, sum prescribed by law.* Damages not less than \$13 33.

## VERMONT.

*Treason.* Death.

*Misprision of treason.* Hard labor in state prison not exceeding seven years and fine not exceeding \$2,000; or either of said punishments.

*Murder.* Death.

*False witness affecting life, if life be taken.* Death.

*False witness affecting life, if life be not taken.* Same as manslaughter.

*Being privately delivered of a bastard child, and such child being found dead; where presumptive evidence shall appear that the child was born alive, and its death was procured by the mother.* Hard labor in state prison not exceeding three years; and fined not more than \$200; or either of said punishments.

*Arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members.* Death.

*Arson of a dwelling house, or any other building, or of stacks of corn, hay, or grain.* State prison to hard labor not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Manslaughter.* State prison during life; or a term of years not less than seven; and fined not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Maiming, cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, &c.* State prison for life; or a term of years not less than seven.

*Rape.* State prison to hard labor not exceeding ten years; and fined not exceeding \$1,000; or either of them.

*Unlawfully knowing a child under eleven years, with or without her will.* Same as the above.

*Assault with intent to ravish.* State prison not exceeding seven years; and fine not exceeding \$500; or either of said punishments.

*Burglary.* State prison not exceeding fifteen years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Second conviction for burglary.* Life in state prison; or for a term of years not less than seven.

*Robbery.* Same as burglary.

*Second conviction for robbery.* Same as second conviction of burglary.

*Assault to murder or rob.* State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Perjury.* State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Subornation of Perjury.* Same as perjury.

*Forgery.* Hard labor in state prison not more than ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Horse stealing.* Same as forgery.

*Second conviction for horse stealing.* State prison not exceeding fifteen years; and \$1,000 fine; or either of said punishments.

*Blasphemy.* Fine, not exceeding \$200; and may be bound to good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

*Adultery.* State prison not exceeding three years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either of said punishments.

*Polygamy.* Same as adultery.

*Incest.* Same as adultery.

*Teaching the art of counterfeiting or debasing metals.* State prison not exceeding three years; and fine not exceeding \$300; or either.

*Swindling.* State prison not more than three years; and fine not exceeding \$300; or either.

*Obtaining goods, &c. under false pretences.* State prison not exceeding five years, and fined not more than \$500; or either.

*Counterfeiting coin.* State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either.

*Counselling or advising in forging coins.* State prison not more than five years; and fine not exceeding \$500; or either.

*Counterfeiting bank bills or notes.* State prison not exceeding fourteen years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000; or either.

*Counterfeiting hard money, orders, or orders on state or county treasurers, &c.* Same as counterfeiting bank bills. *The foregoing passed Nov. 11, 1818. Laws of Vermont. p. 252, and onward.*

*Theft.* State prison not more than seven years; and fine not above \$500; or either.

*Buyers and receivers of stolen goods.* Same as theft.

*Stealing fruit from any garden, orchard, or other enclosure.* Fine, not exceeding \$100.

*Impeding an officer, civil or military, in the discharge of his duty.* Fine, not exceeding \$500; or state prison not exceeding three years; or either. *November 4, 1826.*

*Breaking jail.* Fine, not exceeding \$300; and confinement in state prison not exceeding three years.

*Riot.* Fine, not exceeding \$100; and imprisonment not exceeding six months; or either. *The above passed Nov. 15, 1821. Laws of Vermont. p. 265, and onward.*

*Duelling, killing a person in duel.* Death.

*Sending or accepting a challenge to fight duel.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000, nor less than \$50; and ever after incapable of holding any office of honor or profit in the State. *Nov. 5, 1801. p. 274, Laws of Vermont.*

*Digging up, removing, or disturbing the remains of the dead.* Fine not exceeding \$1,000; or public whipping, not more than thirty-nine stripes; or imprisonment, not exceeding one year; or any or all of said punishments. *February 6, 1804. p. 275.*

*Kidnapping.* Publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes; or fine not exceeding \$1,000; and confined to hard labor not exceeding seven years. *Nov. 8, 1806. p. 264.*

*Poor debtors.* May be committed to jail for any sum.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Treason.* Death.

*Murder, or accessory before fact.* Death, and body may be ordered to be delivered for dissection; and in case of murder in duel, shall be so ordered.

*Accessaries after the fact.* Solitary confinement not exceeding six months; and confinement to hard labor afterwards not exceeding ten years.

*Manslaughter.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye—aiding or abetting.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and confinement to hard labor, or imprisonment in common jail, for any term not exceeding ten years.

*Assault to maim, or disfigure, &c. aiding, counselling, or advising.* Solitary imprisonment not more than six months; and confinement to hard labor after, or in common jail not exceeding four years.

*Robbery without weapons.* Solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years; and confinement to hard labor afterwards for life.

*Robbery, when an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon.* Death.

*Assault, with dangerous weapon, to murder or rob, and those aiding and abetting.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and afterwards confinement to hard labor not exceeding twenty years.

*Arson, or burning a dwelling-house in the night time, and accessories thereto before fact.* Death.

*Burning a house in the day time, or any meeting-house, court-house, &c. in the night time.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and after to hard labor for life.

*Burning a meeting-house, or any public building, store, &c. in the day time, or any store, barn, &c. by night or day.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor after not exceeding ten years.

*Burning any stack of corn, hay, grain, &c. and accessory before fact.* Solitary, not more than six months; and after to hard labor, not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

*Killing, maiming, or disfiguring cattle, &c.* Same as above.

*Harboring, concealing, maintaining, or assisting any incendiary, or accessories before the fact.* Solitary, not exceeding one month; and afterwards to hard labor not more than five years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

*Assault and battery.* Fine, not exceeding twenty shillings, and require sureties for keeping the peace; or bind to a higher court.

*Rape, and accessory before fact.* Death.

*Carnally knowing or abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and accessory before fact.* Death.

*Accessories to rape, after the fact.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor after for a term not exceeding ten years.

*Attempt to rape, or aiding and abetting.* Solitary, not more than three months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or by fine not more than 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

*Assault to rape on a woman child under ten years old.* Solitary, not exceeding four months; and afterwards to hard labor for any term of years, or for life.

*Concealing pregnancy, and being delivered secretly of a bastard child.* Fine, not exceeding £50; or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

*Concealing the death of a bastard child, so that it cannot be known whether it were born alive or not, or murdered or not.* Mother to be set on the gallows, with a rope around her neck for one hour; and be bound to good behavior at the discretion of the court, (*Law of 1784.*) or by a law of 1812, the court may in lieu of sentencing to sit on the gallows, &c. sentence to solitary imprisonment not more than three months; and to hard labor not more than five years.

*Burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessory before fact, or aiding and abetting.* Death.

*Burglary, when not armed with a dangerous weapon, and accessory before fact, or aiding, &c.* Solitary, not exceeding two years; and confinement to hard labor afterwards for life.

*Accessories to burglary after the fact.* Solitary, not more than three months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Breaking into any house, shop, &c. in the day time, or without breaking, in the night, to commit any felony.* Solitary, not more than six months; and confinement afterwards to hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than three years.

*Destroying vessel to defraud the underwriters, &c.* Imprisonment for life, or for any term not less than five years.

*Forgery, or aiding and assisting.* Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards to hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Counterfeiting any certificate of public debt, or bank bill, &c. aiding and assisting.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and afterwards hard labor for life.

*Passing any counterfeit certificate of public debt, or bank bill.* Solitary, not more than thirty days; and hard labor after not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and binding to good behavior for two years.

*Second conviction, and conviction at the same term of court, on three several indictments for same offence.* Solitary, not more than one year; and afterwards to labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

*Bringing counterfeit bills into State, or having in possession with intent to pass.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

*Making or mending any tool, &c. to be used in counterfeiting bills, or having such tool in possession, with intent to use, &c.* Solitary, not exceeding three months; and after to hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and confinement in common jail not more than one year.

*Counterfeiting any gold or silver coin, or aiding and assisting, or having in possession, with intent to pass, not less than ten pieces of such counterfeit coin.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor after for life.

*Bringing into the State, or having in possession any number of pieces of false coin, with intent to pass.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and binding to good behavior for two years.

*Second conviction, or being convicted at the same term on three several indictments for the same offence.* Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Making, mending, &c. any tool, or instrument for coining gold or silver coin, with intent to use or be used, &c.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year.

*Larceny, when the amount stolen does not exceed 5 dollars, and where the conviction is before a justice of the peace,—or accessories.* Fine, not exceeding 5 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than twenty days; either or both.

*Larceny, when the amount does not exceed 100 dollars.* Solitary, not exceeding six months; and hard labor after not more than one year; or by fine not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not longer than one year.

*Where the amount exceeds 100 dollars,—or accessories.* Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor after not exceeding three years.

*Second conviction of larceny before the Supreme Judicial Court, or conviction of three distinct larcenies at the same term.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and after to hard labor not less than three nor more than fifteen years.

*Larceny, committed in the night time, by breaking and entering any shop, warehouse, &c. and accessories.* Solitary, not more than one year; and at hard labor afterwards not more than fifteen years.

*Entering without breaking, in the night time, any house, shop, &c. the owner or occupant being therein, and put in fear, and accessories.* Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not more than ten years.

*Larceny in the day time in any dwelling house, shop, &c.* Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor not more than five years.

*Concealing a felon, or receiving stolen goods.* Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor after not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and confinement in common jail not more than three years.

*Second conviction for receiving stolen goods.* Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor not less than three nor more than ten years.

*Perjury.* Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not less than two nor more than fifteen years.

*Subornation of perjury.* Same as perjury.

*Endeavoring to incite to perjury.* Solitary, not more than two months; and hard labor not more than five years.

*Persons disguising themselves, and resisting an officer, or obstructing the execution of the laws.* Fine, not less than 20 dollars, nor more than 500 dollars; and imprisoned in common jail not exceeding one year; and bound to keep the peace for one year afterwards.

*Fighting a duel where death shall not ensue, or challenging to a duel though no duel be fought, and a second-aid or abettor.* Punished as a felonious assaulter, solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not exceeding twenty years; and disqualified from holding office for twenty years.

*Accepting a challenge, though no duel ensue, and those aiding or abetting.* Common jail not more than one year; and disqualified from holding any office for five years.

*Riot.* Law of 1784. Forfeiture of lands, goods, &c. or such part thereof as the court may determine; to be whipped thirty-nine stripes on the naked back at the public whipping-post; imprisoned in common jail not more than one year nor less than six months; and once every three months, thirty-nine stripes on the naked back. Or, by the law of 1812, the court may sentence to solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding five years.

*Injuring or destroying turnpike gates, &c.* Forfeit not more than 50 dollars nor less than five.

*Sodomy.* Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor after not exceeding ten years.

*Adultery.* Punishment by law of 1784. Set upon the gallows with a rope about the neck, and the rope thrown over the gallows, for the space of one hour; be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes; be imprisoned, or fined and bound to good behavior; all or any of these punishments. By law of 1812, Chap. 134. The court may sentence to solitary confinement not more than three months; and hard labor afterwards not exceeding five years.

*Polygamy.* Same as adultery.

*Fornication, if a man.* Fine, not exceeding £5, nor less than 30 shillings; and if he neglect to pay for twenty-four hours, shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes. *If a woman.* Fine, not exceeding £3, nor less than 6 shillings; and if payment be not made in twenty-four hours, shall be committed to prison for a term not more than ten days nor less than twenty-four hours.

*Blasphemy.* By law of 1782. Imprisonment not exceeding one year; sitting in the pillory; whipping or setting on the gallows with a rope around the neck; or binding to good behavior. Or, by law of 1812, Chap. 34. Solitary, not exceeding three months; and hard labor afterwards not more than five years.

*Violating the sepulchres of the dead, &c.* Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars.

*Concealing or receiving, &c. human bodies, dug up, &c.* Same as above.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Murder.* Death.

*Arson, or accessory before the fact.* Death.

*Rape, or accessory before the fact.* Death.

*Robbery, or accessory before the fact.* Death.

*Burglary, or accessory before fact.* Death.

*Treason.* Death.

*Sodomy, or accessory before fact, first offence.* Carried to the gallows in cart, and seated on the gallows not more than three hours, and thence to the common jail, there to be confined not more than three years; and be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars.

*Second offence.* Death.

*Forgery of notes, certificates or other securities, or bank bills, or accessory before fact.* Sit in the pillory; while there, shall have a piece of each of his ears cut off; shall be branded while in pillory with letter C; shall be imprisoned not more than six years; and shall be fined not exceeding 4,000 dollars; or any or all of said punishments.

*Passing forged notes, bank bills, &c. or accessory before fact.* Same as above.

*Bringing into State, or having in possession forged bank notes to pass.* Same as above.

*Making or having in possession, plates, &c. for forging.* Same as above.

*Forgery of records, obligations, &c.* Same.

*Counterfeiting coin.* Same.

*Having counterfeit coin in possession, with intent to pass.* Same.

*Making or having in possession, tools, &c. for forging coin.* Same.

*Perjury, or subornation of perjury.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; placed in pillory not more than four hours, and be cropped and branded; and be imprisoned not more than three years; or any or all said punishments.

*Inciting to perjury, though it be not committed.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisoned not more than one year.

*Bribery.* Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years; and be disqualified from holding any office in State.

*Voluntary manslaughter.* Fine, not more than 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; and find security for good behavior afterwards.

*Cutting out tongue, putting out an eye, slitting nose, &c. with intent to maim or disfigure, and all accessories before the fact.* Fine, not less than 50 nor more than 2,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years.

*Duelling, though death does not ensue.* Carried publicly in a cart to the gallows, with a rope about his neck, and sit thereon for one hour; and be imprisoned not exceeding one year; or either, or both.

*Horse stealing, or accessory before fact.* Shall return the horse to the owner, and pay the value thereof; or in case the horse is not restored, shall pay double the value; shall be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not more than three years; and whipped not to exceed 100 stripes.

*Accessories after the fact.* Fine, not more than 500 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years.

*Rescuing convicts for murder.* Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars; or be imprisoned not to exceed five years.

*Theft, or accessory before fact.* Shall restore the property stolen, and pay the full value to the owner; and in case the property be not restored, shall pay double the value, and be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; be imprisoned not exceeding two years; and be whipped not exceeding fifty stripes; or any or all of said punishments.

*Conspiracy, or common barratry, or embracery.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisoned not more than six months.

*Challenge to duel, or accepting challenge, or aiding or abetting, though no duel be fought.* Same as the foregoing.

*Extortion.* Fine, not to exceed 500 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years; and forfeit to the party aggrieved twofold damages.

*Obstructing officers in their duty.* Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and be imprisoned not exceeding one year; either or both.

*Adultery.* Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and imprisonment not longer than six months.

*Fornication.* Fine, not more than 5 dollars; and imprisoned not more than 5 days.

*Blasphemy.* Fine, not over 100 dollars; and imprisonment not longer than two months.

*Conveying instruments to prisoners to enable them to escape.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

*If any prisoner escape by means of such tools furnished.* Shall pay all sums of money the prisoner stood committed for; and suffer all the pains and penalties the escaped prisoner would be liable to, unless the offence was capital,—in which case, he shall be fined not more than \$3,000, and imprisoned not more than five years.

*Convict escaping, if retaken.* Shall continue in prison for such term of his imprisonment as



remained unexpired at the time of his escape; and shall undergo such additional imprisonment as the court may see fit to order, not exceeding six months.

*Concealing death of bastard child, where evidence of murder does not exist.* Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding one year; either or both.

*Bigamy.* Sit on the gallows one hour with a rope around the neck; be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

*Burning houses, barns, out houses, or any other building, the burning of which shall not amount to arson at the common law.* Fine, not exceeding 5,000 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding five years; sit in the pillory, cropped on both ears while on the pillory, and be branded with letter B.

*Burning stacks of corn, hay, grain, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than one year.

*Assault, to murder, rape, rob, or commit sodomy or burglary.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years.

*Assault and battery.* Fine, not more than 100 dollars; and imprisonment not more than six months; either or both.

*Killing, cutting or dismembering beasts of another.* Fine, not more than 100 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two months; one or both; and pay the owner treble damages.

*Taking fruit, &c.* Fine, not more than 10 dollars, if convicted before two justices of the peace—or if by the general sessions of the peace, not more than 50 dollars; and be imprisoned not to exceed one month; either or both; and pay treble damages to the owner.

*Transporting any free person unlawfully out of the State.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years. *Laws of Rhode Island, published in 1822, p. 339, and onward.*

## CONNECTICUT.

*Treason. Death.*

*Misprision of treason.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment in state prison, not more than seven years.

*Murder. Death.*

*Manslaughter.* Fine, not exceeding \$500; and imprisonment in the common jail or state prison, not more than three years nor less than six months.

*Perjury, with intent to take life. Death.*

*Arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person. Death.*

*Burning any building other than a dwelling house, and causing death. Death.*

*Cutting out tongue, or putting out the eye, &c. with malice. Death.*

*Cutting or maiming any limb of another, with intent to disfigure.* State prison for life, or at the discretion of the court.

*Rape. Death.*

*Abuse of female child under ten.* State prison for life, or such term of time as the court shall determine.

*Assault, with intent to rape. Same as above.*

*Intent to kill or rob. Same as above.*

*Administering poison, with intent to kill or produce miscarriage. Same as the foregoing.*

*Being secretly delivered of a bastard child.* Fine, not above \$150; or imprisonment not more than three months.

*Concealment of the death of a bastard child.* To set on gallows, with a rope about her neck, for one hour; and bound to good behavior, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

*Kidnapping. Fine of \$400.*

*Burning or destroying any magazine of provision, arms, &c. of the State.* State prison for life, or for such term of time as the court may order.

*Burning state house, county house, court house, town house, church, chapel, &c.* State prison not exceeding seven years.

*Forging public securities.* State prison not exceeding three years.

*Robbery.* State prison not exceeding seven years.

*Burglary.* State prison not exceeding three years.

*Robbery or burglary, with personal abuse, or armed with any dangerous weapon.* Life in state prison, or for a term of years not less than seven.

*Breaking store, shop, &c. with intent to commit theft.* State prison not exceeding three years

*Arson.* State prison not exceeding seven years.

*Burning vessel, office, store, shop, &c.* State prison not exceeding seven years.

*Burning one's house, to defraud underwriters.* Same as above.

*Destroying vessel, to defraud underwriters.* Same.

*Forgery.* State prison not exceeding three years; and double damages to the party injured.

*Counterfeiting coin.* State prison not exceeding three years.

*Possessing counterfeit coin, with intent to pass.* Same as above.

*Passing counterfeit bills, &c.* State prison not over three years.

*Making plates for counterfeiting bills.* Same.

*Possessing counterfeit bills, with intent to fill up, or pass.* Same.

*Possessing plates for forging bank bills.* Same.

*Horse stealing.* State prison not exceeding two years; and shall pay the owner treble the value of the horse.

*Stealing from the person at a fire.* State prison not exceeding five years.

*Stealing from the person to the amount of \$20.* State prison not exceeding two years.

*Breaking and stealing from a building in day time.* Same.

*Simple theft.* Shall pay treble the value of the property stolen, and further punished by fine not exceeding \$7; and if the property stolen amount to \$4, shall be further punished by whipping, not exceeding ten stripes. If the property stolen be of less value than \$4, but of value of \$1, if the offender refuse to pay the fine, shall be punished by whipping as aforesaid.

*Receiving and concealing stolen goods.* Same punishment as the principal or thief.

*Perjury.* Fine, \$67; and state prison for six months; and disqualified ever after from testifying in court. (*Altered May 30, 1825.* So that the confinement in state prison is not to exceed two years, nor be less than six months; the other part of the penalty remaining as it was.)

*Subornation of perjury.* Same as perjury.

*Bribery.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment in the common jail, not exceeding two years; and incapable of ever after holding any office in State.

*Embezzling or altering any record, will, deed, &c.* State prison not exceeding seven years.

*Counterfeiting public seals.* Same as above.

*Effecting escape of prisoners in state prison.* State prison not exceeding six years.

*Resistance to officers.* Fine, not exceeding \$4 dollars; or by imprisonment in common jail not more than two months; or both.

*Sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel.* Fine of 3,000 dollars; and bonds to keep the peace, and be of good behavior during life; and disabled from ever after holding any office.

*Delivering a challenge.* Same as above, excepting finding sureties for good behavior.

*Riot.* Fine, not exceeding 67 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail not exceeding six months; or by both.

*Destroying turnpike property in the night season.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than six months.

*Breaking windows, &c. in the night time.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail not exceeding six months; or both.

*Sodomy.* State prison for life.

*Bestiality.* The same.

*Adultery.* Man, in state prison; woman, in common jail, for a term not exceeding five nor less than two years.

*Incest.* Same as above.

*Bigamy.* Same as adultery.

*Fornication.* Fine, 7 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail, for the term of one month.

*Blasphemy.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year; and bound to good behavior.

*Disinterment of deceased persons, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars; and further punished by confinement in common jail, not more than twelve nor less than three months.

*Second conviction of any crime, when sentenced to state prison.* Not exceeding double the term to which liable on first conviction.

*Third conviction.* State prison for life. *Laws of Connecticut. Title 22. p. 151. Revised and published, A. D. 1821.*

*Poor debtors.* By a law of May, 1826, no female can be imprisoned for debt.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Treason.* Death.

*Misprision of treason.* Confinement to hard labor not exceeding seven years; or fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or both.

*Murder.* Death; and the court may order the body for dissection.

*Manslaughter.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment to hard labor not longer than three years; either or both.

*Sodomy.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding twenty-one years.

*Rape, or carnal abuse of any woman child under ten years of age, and those aiding and abetting, &c.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

*Polygamy.* Fine, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or either.

*Concealing pregnancy, when the child, if born, would be a bastard, and being delivered of such child in secret.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than three months; either or both. *Supplementary law of Dec. 1824.*

*Concealing the death of a bastard child, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than three months; either or both. *Supplementary law of Dec. 1824.*

*Incest.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and solitary imprisonment in cells not exceeding four and a half months; either or both.

*Adultery.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

*Fornication.* Fine, 14 dollars.

*Pretending to exercise witchcraft, or by occult science to discover stolen goods, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 50 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than three months; or both.

*Blasphemy.* Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than one year; or both.

*Perjury, and subornation of perjury.* Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than seven years; or both; and rendered incapable of testifying till judgment be reversed.

*Bribery.* Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; and imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years; or both; and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State.

*Extortion.* Fine, not more than 400 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in the cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both. *Supplementary law of Nov. 1824.*

*Embracery, and attempts to influence a juror or jury unlawfully or corruptly.* Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or solitary confinement in the cells of state prison not exceeding three months; or both. *Supplementary law of 1824.*

*A juror taking an illegal reward.* Fine, not exceeding 600 dollars; or solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than six months; and disqualified to serve ever after as a juror. *Supplementary law of 1824.*

*Arson.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

*Burning public buildings, mills, out houses, &c. and accessaries.* Fine, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or either.

*Setting fire to buildings, with intent to burn, and accessaries.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

*Burglary.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

*Larceny, under 6 dollars.* Fine, not exceeding 30 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding one year; either or both.

*Larceny, above 6 dollars.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

*Robbery.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

*Assault with intent to rob, or house breaking by day, with intent to kill, rob, steal, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

*Entering dwelling house, shop, &c. either by day or night, without breaking, with intent to kill, rob, steal, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years; or both.

*Servants or apprentices over 14 years of age, intrusted with money, goods, &c. by their masters, who shall run away with, or embezzle the same.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in the cells at state prison not exceeding six months; or both. *Supplementary law of 1824.*

*Lodgers, stealing goods from their lodging.* Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; or solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than six months; or both. *Law of 1824.*

*Stealing bills, bonds, notes, &c. or taking them by robbery.* Same as stealing or taking by robbery other goods of like value.

*Stealing deeds, wills, leases, letters of attorney, &c. &c. or taking them by robbery.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

*Stealing or avoiding records whereby any judgment is reversed, and those aiding and abetting.* Fine, not exceeding 7,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years; or both.

*Same where judgment, &c. is not reversed.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years; or both.

*Forgery.* Fine, and solitary imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

*Acknowledging fines, recoveries, deeds, bail judgments, &c. in the names of others, not privy thereto, or personating others as bail.* Fine, not exceeding 7,000 dollars; or solitary imprisonment at hard labor not more than seven years.

*Using any false token or writing to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat or defraud.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; or, by law of 1824, may be sentenced to solitary imprisonment in the cells of state prison not exceeding nine months; or both.

*Obstructing the execution of process by any sheriff, coroner, constable, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than six months; or both.

*Sheriffs and other officers, guilty of voluntary escapes in capital cases.* Death.

*Voluntary escape in cases not capital.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years; or both; and disqualification for any office forever after.

*Rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes.* Death.

*Rescue in criminal cases, not capital, and in all civil cases.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding three years; or both.

*Prisoner, not confined for a capital offence, breaking prison.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison not exceeding nine months; or both.

*Assisting prisoner in jail to escape, conveying to such prisoner any disguise, arms, tools, &c.*

to facilitate his escape, or assisting prisoner to escape from an officer. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

*Compounding treason or other crimes.* Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison for a term not exceeding three months; or both.

*Conspiracy to indict any person, or cause him to be indicted.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

*Kidnapping.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years; or both.

*Cutting out tongue, cutting off, or slitting nose, lip, ear, &c. to disfigure, or maim.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years; or both.

*Challenging to fight a duel, though no duel be fought, or knowingly being the bearer of a challenge, or in any way aiding or abetting.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not more than two years; or both.

*Fighting a duel, where death does not ensue, or being a second, or aiding and abetting in such duel.* Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years; or both.

*Stealing fruit and vegetables, or pulling up and destroying, if the value does not exceed 20 dollars.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding three months; or may be whipped thirty-nine stripes. *Act of May 31, 1820, and by this act no larceny under 20 dollars can be punished by sentence to state prison.*

*Maliciously destroying bonds, deeds, leases, bills of exchange, wills, bank bills, &c. &c. with intent to damage or defraud.* Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

*Malicious mischief to bridges, houses, horses, cattle, grain, lumber, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 150 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

*Receiving stolen goods, &c.* Fine, not exceeding 3,000 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than nine months; or both. *Law of 1824.*

*Concealment of burglary, robbery, murder, rape, arson, &c. &c.* Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than nine months; or both. *Law of 1824.*

*Assault and battery.* Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment not to exceed six months. *Act of May, 1820.*

*Offenders sentenced to hard labor, and escaping.* Such additional sentence to hard labor as the court before whom convicted shall direct.

*Second conviction of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, or forgery.* Death.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Murder in the second degree.* First offence, imprisonment not less than four nor more than twelve years; second offence, for natural life.

*Manslaughter.* First offence, not less than two nor more than six years; second offence, not less than six nor more than twelve years.

*High treason.* First offence, not less than three nor more than six years; second offence, not exceeding ten years.

*Arson.* First offence, not less than one nor more than ten years; second offence, not more than fifteen years.

*Rape.* First offence, not less than two nor more than twelve years.

*Burglary.* First offence, not less than two nor more than ten years; second offence, not exceeding fifteen years.

*Sodomy.* First offence, not less than one nor more than five years; second offence, not more than ten years.

*Forgery.* First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not exceeding ten years.

*Robbery.* First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not less than twelve years.

*Mayhem.* First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not more than fourteen years.

*Kidnapping.* First offence, not less than five nor more than twelve years; second offence, for twenty-one years.

*Horse stealing.* First offence, not less than one nor more than four years; second offence, not more than seven years.

*Perjury.* First offence, not less than one nor more than five years; second offence, not more than eight years. *Law of 1829.*

## DELAWARE.

*Treason.* Death.

*Murder.* Death.

*Manslaughter, first degree.* Person convicted of, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and

shall suffer death. Provided, however, that the person so convicted, shall forthwith, after such conviction, pray of the justices in open court, the benefit of this act, then the court shall order that the person so convicted shall pay a fine not less than 200 dollars, nor more than 3,000 dollars; and suffer imprisonment not exceeding two years.

*Second offence.* Fine, not less than 400 dollars, nor more than 6,000 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding four years.

*Manslaughter, second degree.* Death; with the same proviso as for manslaughter of the first degree, only that the fine shall not be less than 100 dollars, nor more than 1,000 dollars; and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

*Assault, with intent to murder.* Fine, not less than 500 dollars nor more than 6,000 dollars; shall be set in the pillory for one hour; shall suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and at the expiration of the term of such imprisonment, shall be sold as a servant for a term not less than one nor more than seven years.

*Wilfully administering poison.* Fine, not less than 500 dollars nor more than 10,000 dollars; set on the pillory for one hour; publicly whipped on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding four years; and afterwards be sold as a servant not exceeding fourteen years.

*Maliciously maiming, and by lying in wait.* Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars nor less than 400 dollars; whipped on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding two years; and afterwards sold as a servant not less than four years nor more than seven years.

*Without lying in wait.* Fine, not less than 200 dollars nor more than 2,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

*Rape.* Death.

*Assault, with intent to ravish, or shall carnally abuse a female child under 10 years of age.* Fine, not less than \$400 nor more than \$5,000; set on the pillory one hour; publicly whipped, on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; and suffer imprisonment not more than two years; and afterwards be sold as a servant not exceeding fourteen years.

*Burglary.* Death.

*Breaking into any office where records are kept, in the night time, to purloin, alter, injure, &c.* Fine, not exceeding \$5,000 nor less than \$500; whipped publicly on the bare back, thirty-nine lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not more than one year; and afterwards sold to service not exceeding seven years.

*Breaking house, &c. in day time, or without breaking, either by day or night, breaking and entering by night, any shop, warehouse, &c. to commit any felony.* Set in pillory for one hour; publicly whipped thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding one year; and afterwards sold to service for a term not less than two nor more than seven years; and if goods, &c. were taken, shall pay fourfold their value, unless such goods are returned.

*Arson, burning any dwelling house, court house, or any office in which public records are kept.* Death.

*Burning other buildings, vessels, &c.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$6,000; and when a building or other property is destroyed, shall pay the owner fourfold the value; shall be set on the pillory one hour; publicly whipped on the bare back, not exceeding sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not more than two years; and afterwards sold to service for a term not less than four nor more than fourteen years.

*Burning building by the owner, to defraud underwriters.* Shall be fined in sum of four times the amount of insurance; and sold as a servant for a term not less than three nor more than seven years.

*Burning grain, hay, boards, &c.* Fine, not exceeding \$3,000; publicly whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and sold as a servant for a term not exceeding four years.

*Attempting to burn any building, grain, hay, lumber, &c.* Fine, not exceeding \$5,000; whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and sold as a servant not exceeding four years.

*Kidnapping, or assisting to kidnap.* Fine, not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000; set on pillory one hour; whipped sixty lashes on the bare back, well laid on; solitary confinement in prison not less than three nor more than seven years; and afterwards sold as a servant to the highest bidder for seven years.

*Second offence.* Death.

*Robbery on or near the highway, or in dwelling house.* Fine, not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000; set on the pillory one hour; sixty lashes on bare back, well laid on; imprisonment not exceeding four years; and afterwards sold as a servant for fifteen years.

*If committed in any other place other than as above.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; pillory one hour; thirty-nine lashes on bare back; imprisonment not more than two years; and afterwards sold as a servant for ten years.

*Assault, with intent to rob.* Fine, not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000; whipped thirty-nine lashes on the bare back; shall be imprisoned not more than two years; and afterwards sold to service for four years.

*Stealing slave, horse, ass, or mule, breaking or picking any lock, and feloniously stealing goods, money or effects, &c.* Shall pay fourfold to the owner if goods, &c. are not restored, and twofold if restored; set on pillory one hour; whipped on the bare back thirty-nine lashes; and sold to service for seven years.

*Disposing, or offering to dispose of any horse, ass, or mule, stolen in another State.* Shall

forfeit and pay, if a disposal has been effected, four times the sum for which said horse, &c. was sold or exchanged, to the person to whom such sale was made; publicly whipped, &c. thirty-nine lashes; and imprisonment not more than two years.

*Buying or receiving, knowing them to be stolen, any slave, horse, ass, &c.* Forfeit and pay to the owner, unless such property be restored, fourfold the value, and in case the property is restored, twofold the value; whipped, &c. thirty-nine lashes; and sold to service for seven years.

*Larceny, in stealing goods, bank notes, &c. &c.* Shall pay to the owner fourfold the value if restoration of goods, &c. be not made; if restored, twofold the value; whipped, &c. twenty-one lashes; and to wear for six months afterwards a Roman T of a scarlet color, on his outside garment on the back, between the shoulders, said T to be not less than four inches long and one inch wide.

*Second offence.* Pay to the owner as on first offence; whipped thirty-nine lashes; set in the pillory one hour; and sold to service for a term not less than one year, nor more than seven years.

*Buying or receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such.* Pay to the owner as in the two last cases; whipped twenty-one lashes; wear for six months the Roman letter R, as directed in regard to letter T, for larceny.

*Second offence.* Pay to the owner as before; whipped thirty-nine lashes; stand in pillory one hour; and sold to service not less than one year nor more than seven years.

*Perjury, or subornation of perjury.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; set on the pillory one hour; and sold to service not less than four nor more than seven years.

*Forging bank notes or other instruments, affecting banks, or passing or attempting to pass such false, or forged notes.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; set on pillory one hour; solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and wear on the outside garment between the shoulders, for a term not less than two nor more than five years, the letter F, not less than six inches long and two inches wide, the F to be of a scarlet color.

*Making plates or instruments for counterfeiting bank bills, or having such plates, &c. in possession with intent to use, or having in possession any unfinished or bank bills, with intent to finish or fill up, &c.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$4,000; pillory one hour; whipped thirty-nine lashes; imprisonment not exceeding two years; and to wear the F, (mentioned above,) not less than five years afterwards.

*Forging promissory note, order, receipt, bill of exchange, will, deed, &c. &c. or uttering, passing, or attempting to pass.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; pillory one hour; solitary imprisonment for three months; and wear the letter F, (as stated above,) for a term not less than two nor more than five years afterwards.

*Counterfeiting public seals, or having them in possession with intent to use, and concealing them, or unlawfully and corruptly affix a true seal to any instrument or writing.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years.

*Forging, altering, embezzling, or destroying public records.* Fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$4,000; solitary imprisonment for three months; and wear the letter F, (as before mentioned,) not less than five years afterwards.

*Duelling, giving or accepting a challenge, carrying or delivering such challenge, engaging in and fighting a duel, or being a second whether the duel take place or not, or shall be any way concerned in aiding or encouraging.* Fine, \$1,000; imprisonment three months; and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State.

*Riot.* Fine, not less than \$20 nor more than \$200; and may be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

*Barratry.* Fine, not less than \$50 nor more than \$400.

*Bigamy.* Fine, not less than \$400 nor more than \$2,000; imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year.

*Sodomy.* Fine, \$1,000; solitary imprisonment not exceeding three years; and whipped publicly sixty lashes on bare back, well laid on.

*Pretending to exercise witchcraft, conjuration, fortune-telling, &c.* Publicly whipped twenty-one lashes; and fine not exceeding \$100.

*Adultery.* Fine, \$100.

## MARYLAND.

*Treason.* Death, by hanging; or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary not less than six nor more than twenty years.

*Insurrection or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them.* Death, by hanging.

*Consulting, conspiring, &c. by such free negroes, &c. and by white persons with them, to raise insurrection and rebellion.* Confinement in the penitentiary not less than six nor more than twenty years.

*Counterfeiting the great seal of the State, or of any court, or any other public seal, or using the same, or stealing any of them, or being in possession and wilfully concealing them.* Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Forging and counterfeiting any gold or silver coin, current in the State, or falsely uttering the same, or aiding therein.* Penitentiary not less than four nor more than ten years.

*Murder, of the first degree, and aiding.* Death, by hanging.

*Murder, of the second degree, and aiding.* Penitentiary not less than five years nor more than eighteen years.

*Manslaughter.* Penitentiary not more than ten years.

*Mayhem, tarring and feathering, or aiding.* Penitentiary not more than ten years.

*Cutting out tongue, slitting nose, putting out an eye, &c. to maim or disfigure.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Rape, or being accessory.* Death, by hanging; or confinement in penitentiary not less than one nor more than twenty-one years.

*Carnal knowledge, and abuse of any female under ten years old.* Same as rape.

*Sodomy.* Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Assault, to rob, murder, or rape.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Kidnapping.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Arson.* Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

*Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out house, not being parcel of a dwelling house, or burning any stock of hay, &c. or aiding.* Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than three nor more than twelve years.

*Wilfully burning any ship or vessel.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.

*Burglary, or accessory before the fact.* Restoration of property or paying the value; and penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

*Breaking dwelling house in the day time, or a storehouse, &c. in the day or night, with intent to commit murder or felony, or aiding.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Breaking into a shop, &c. though not contiguous to or used with the mansion house, and stealing money or goods, to the value of one dollar or upwards, or being accessory.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.

*Simple larceny to the value of \$5 and upwards, or accessory before the fact.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

*Robbery, or accessory before the fact.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

*Horse stealing, or accessory before or after the fact.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than two nor more than fourteen years.

*Maliciously stabbing, killing, or destroying any horse, mule, ass, &c. not the property of the person.* Penitentiary not less than one nor more than four years.

*Stealing a vessel, or slave, or being accessory.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not more than twelve years.

*Stealing personal goods under the value of \$5, or breaking into a shop, &c. not contiguous to, or used with any mansion house, and stealing money, &c. under the value of \$1.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three months nor more than one year.

*Robbery or larceny of a bond, &c. for payment of money, will, bank note, &c.* Same as robbery or larceny of goods, chattels, &c.

*Receiving stolen money, goods, &c.* Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three months nor more than ten years.

*Employing an artist to engrave, or being concerned in engraving any plate in imitation of bank notes, &c. or striking impressions therefrom, or fixing fraudulent or forged signatures, or being concerned in altering or forging any bank note, or knowingly passing the same, or passing as genuine a note purporting to be of a bank which does not exist.* Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Second offence for passing counterfeit bills, &c.* Penitentiary not less than ten years nor more than twenty.

*Forging any deed, will, bond, receipt, &c.* Same as above.

*Forging the Maryland brand on any hogshhead or cask of tobacco.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

*Bigamy.* Penitentiary not less than one nor more than nine years.

*Keeping gaming tables, (except billiard tables), or banks, with permission to bet against them, and strolling about and deriving support from horse-racing or gaming.* Penitentiary not less than three months nor more than two years.

*Any person apprehended having on him a pick-lock, &c. with intent to break into any house, &c. or any weapon with intent feloniously to assault; or found in or about the same, with intent to steal.* Penitentiary not less than three months nor more than two years.

*Wilful importation by any commander of a vessel, from any foreign country, of any felon, convict or slave; or bringing into the State, by any person, by land or water, from any foreign country, any negro or mulatto, with intent to dispose of such negro or mulatto as a slave.* Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

*Perjury or subornation of perjury.* Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Embezzling, stealing, rasing, &c. any will, patent, deed, &c. record or parcel thereof, where-by any right may be defeated.* Penitentiary not less than three nor more than seven years.

*Forging or counterfeiting any commission, patent or pardon, or any warrant whereby money may be drawn from the treasury, or being knowingly concerned in printing, writing, &c. any such forged warrant, with intent to defraud.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Any judge, or other person, concerned in the administration of justice, taking an illegal fee, gift, or reward, to influence his behavior in office, and every person giving such fee, gift, &c. shall be deemed guilty of bribery. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.*

*Embracery, by procuring a juror to take gain or profit for his verdict, and the taking it by a juror. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than six years; and disqualification from serving on a jury ever after.*

*Wilfully burning, or conspiring to burn any court house, prison, office, &c. or any church, college, &c. or market house, or aiding therein. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not more than fifteen years.*

*Wilfully and maliciously burning, or conspiring and attempting to burn any public arsenal, magazine, or military, or naval stores, ships, &c. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.*

*Fighting a duel, and killing an antagonist, or wounding him so that he shall die thereof within twelve months and a day, and aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than eighteen years.*

*Challenging, or accepting a challenge to a duel. Declared incapable ever after of holding any office civil or military in the State.*

*Stealing, cutting away, &c. any buoy in the Chesapeake or Potomac, legally placed therein, and those aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not exceeding seven years.*

*Free persons enticing slaves to run away. Penitentiary not more than six years.*

In regard to the crimes of adultery and fornication, by the law of 1715, the punishment for adultery was £3, or 1200 pounds of tobacco; and for fornication £1:10s., or 600 pounds of tobacco.

The persons sentenced to the penitentiary as aforesaid may be sentenced by the court to solitary confinement for a term of time not exceeding one half nor less than one twentieth part of the whole term of sentence.

## VIRGINIA.

*Treason. Death, by hanging.*

*Slaves conspiring to rebel, or to murder any free person. Death.*

*Free persons advising or conspiring with a slave in rebellion or murder. Death.*

*Stealing or selling a free person for a slave. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.*

*Stealing a slave. Penitentiary not less than three nor more than eight years.*

*Murder, of the first degree. Death.*

*Murder of second degree. Penitentiary not less than five years nor more than eighteen years.*

*Robbery, or accessory before the fact. Restoration or payment; and penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.*

*Burglary. Same as robbery.*

*Manslaughter. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years; and give bonds for good behavior for such time as the court may order.*

*Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, &c. &c. &c. and aiding therein. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years; and fine not exceeding \$1,000.*

*Killing a person in a duel. Shall be considered a murderer, and shall suffer death.*

*Challenging to a duel, or accepting a challenge. Forever disqualified for office.*

*Rape, or accessory. Penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years.*

*Rape by a slave. Death.*

*Carnally knowing, or abusing a female child under ten years of age, or accessory before the fact. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.*

*Same by a slave. Death.*

*Slave attempting to ravish a white woman. Castration.*

*Buggery with man or beast. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.*

*Same by a slave. Death.*

*Arson. Death.*

*Accessories to arson. If a free person, penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years. If a slave, death.*

*Wilfully setting fire to any house in a town, by night or day. Death.*

*Maliciously, by night or day, setting fire to any barn, shop, stable, stack of wheat, corn, &c. or aiding and abetting. Pay all damages; and penitentiary or jail not less than two nor more than five years.*

*Wilfully burning any house or houses, other than those before enumerated, either by night or by day. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.*

*Slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn house, &c. Death.*

*Feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse, and taking money, goods, chattels, &c. or aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.*

*If by a slave. Death.*

*Keeping a Furo Bank, E O Table, &c. or suffering them to be used on the premises of any innholder, &c. Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than two years; and fine not exceeding \$500.*

*Forcible abduction and marriage. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.*

*Unlawfully taking away from parent or guardian any female under ten years. Imprisonment not more than two years.*



*Taking away and deflowering such maid or woman child.* Imprisonment five years.

*Perjury and subornation of perjury.* Fine, not exceeding \$1,000; imprisonment one year; forfeiture of any office of honor or profit which he may hold; and be forever incapable of holding any office in the State.

*Juror, accepting a bribe.* Fine, not less than ten times the amount or value of the bribe taken; imprisoned six months; and be subject to the same disabilities as in case of perjury.

*Embracery, or procuring a juror to accept a bribe.* Fine, as in the case of a juror; imprisonment twelve months; and the same disabilities.

*Forgery of current coin, or bank notes, or aiding in such forgery, with intent to injure or defraud, or passing or offering to pass such counterfeit coin or bank notes, with intent to defraud.* Penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

*Forging or procuring to be forged, or keeping and concealing any instrument for the purpose of forging coin, bank notes, &c., or the seal of any banking company, or any public official seal.* When against a banking company, penitentiary not less than five nor more than fifteen years. When in relation to any other public seal, penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Forgery of any check, post note, or order on any bank, &c., or obtaining or attempting to obtain money, &c., by means of such forged check, &c., or aiding therein.* Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Forgery of any land warrant, or other warrant, issued by the State or U. S., or any bill of credit, record, deed, will, note, bond, &c.* Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Forging or counterfeiting the brand or mark of any inspector of tobacco, or exporting tobacco with such forged brand or mark, with intent to defraud.* Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Voluntarily destroying or concealing any codicil or will, or aiding therein.* Same as the foregoing.

*A slave committing any of the aforesaid forgeries, &c.* Death.

*Obtaining money or goods by false tokens.* Imprisonment not exceeding one year; and setting in the pillory.

*Horse stealing, or accessory.* Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

*If by a slave.* Death.

*Buyers or receivers of stolen horses, knowing them to be such, and accessories.* Penitentiary not less than six months nor more than four years. If a slave, Death.

*Embezzling, or stealing and taking away any record, writ, return, process, warrant, &c. of any court.* If a slave, death. If by a free person, penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

*Grand larceny, or where the value of property exceeds \$10.* Restoration of goods or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

*Petit larceny, or under ten dollars.* First offence, restoration or payment, and confinement in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months; and fed on low, coarse diet, as convicts are fed in the penitentiary, and punished by stripes at the discretion of the court, to be inflicted at one time or different times, provided that no more than thirty-nine stripes be inflicted at any one time.

*Petit larceny, second offence.* Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Persons having been once sentenced to the penitentiary for an offence, if afterwards convicted of any other offence, of which, being convicted, would subject them to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than five years.* Imprisonment for life.

*Any person after having been twice before convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, who shall be a third time convicted and sentenced.* Imprisonment for life.

By a law of March, 1824, persons convicted of offences which by any existing law would subject them to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, are to be punished with death by hanging. This law was to take effect after the first of May, of the same year.

A great variety of laws for the punishment of slaves and of persons of color, for various offences, are not transcribed.

Persons sentenced to the penitentiary are by law to suffer solitary confinement for a term of time not less than one eighth nor more than one half of the term of sentence. This confinement to be at convenient intervals of time, reserving always three months to be inflicted immediately preceding their discharge. But the superintendent may, if the physician shall judge the health of the convict require it, remove any convict from the solitary cell.

*Wilfully setting fire to or burning bridge of the value of \$100.* Penitentiary not less than two, nor more than ten years. If a slave, Death.

*Destruction, or wilful injury of a canal, and its appurtenances.* Same as the foregoing.

*Adultery.* Fine, \$20.

*Fornication.* Fine, \$10.

*Riot.* Imprisonment and fine, as determined by a jury before whom trial may be had.

*Conspiracy to procure an indictment against another.* Imprisonment and fine, at the discretion of the jury.

*Moving suits at law, or procuring them to be moved, &c.* Same as the foregoing.

## SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF MR. LIVINGSTON'S CODE FOR LOUISIANA.

*Of treason.* Treason is defined by the Constitution of the State. It consists in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; but, as by the nature of the union between the different States, the levying war against one State is a levy of war against the whole; and the constitution of the United States having made that act treason, and vested the cognizance of the crime in the Courts of the United States, no provisions are deemed proper to be made concerning that offence.

*Of sedition.* Whoever shall, by force of arms, attempt to dismember the State, or to subvert or change the constitution thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, in solitude, during life, and after death his body shall be delivered for dissection.—If any one shall, by writing, printing or verbally, counsel or excite the people of this State, or any part thereof, to commit sedition, or to resist by force the legal execution of any constitutional law of the State, he shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than three nor more than twelve months; and be suspended from his political rights for four years.

*Of exciting insurrection.* Any free person, who shall aid in any insurrection of slaves against the free inhabitants of the State, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

*Rescue, or setting at liberty one who is in custody on a lawful arrest for any offence.* Shall suffer one half of the punishment assigned by law to the offence for which the person rescued was charged. If the arrest was on a civil suit, the punishment shall be fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$500; or imprisonment in close custody not less than thirty days nor more than six months; or both.

*Escape, when not discharged, if lawfully arrested.* Fine, not exceeding \$100; or imprisoned not exceeding sixty days; provided such escape be not effected by breach of prison, or by violence. If by violence, it shall be punished in the manner directed with respect to those who oppose executive officers in the discharge of their duty.

*Breach of prison, or escape, or attempt to escape by violence.* Imprisonment in close custody, not less than six months nor more than two years; to commence after the expiration of his original imprisonment.

*Perjury.* Punishment by imprisonment at hard labor, not less than three nor more than seven years; by a forfeiture of all political rights, and of civil rights of the first and third class.

*Offences against the judiciary power, committed in a court of justice.* Fine, not exceeding \$20; and imprisonment not exceeding three days.

*Unlawful assemblies and riots.* Fine, not less than \$50 nor more than \$300; and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months, in close custody.

*Of public disturbance.* Public disturbers shall be fined not exceeding \$20; or imprisoned not exceeding ten days; or both.

*Bribery at elections.* Fine, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; forfeiture of all political rights; and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

*Of offences against the liberty of the press.* Fine, not exceeding in any case \$1,000; imprisonment not exceeding six months; and suspension of political rights not more than four years.

*Of offence affecting public records.* If any one shall forge, or fraudulently carry away, or destroy any public record, or shall forge any official certificate of any officer having the custody of any public records of registry, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

*Offence against the current coin of the state.* Whoever shall counterfeit any gold or silver coin, or whoever shall pass or offer to pass any such counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

*Of false weights and measures.* Whoever shall use a false balance, weight or measure, with intent to defraud, shall be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$200; and shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than ten nor more than ninety days.

*Of false marks.* If any one shall falsely alter any stamp, brand or mark, on any cask, package, box or bale, containing merchandise or produce, made by a public officer appointed for that purpose, with intent to defraud, he shall be fined not less than 200 dollars nor more than 500 dollars; and shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

*Of offences affecting the credit of written contracts.* Whoever shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, shall be imprisoned not less than seven nor more than fifteen years; and shall forfeit his political and civil rights.—Whoever shall in this State engrave any plate, or prepare any implements or materials, for the purpose of their being employed in the forging any notes of any bank, knowing such purpose, and with intent to defraud, or shall have in his possession any such plate, implements or materials, made or prepared for such purpose, knowing the same, and with intent that they shall be used in the forging of any such notes, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years.

*Of disorderly houses.* If any one shall keep a disorderly house, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding 200 dollars; or by imprisonment in close custody not more than sixty days.

*Of offences against decency.* If any one shall make, publish or print any obscene print, picture, or written or printed composition, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or shall designedly make any indecent or obscene exhibition of their persons, or of

those of another, in public, by which pudicity is offended, he shall be imprisoned not more than six months; or fined not more than 1,000 dollars; or both; and the imprisonment or part of it shall be in close custody.

*Of adultery.* When committed by the wife, is an offence for which she forfeits all the matrimonial gains, also her civil rights of the first class.—The person with whom a woman commits adultery, shall suffer fine not less than 100 dollars and not exceeding 2,000 dollars; or imprisonment not more than six months; or both.

*Of the violation of places of interment.* Whoever shall open a grave, or other place of interment, for the purpose of stealing the coffin, or any part thereof, or the vestments, or other articles interred with any dead body, which is deposited in such place of interment, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years.—Whoever for the purpose of sale, exposure or dissection, shall remove any dead body from the grave, or other place of interment, shall be fined not less than 50 dollars nor more than 300 dollars; or imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

*Of offences which affect persons in the exercise of their religion.* If any one shall maliciously prevent any person from doing any lawful act that is required by the religion he professes, or shall by force or threats of force, or of injury to person or property, oblige or endeavor to oblige any one to follow any forms of worship, or to profess any mode of religious belief, or to perform any religious rites or ceremonies, he shall be fined not less than 20 dollars nor more than 200 dollars; or imprisoned in close custody not exceeding forty days; or both.

*Of defamation.* Whoever shall defame another, shall be punished by fine, and imprisonment; or both.—If the defamation impute a crime, it shall be punished by fine not exceeding 3,000 dollars; or by imprisonment not more than twelve months; or by both; and the imprisonment may be for the whole or a part of the time in close custody.—If the defamation do not impute a crime, the punishment shall be lessened one fourth.

*Of other injuries to reputation by effigies, or dramatic representations.* Whoever with intent to bring another into contempt, or to excite ridicule or indignation against him, shall exhibit any effigy or figure, intended to represent such other person, shall be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisoned not exceeding ninety days; or both; and part or the whole of the imprisonment may be in close custody.

*Of false accusation, and threats of prosecution.* If any two or more persons shall combine falsely to accuse another of a crime, and, in consequence of such combination, shall either verbally or in writing make such accusation, whether judicially or not, they shall be fined not less than 100 dollars, nor more than 300 dollars; and imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than four years; besides incurring the penalty of perjury, if that crime should be committed in the prosecution of their design.

*Of fabricating defamatory papers.* Whoever, with intent to injure the reputation of another, shall, without any lawful authority, publish or circulate, or make with the intent to publish or circulate, any false writing, purporting to be the act or work of such other person, which does not constitute the crime of forgery, but which would, if the same were true, bring the person whose act or work it purports to be into contempt, cause his society to be generally avoided, excite public ridicule or indignation against him, or injure him in his office, profession or trade, the offender shall be fined not exceeding 4,000 dollars; and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, in close confinement.

*Of assault, or simple assault and battery.* The punishment for simple assault or battery is fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding six months; or both; and the imprisonment may be, in whole or in part, in close custody.

*Of simple false imprisonment.* The punishment for this offence is fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding two years; or both; and the whole or part of the imprisonment may be in close custody.

*Of abduction.* Abduction is false imprisonment of a woman with the intent to force her into a marriage, either with the offender or some other person, and that whether the marriage takes place or not.—The punishment for this offence is a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000; or imprisonment not less than sixty days nor more than one year; or both; and the imprisonment may be, in whole or in part, in close custody.

*Rape.* Hard labor for life.

*Abortion.* Whoever, by violence, or by any means externally or internally applied, to any pregnant woman, with her consent, shall designedly procure an abortion, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three nor more than six years. If it be done without her consent, the punishment shall be doubled.

*Murder.* Hard labor for life.—Each of the aggravated species of murder has appropriate privations and aggravations of discipline allotted to it in the code of prison discipline.—An attempt to murder, by administering poison, although it fail in its effects, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years.

*Of duels.* If any person shall use any insulting words or gestures of or to, or make an assault upon another, with intent or to provoke any one to give a challenge to fight a duel, or as an alternative to dishonor him, he shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300; or imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty days in close custody.—Whoever shall give a challenge to fight a duel, or shall, on receiving such challenge, accept the same, shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than two nor more than six months; and be suspended from his political rights for four years.—Whoever shall fight a duel, if he in such fight inflicts no wound, shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than six nor more than twelve

months; and shall be suspended from his political rights for six years. If he wound his adversary, and such wound do not occasion death or any permanent bodily disability, the imprisonment shall not be less than twelve nor more than eighteen months; and the suspension for eight years. If he fight a duel, and shall inflict a wound on his adversary that causes a permanent disability, he shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, and be suspended from the exercise of his political rights and his civil rights of the first and third class for seven years. If in such fight he kill or inflict a mortal wound on his adversary, he shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than four years, and forfeit forever his political rights and his civil rights of the first and third class. And if such death or mortal wound be inflicted by treachery, he shall be deemed guilty of murder by assassination, and shall suffer the punishment of that crime.

*Offences against civil and political rights and conditions.* If any person, to whom an infant under the age of six years shall be confided for nursing, education, or other purpose, shall, with intent to deceive the parents, tutors or curators of such infant, substitute or attempt to substitute another child in the place of the one so confided, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.—If any one to whom such a child shall be so confided, or its father or mother, shall expose or desert such child, with intent wholly to abandon it, in a place where its life will be endangered, he shall be punished at hard labor not less than five nor more than ten years.—If such exposure or abandonment be in an inhabited house, or in a hospital, one half of the punishment shall be inflicted.—If such child shall die in consequence of such exposure, it is infanticide, murder, or murder under trust, depending on the person who commits the crime. If it receive any other bodily injury, the offence shall be punished in the same manner as the same injury would be, had it been done with intent to kill.

*Of bigamy.* A person having a wife, or husband, living, who shall, without having reasonable cause to believe such person to be dead, contract a second marriage, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.—If the first wife or husband had, at the time of the subsequent marriage, been absent for five years, and during that time the accused had not received any intelligence of his or her being alive, this shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be considered such a reasonable belief of death as to take away all criminality from the act.

*Of burning, and other malicious injury to property.* If any one shall maliciously set fire to any dwelling house, with intent to destroy the same, or shall destroy such house by an explosion of gunpowder, or any other explosive matter, he shall be imprisoned during life. If the house be not a dwelling house, but contain personal property of the value of \$100, he shall be imprisoned in like manner, not less than seven nor more than fourteen years; and if it be empty or contain personal property of less value than \$100, the punishment shall be a like imprisonment, not less than five nor more than ten years.

*Of house breaking.* Whoever enters a house secretly, or by force, or threats, or fraud, during the night, or in like manner enters a house by day, and conceals himself therein until the night, with the intent in either case of committing a crime, is guilty of the crime of house breaking, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten nor more than fifteen years.

*Of fraudulent breach of trust.* Imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years, if the property be of the value of \$30; and if above that value, the like imprisonment not less than one nor more than four years.

*Of fraudulent appropriation of property found.* If any one shall come, by finding, to the possession of any personal property, of which he shall know or have reason to believe any designated person to be the owner, and shall fraudulently appropriate the same, or any part thereof, he shall be imprisoned in close custody, not less than sixty days nor more than six months; and shall be fined in a sum equal to double the amount of the property so appropriated.

*Of the violation of literary correspondence.* If any one shall open and read, or cause to be read, any sealed letter, without being authorized so to do, either by the writer of such letter, or of the person to whom it is addressed, or by law, he shall be fined not more than \$50; or imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

*Of obtaining property by false pretences.* If the value of the property, obtained under this section, shall not amount to \$30, the punishment shall be imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years; and if the value exceed that sum, the imprisonment shall not be less than one nor more than four years.

*Of theft.* Simple theft, if of property not exceeding in value \$30, is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years. If the property be above the value of \$30, the punishment shall not be less than two nor more than four years.

*Of theft by effraction.* If any one shall in the day time, with a fraudulent design, enter a house, or ship or other vessel, without breaking, or other violence, and shall then and there commit a theft, he shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than six years at hard labor.—If any theft shall be committed by breaking any closet, box or other place of the like nature, in which the property stolen was contained, the punishment shall not be less than four nor more than seven years at hard labor.

*Of stealing from the person.* If the theft be committed by privately stealing property from the person of another, the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two nor more than six years.

*Of robbery.* Robbery is theft committed by fraudulently taking the property of another

from his person, or in his presence, without his knowledge, against his will; whether it be taken by force or delivered or suffered to be taken through fear of some illegal injury to person, property or reputation, that is threatened by the robber or his accomplice.—The punishment for this offence is imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

*Of receiving property knowing it to be fraudulently obtained.* Whoever shall receive, either by way of purchase, or on any other contract, or for safe keeping, or concealment, or shall conceal or endeavor to conceal, any property, knowing it to be fraudulently obtained, shall be punished in the same manner with the principal offender.

*Of attempts to defraud by threats.* Whoever, with a fraudulent intent, shall threaten another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, accompanied by a demand of property as the means of avoiding such threat, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

*Of conspiracy.* Where the conspiracy is to commit an offence, the punishment shall be one half of that denounced by law against the offence, which it was the object of the agreement to commit, if it be not carried into effect, and in addition to such punishment, if it is committed.—When the conspiracy is falsely to accuse and prosecute another of an offence, the punishment shall be one half of that which would have been inflicted if the offence had been proved.

*Of accessories.* All accessories shall be punished by one fourth of the punishment that would have been suffered by the principal offender, provided that it shall in no case exceed a fine of \$300, and imprisonment in close custody for one year.

There may have been changes in the criminal law of some of the States above mentioned, at the last session of their respective Legislatures, concerning which no information has been obtained.

### REMARKS.

*We remark, in view of this abstract, the inequality of the laws in regard to capital punishments.*

In Maine, treason; murder, or being accessory thereto before the fact; rape, or being accessory thereto before the fact; burning dwelling house in the night time, or being accessory thereto before the fact; burglary, or being accessory thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, or makes an assault; robbery, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Hampshire, treason and murder,—are punished with DEATH.

In Vermont, treason; murder; false witness affecting life, if life be taken; arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members; and killing a person in a duel,—are punished with DEATH.

In Massachusetts, treason; murder, or being accessory before the fact; killing in a duel; robbery, where an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon; arson, or burning a dwelling house in the night time, or accessory thereto before the fact; rape, and accessory before the fact; carnally knowing and abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and being accessory thereto before the fact; burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessory before the fact, and aiding and abetting,—are punished with DEATH.

In Rhode Island, murder; arson, or accessory before the fact; rape, or accessory before the fact; robbery, or accessory before the fact; burglary, or accessory before the fact; treason, sodomy, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Connecticut, treason; murder; perjury, with intent to take life; arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person; burning any building other than a dwelling house, and causing death; cutting out the tongue, or putting out the eye, &c. with malice, and rape,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Jersey, treason, murder, sheriff or other officers guilty of voluntary escapes, in capital cases; rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes, and second offence of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, and forgery,—are punished with DEATH.

In Delaware, treason, murder, rape, burglary, arson, burning any dwelling house, court house, or any office, in which public records are kept; kidnapping, or assisting, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Pennsylvania, murder, in the first degree, is punished with DEATH.

In Maryland, treason is punished with death, or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, not less than six nor more than twenty years. Insurrection, or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them,—are punished with death. Murder of the first degree, and aiding; rape, or being accessory; carnal knowledge, and abuse of a female child under 10 years, are punished with death, or confinement in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is punished with death or penitentiary, not less than five, nor more than twenty years. Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out house, not being part of a dwelling house, or burning any stack of hay, &c. or aiding, is punished with death, or penitentiary not more than twelve nor less than three years.

In Virginia, treason; slaves conspiring to rebel or to murder any free person; free persons advising or conspiring with a slave, in rebellion or murder; murder in the first degree;

killing a person in a duel; rape by a slave; carnally knowing or abusing a female child under ten years of age; or accessory before the fact by a slave; buggery with man, or beast, by a slave; wilfully setting fire to any house in a town by night or day; slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn house, &c. feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse, and taking money, goods, chattels, &c. or aiding and abetting, by a slave; and arson,—are punished with DEATH. Accessories to arson, if a free person, not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years; if a slave, DEATH.

In Mr. Livingston's code for Louisiana, no crime is punished with death.

*We remark, secondly, the inequality of the punishments for those crimes, which in some of the States are, and in others are not, punished with death.*

**TREASON**, which, in all the States mentioned above, with two exceptions, is punished with death, is punished in Pennsylvania, for the first offence, with imprisonment not less than three nor more than six years; and for the second offence, not exceeding ten years.

**ARSON**, in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, with solitary confinement not more than six months, and hard labor for life; in Vermont, if life is not lost in consequence, nor person nor limb injured, with hard labor not exceeding ten years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments; and in Pennsylvania, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for first offence, not less than one nor more than ten years, and for the second offence, not more than fifteen years; by the code for Louisiana with imprisonment for life.

**RAPE**, in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and if by a slave in Virginia, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, is punished with solitary confinement not less than six months, and afterwards with hard labor for life; in Vermont, with hard labor not exceeding ten years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments; in Pennsylvania, for the first offence, with imprisonment not less than two nor more than twelve years; and in Virginia, if by a free person, with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years; by the code for Louisiana, with hard labor for life.

**BURGLARY**, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, in Maine and Massachusetts, and whether thus armed or not, in Rhode Island and Delaware, and for second offence in New Jersey, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, it is punished with solitary confinement not more than six months, and hard labor for life; in Vermont, with imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding fifteen years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments; in Connecticut, state prison not exceeding three years, or if attended with personal abuse, or armed with a dangerous weapon, for life, or for a term of years not exceeding seven; in Pennsylvania, first offence, imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years; for second offence, not exceeding fifteen years; in Maryland, with restoration of property, or paying the value, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years; and in Virginia, with restoration or payment, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; by the code for Louisiana, with imprisonment not less than ten nor more than fifteen years.

**SONOMY**, second offence in Rhode Island, second offence in New Jersey, by a slave in Virginia, is punished with death; in Maine, with solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; in Connecticut, state prison for life; in Massachusetts, solitary not more than one year, and hard labor after not exceeding ten years; in New Jersey, fine and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding twenty-one years; in Delaware, solitary imprisonment not exceeding three years, and whipped publicly sixty lashes, on bare back, well laid on; in Pennsylvania, first offence, not less than one nor more than five years, second offence, not more than ten years; in Maryland, imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years; in Virginia, imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

**ROBBERY**, in Maine and Massachusetts, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill, is punished with death; in Rhode Island, with death; in New Hampshire, it is punished with solitary confinement not more than six months, and afterwards with hard labor for life; in Vermont, state prison not exceeding fifteen years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments, second conviction, state prison for life, or not less than seven years; in Connecticut, state prison not exceeding seven years; in New Jersey, fine and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years; in Delaware, on or near the highway, or in a dwelling house, fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, set on the pillory one hour, sixty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, imprisonment not exceeding four years, and afterwards sold as a servant for fifteen years—if committed in any place other than as above, fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, thirty-nine lashes as before, imprisonment not more than two years, and afterwards sold as a servant for ten years; in Pennsylvania, first offence, not less than one nor more than seven years, second offence, not more than twelve years; in Maryland, restoration or payment of the value, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years; in Virginia, restoration or payment, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; by the code for Louisiana, with imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

**MAYHEM**, in Connecticut, when the tongue is cut out, or the eye is put out, with malice, is punished with death; in Maine, it is punished with solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, and imprisonment to hard labor, or in the county jail not exceeding ten years; in New Hampshire, solitary not less than six months, and to labor after not less than one year nor more than twenty years; in Vermont, state prison for life, or a term of years not less than seven; in Rhode Island, with fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$2,000, and imprisonment not more than two years; in Massachusetts, solitary not exceeding one year, and confinement to hard labor or imprisonment in county jail for any time not exceeding ten years; in New Jersey, fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years, or both; in Delaware, fine not exceeding \$2,000 nor less than \$400, whipped on the bare back sixty lashes, well laid on, imprisoned not exceeding two years, and afterwards sold as a servant not less than four years nor more than seven years; in Maryland, penitentiary not more than ten years; in Virginia, penitentiary not more than ten nor less than two years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000.

**DUELLING**, killing a person in a duel, in Vermont and Virginia, is punished with death; in Maine, fighting a duel, giving a challenge, or acting as a second, is punished as a felonious assaulter, and disqualified for twenty years, from holding any office under the State government; in New Hampshire, accepting a challenge, imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year, and disqualified from holding any office for five years—not mentioned in the late general law of New Hampshire; in Connecticut, sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, fine of \$3,000, and bonds to keep the peace and be of good behavior during life, and disabled ever after from holding any office—delivering a challenge, the same punishment, except not finding securities for good behavior; in Rhode Island, though death does not ensue, carried publicly in a cart, with a rope about his neck, to the gallows, and sit thereon for one hour, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, either or both; in Massachusetts, when death shall not ensue, and challenging to a duel, though no duel be fought, and a second, aider or abettor, punished as a felonious assaulter, solitary not more than one year, and hard labor not exceeding twenty years, and disqualified from holding office for twenty years—accepting a challenge, though no duel ensue, and thus aiding and abetting, imprisonment in common jail not more than one year, and disqualified from holding any office for five years; in New Jersey, challenging to fight a duel, though no duel be fought, or knowingly being the bearer of a challenge, or in any way aiding or abetting, fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment to hard labor not more than two years, or both—fighting a duel when death does not ensue, or being a second, or aiding or abetting in such duel, fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years, or both; in Delaware, giving or accepting a challenge, carrying or delivering such challenge, engaging in and fighting a duel, or being a second, whether the duel take place or not, or any way concerned in aiding or encouraging, fine \$1,000, imprisonment three months, and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State; in Maryland, fighting a duel, and killing an antagonist, or wounding him, so that he shall die thereof within twelve months and a day, and aiding and abetting, penitentiary not less than five nor more than eighteen years—challenging or accepting a challenge to a duel, declared incapable of holding any office, civil or military, in the State; in Virginia, challenging to a duel or accepting a challenge, forever disqualified for office; by the code for Louisiana, if in a duel the criminal kill his antagonist, he shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than four years, and forfeit forever his political rights, and his civil rights of the first and third class, and if such death or mortal wound be by treachery, he shall be deemed guilty by assassination, and shall suffer the punishment of that crime.

*We remark, thirdly, the disproportion between the penalty for passing counterfeit money and adultery.*

In Maine, having in possession, or bringing into the State, counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass, is punished with solitary confinement not more than three months, and hard labor not more than three years, and by fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year; and adultery is punished with solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and confinement to hard labor not more than five years.

In New Hampshire, bringing into the State, or having in possession, counterfeit bills, with intent to pass, is punished with solitary confinement not more than four months, and hard labor not less than two nor more than five years; and adultery is punished with confinement in common jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$400, and may be required to recognise with sureties for a term not exceeding five years, or by one or more of said punishments.

In Vermont, counterfeiting bank bills or notes, is punished with confinement in the state prison not exceeding fourteen years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either; and adultery with confinement in state prison not exceeding three years, and fine not exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments.

In Massachusetts, passing any counterfeit bank bill, is punished with solitary confinement not more than thirty days, and hard labor after not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, and binding to good behavior for two years; and adultery, by the law of 1812, with solitary confinement not more than three months, and hard labor afterwards not exceeding five years.

In Connecticut, passing counterfeit bills is punished with confinement in state prison not over three years; and adultery, if a man, in state prison—if a woman, in common jail not exceeding five nor less than two years.

In Rhode Island, passing forged notes or bank bills is punished with setting in the pillory, and while there having a piece of each ear cut off, branded with the letter C, imprisoned not more than six years, and shall be fined not exceeding \$4,000, or any or all of said punishments; and adultery with fine not exceeding \$200, and imprisonment not longer than six months.

In New Jersey, using any false token or writing to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat or defraud, may be punished with solitary imprisonment in the cells of the state prison not exceeding nine months; and adultery with fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

In Delaware, passing, or attempting to pass false or forged notes, may be punished with fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, set on pillory one hour, solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months, and wear on the outside garment, between the shoulders, for a term not less than two nor more than five years, the letter F, not less than six inches long and two inches wide, the F to be of a scarlet color; while adultery is punished with a fine of \$100.

In Maryland, knowingly passing a counterfeit bank bill, is punished with confinement in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; and adultery, by the law of 1715, was punished with a fine of £3 or 1200 lbs. of tobacco.

In Virginia, passing or offering to pass counterfeit coin or bank notes, with intent to defraud, is punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years; and adultery is punished with fine of \$20.

In the code for Louisiana, whoever shall pass or offer to pass any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be such, is punished by imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years; and adultery with fine not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both.

*We remark, fourthly, the importance of having the laws made known.*

How few of those, who may be subject to the penalty of the law, know what the law is! How few indeed even know what crimes are punished with death! The subject is so much in the dark, that probably few of the more intelligent part of the citizens could give any thing like a correct statement of the principal provisions of the criminal law, in the State in which they live. Mr. Livingston suggests that this is a subject which should be made familiar in the common schools; and why not? In one short reading lesson the criminal law of a given State, in an abstract form, might be comprehended, in its principal provisions. Why not then make this vastly important subject familiar to all classes from infancy to manhood? The thought of having human beings subject to the awful punishment of death, or even to that of imprisonment for life, for crimes committed in an hour of passion, the penalty of which they never understood, is revolting to the ordinary feelings of humanity. And yet this is the necessary consequence of suffering the criminal law to remain amidst other laws, in statute books, which the common people never see, without bringing it out in some form, in which they can see it, or rather in which it shall be made known to them.

*We remark, fifthly, the importance of having the language of the law so plain, that the common people can understand it.*

The plain English of the words is what they most need, who are most liable to the penalty annexed to crime, provided the penalty is to have any effect in deterring from the commission of crime. A religious service in Latin is as good among the American people, who do not understand it, as the criminal law in Latinized words to those who may be subject to the penalty, but do not understand such words. The laws ought therefore to be made, and made known, in plain English.

Having presented an abstract of the criminal laws of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same, we propose to show

#### THE INDIRECT INFLUENCE OF THIS SOCIETY.

*This Society may have an indirect influence in producing important changes in the criminal law.*—It has been already seen that there is room for such changes; and if it has been made so apparent, that every mind may see it, will not this have a tendency to produce those changes which are obviously important?

*This Society shows the connexion between architecture and morals.*—If there are principles in architecture, by the observance of which



great moral changes can be more easily produced among the most abandoned of our race, are not these principles, with certain modifications, applicable to those persons who are not yet lost to virtue, but prone to evil? If it is found most salutary to place very vicious men alone, at night, and give them opportunities for thought, without interruption, is not the principle applicable to others subject to like passions? If old offenders corrupt juvenile delinquents, in buildings so constructed as to make it necessary to lodge them in the same room, will not vicious youth of seventeen, in similar apartments, corrupt innocent boys of eight or nine. If a night room, in a prison containing ten or twenty convicts, presents to an invisible spirit, profaneness, obscenity, histories of past and designs for future mischief, and generally contagion in sin, what will be presented to the same spirit, in a night room occupied by five or six unruly apprentices? If females, in prison, crowded together in a room at night, and left to themselves, dishonor their name, is there no tendency to a similar result among factory girls, lodged in the same manner? If in a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents great changes are produced, in a few months, for the better, in consequence of breaking up the evil association between vicious youth, and placing them alone, in solitude and silence, eight hours in twenty-four; is there no danger that youth of like passions, in similar numbers, for the same length of time, if placed several in a room, and left to themselves, will corrupt good manners by evil communications? If a youth of seventeen, while confined in a room with two and twenty convicts, old and young, said to a Christian friend, "such things are coming into my eyes and into my ears, that they get down into my heart, and I find it difficult to pray;" what is it but an illustration of the importance of solitude?

It is the object of these questions to put the friends of improvement to thinking; for we are satisfied for ourselves, that there is such a thing as architecture adapted to morals; that, other things being equal, the prospect of improvement, in morals, depends, in some degree, upon the construction of buildings; and that among certain classes of persons, and for certain purposes, separate sleeping rooms should be provided. How far this principle ought to be extended, we do not pretend to decide; but we have no doubt that it should be extended to all prisons; that it is scarcely less necessary for the vicious poor, in extensive alms-houses; that it would be useful, in all establishments, where large numbers of youth of both sexes are assembled and exposed to youthful lusts; and that it would greatly promote order, seriousness, and purity in large families, male and female boarding schools, and colleges.

The principle is already applied to the prisons in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; to the houses of refuge in New York and Philadelphia; and resolves have passed the Legislatures of the respective States, directing an estimate of the expense of doing it, or measures are in progress, with reference to its accomplishment, in Vermont, New Jersey, Georgia, and Illinois. It has been proposed to apply the principle, and there is little doubt it will be done, to the extensive alms-houses now erecting near New York and Philadelphia, so far as

the intemperate, vagrant and vicious poor are concerned; and it is obvious, from very slight observation on many poor-houses, that their character would not suffer by the application of the same principle to them.

The principle has not yet been applied to boarding schools, so far as our knowledge extends; and this is the more to be lamented, since most of the jealousy, whispering, heart-burning, censoriousness, discontent, revelling, juvenile gambling, impurity, and such like, have their beginning in the chambers, after the youth have retired from the observation of their teachers and guardians, two, three or five in a room, and have been left to themselves;—which would all be prevented, with perfect ease, and rendered physically impossible, so far as evil communication from one to another takes place in the chambers, by a building so constructed, that the dormitories should not only be separate, but be so arranged that fifty, or one hundred, if necessary, should be under the eye of the tutor or guardian from the door of his study—and if in this door there is a window, the whole building is under supervision and control from the tutor's chair.

A proposal has been made for the erection of such a building, and the plan furnished to a gentleman, for an important school in Massachusetts. The plan of this building is as follows:—to be three stories high, having the rooms arranged, on either side of a centre space, extending through the building lengthwise. The space to be unbroken from the floor of the lower story to the arch above the third. The two upper stories having narrow galleries extending two and a half feet from the doors, towards the centre, leaving an unbroken space between the opposite galleries. The rooms to be entered from these galleries, through doors, in each of which is a glass window. Each room to have a window through the external wall, which, together with the large windows in the ends of the building, and sky-lights, will make the whole light and airy. The length of the building, the width of the space between the galleries, and the size of the rooms,—as these points do not affect the principle of separation and supervision,—are left to the taste, judgment and resources of the proprietor. Rooms, however, 8 feet by 10, freely ventilated from the centre, will be large enough. The tutors' apartment to be placed on the lower floor, at the end and entrance of the building.

The advantages of this plan of building, besides the great advantages of separation and supervision, are economy and safety in regard to warming and lighting; as all the rooms may be warmed, through the area, by a furnace connected with it, and lighted by lamps suspended from the centre of the arch; by which arrangement, danger from fire, and expense would be greatly diminished. These advantages, however, are secondary in comparison with the moral effect.

Here a youth, if he is disposed to study, read, and reflect, or in any way improve his time, without interruption, may do it; and here the idle, profane and vicious youth is effectually prevented from corrupting his fellows, during those hours of darkness, in which there is the greatest danger. We believe, that few persons are fully aware of the effect of such a building, under an attentive supervision, in producing order, sobriety, gentleness, docility, and attention to duty—to say

nothing of higher moral and religious impressions. Thus an important division of time, viz. the latter hours of the evening, the hours of the night, and of early light, are secured from external and injurious influence and temptation, by the construction of the dormitories.

Another division of time is into hours for receiving food; and for this period of time there is such a thing as construction and arrangement adapted to morals. The form of the room, the form and position of the tables, the position of the seats, and the position of the officer who presides, are worthy of particular attention. The room should be large, having no partitions or alcoves to intercept the sight; and narrow tables, having persons seated only on one side of the table, are found most conducive to order, in a common hall, where a large number of persons, whose principles and habits are not established, assemble to take their food. The reasons of this are obvious: narrow tables admit the attendants to pass, on the side where no persons are seated, without passing the food over the heads and shoulders of the guests. Thus the provocation, inconvenience and delay are avoided, which arise from looking first over one shoulder and then over the other, to find the waiter; of getting and returning the dishes after he is found; or of having the food dropped upon the persons of those over whose heads and shoulders it must be passed.

Again—narrow tables are the best, because they greatly *facilitate* the operations of the waiters; and much of the ill-will in common halls arises from their tardy movements. Besides, the narrow tables can be placed in successive rows, or in a hollow square, so as to admit of a more perfect supervision from the eye of the presiding officer. To correspond with narrow tables, the seats should be single and permanent, which prevents the jostling on benches, or the inconvenience of moving them after several persons are seated, and also prevents the noise and confusion of chairs. To finish the arrangement of tables and seats in the common hall, the presiding officer's seat and table should be at the end of the hall, a little elevated, and manifestly facing the other tables. Whether to secure the most perfect supervision and easiest control, the seats at the other tables should be placed on the side of them towards the presiding officer, or on the opposite side, might be decided by experiment: our opinion is, that they should be placed on the side towards the presiding officer, so as to face the opposite end of the hall.

These suggestions, which may prove conducive to order in large institutions, in that division of time which is allotted to eating, will not be deemed unimportant by those who have witnessed the disorder, dissatisfaction, and ill manners, which are often generated in a common hall.

Another division of time, for which architecture must adapt a place, is the period allotted to labor. This, at present, is no period of time at all in regard to many public institutions; but the time is approaching, we believe, when it will not to the same extent as it is now, be deemed wise and proper to make no provision whatever for the useful application of that period of time, which must necessarily be occupied in giving health and activity to the body by some form of bodily exercise. Already there are institutions springing up, in which the time

and strength formerly wasted are to be usefully employed. In the houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents; in the new prisons, and alms-houses, and some literary institutions, there are not only hours, but places, for labor. In other institutions of great importance, there are no places, or no proper places, for labor, and therefore no hours for labor, and consequently an immense expense for their support. To obviate the evil, there should be convenient places of labor provided. If in the construction of buildings for a public institution, there are no such places provided, there will be ordinarily no labor. In the alms-house in New York, for instance, where have been confined, during the last winter, 2400 souls, there is no adequate provision of places for the labor of such a population, and consequently the expense to the city has been, during the year, about \$100,000 for the support of this institution. If in the same institution there had been, as in the prison at Auburn, several thousand feet of work-shops, of convenient construction, admitting of an easy supervision, and appropriated exclusively to labor, the waste strength of this corrupt and corrupting population might greatly diminish the expense of its support. It is obviously important, therefore, that there should be work-shops convenient, appropriate, and abundant. The form of these shops, perhaps, cannot be more convenient and economical, than those in the prison at Auburn, which are one story buildings, not frequently broken by partition walls (for this intercepts the supervision) extending around the premises on three sides, forming a hollow square, and making a part of the external enclosure, and leaving the intermediate space between the principal building and the shops perfectly free from all obstacles to the most free and easy supervision.

Another mode of building work-shops would be in one story buildings, on the radiating plan, like the arches between the dormitories in the new prison in Philadelphia, which would admit of a perfect inspection of all persons employed in them from the centre.

Another mode still would be circular shops, having recesses for labor, arranged on the circumference, admitting of perfect inspection from the centre, while the laborers face the circumference.

Another mode still is a larger enclosure, covered with a roof, and unbroken by partitions. In all the above plans of building, the great object is to preserve the space unbroken by partitions, which intercept the supervision, and make hiding places for idleness and mischief.

We have thus given some general rules concerning architecture, as adapted to morals, for three periods of time, viz. the hours of retirement, hours for eating, and hours for labor. There remains another period, i. e. hours for instruction. The most important of these are those of the morning and evening devotions, the day school and evening school, and the Sabbath. For the first and latter hours, a chapel seems indispensable; though there are many public institutions in this country, where there is none; and where there is no chapel, there is generally found little or nothing which would adorn one. A pure and holy religion is no more likely, in public institutions, than elsewhere, to perform its morning and evening devotions in kitchens, work-shops, and night rooms. In general, therefore, where there is no chapel there is scarcely the form of religion. There are some exceptions to

this remark, where an unusual zeal has carried Christians and ministers into work-shops, kitchens, and even dungeons, to perform their vows; but this kind of religious instruction is occasional, irregular, and inefficient, and is no better in a public institution, in producing reformation, than in the new country, or infant colony. The moment the desert begins to blossom as the rose, a convenient *place* for public worship, in the form of a church, chapel, or commodious and pleasant apartment, will be provided; or rather, perhaps, in the order of time, the place of worship precedes joy and gladness. Why it should have been expected, that reformation in prisons should precede the ordinary means of grace, or why so many should be found despairing of reformation, while places for the use of these means in many extensive establishments are not thought of, in the construction, is not very strange, while the general laws of cause and effect remain in operation. If it be admitted, that there should be chapels or places of worship, it is not to be supposed, in this age, that those evils in construction will be permitted which were common a few years since, in places of worship, viz. seats in which the hearers shall face every way, and stair-cases in the body of the house and in sight of the congregation, on which the noise and sight of persons shall disturb the whole congregation; nor deep galleries, in the rear of which shall be large square pews, in which vicious persons may be concealed in their amusements from all those who would be disposed to prevent them. The modern and improved style of building, so that every hearer may see the speaker, and may be pleasantly seated facing the minister, needs no arguments to show its importance. It needs no proof, that there is a close connexion in chapels between morals and architecture; and a retrograde movement, here, in reference to architecture, as conducive to morals, would be as painful, as an advance in the science would be pleasing, in all extensive establishments, with reference to those periods of time allotted to other purposes.

The only other point on which we propose to speak, in this connexion, is in reference to architecture as adapted to the period of time allotted to evening and day schools, either or both, where they can and ought to be instructed. The Sabbath school, in the house of refuge in New York, is remarkable for its order and prosperity, in part, because there is a convenient place for teaching it. The common school in the alms-house in New York is one of the best among the public schools in the city, partly because it has an airy, spacious and healthy school-room, fitted up for the accommodation of the children, on the Lancasterian plan. In the house of industry, also, at South Boston, there is a very good school, because it has a pleasant, healthy, airy and commodious school-room. In the house of refuge in Boston, the building was not designed for the purpose to which it is now applied, and therefore the apartment appropriated to the instruction of the Sabbath is used as a school-room. In the prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, and Baltimore, the places used as chapels are used also for the Sabbath school. There are no evening schools in either of these institutions; nor are there any Sabbath schools in a very large proportion of the prisons and alms-houses in the land; nor was there such provision made in their construction for those periods of time, that

might and ought to be allotted to instruction, which the interest of society, as well as the feelings of benevolence, require. Nothing can illustrate this more forcibly than a single glance at the school in the alms-house in the city of New York. Here are assembled three hundred and fifty children, under the care and successful instruction of one teacher, with such assistance as he can derive from monitors, elected from among the children of the alms-house. At nine o'clock every morning, they are in their places, in a room so constructed, and with seats so arranged that every eye of this multitude of children may be fixed upon the teacher, while he opens the school by reading the word of God. With these advantages of construction, these children of paupers, at an expense of about \$3 each, per annum, for tuition, make as great progress in knowledge, and exhibit as good specimens of improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic, as can be found among children of the same age in other schools. The only objection to it is, lest it should prove a bounty on pauperism; but this would be entirely removed, by providing, in every such establishment, places of labor for another period of time, so that paupers could be made to pay for such privileges. If this were done, avarice itself would not withhold that forecast, supervision, and benevolent attention, which would secure such results.

The practical application of these remarks, in regard to school-rooms of proper construction, is not more important to houses of refuge, and the children of the poor and vicious, than to children in factories and other extensive establishments, where it is desirable to give the greatest possible instruction, with the least possible expense.

In all similar establishments, other things being equal, much depends on the existence, size, form and arrangement of the school-room.—There should be a school-room: for without it there will be no school, and with it there will be a standing memento of that for which it was made; so that months and years will not be likely to roll away without a recognition of the principle, that a period of time should be set apart for instruction. The school-room should be sufficiently commodious to admit all those who are to receive instruction; so ventilated as to preserve the health; and for such establishments there can be little doubt, that it should be arranged on the Lancasterian plan.

Thus it appears that this Society shows the connexion between architecture and morals, in reference to four periods of time, which ought to include nearly the whole; i. e. the period for retirement, the period for eating, the period for labor, and the period for instruction.

Whether any good will result from this view of the connexion between architecture and morals, time will show. If it shall be the means of securing for large establishments, separate dormitories, admitting of easy supervision, orderly and not pernicious common halls, extensive and well arranged work-shops, suitable chapels and school-rooms, we shall see, in the progress of ages, whether in this particular our labor is in vain.

*This Society shows the value of labor, not only as a means of support, but as an auxiliary of virtue.*—The county prisons, to a vast extent, throughout the United States, are *not* places of labor; and for this, among other reasons, are places of extreme profligacy in regard

to gambling, profane swearing, sabbath-breaking, and other nameless offences. In the reformed prisons, where labor has been systematically introduced, and industriously prosecuted, under a vigilant inspection, a vast amount of moral evil has been prevented. This is delightfully illustrated in the prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and at the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Even in the same prison where some of the men have been furnished with labor, and others not, it is the testimony of the officers, that they can prevent evil more easily among one hundred men who are busily employed, than between one tenth part of that number, who have nothing to do. This general remark is applicable to colleges, academies, and schools, and is one of the great reasons of the profligacy which is found in them, and shows the need of reform in them, as much as similar evils show the need of reform in the old penitentiaries. This subject would be less important, if fewer parents were called annually to mourn over their children's loss of character, at public schools; and this for one among other reasons, that they are not furnished with places, materials, and hours for labor. We hail therefore, as harbingers of a better day, all those institutions, of whatever name, in which it is illustrated, by actual experiment, how conducive productive labor is to virtue. And we believe that the time is not distant, when to a much greater extent than at present, institutions of all kinds intended to reform men or prepare the rising generation for usefulness, will provide places, materials, and hours for labor as a part of the system. To some extent, this is already done. In Maine, the Institution at Waterville, and the Gardiner Lyceum, if we are correctly informed, combine labor and instruction. In Massachusetts, the Theological Seminary at Andover has a most useful work-shop, in which about seventy-five students are hard at work certain hours of every day, and another shop is now building, in which the students connected with Phillips Academy may appropriate certain hours to labor, and thus in part or wholly support themselves. At Woburn, Monson, South Hadley, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, if it is not already done, it is in contemplation to combine labor with instruction in the academies. In Connecticut, at Windsor is a school on the same principle; in Hartford, at the deaf and dumb asylum are work-shops; and in Yale College, a large wood-house has been built, in which students may saw wood. In New York, at Whitesboro', and in Virginia and Tennessee, are literary institutions in which productive labor is combined with instruction; and we know not why bodily exercise, in the form of productive labor, should not be as conducive to virtue in academies and colleges, as in prisons and houses of refuge. From the experiments already made in both classes of institutions, it appears, that labor should no more be neglected where the improvement of the mind is the primary object, than the improvement of the mind should be neglected where labor and restraint are the primary object. In either case, it is seen that labor is not only a means of support, but an auxiliary of virtue.

*This Society furnishes instructive facts in domestic economy.*—In the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents, at South Boston, the boys' best suit (and they appear very well when dressed in it) costs,

besides the making, which they do themselves, and not including the shoes, *ninety-eight cents*. This suit consists of a blue jacket and light duck pantaloons, a blue cap, and a white shirt. Here then is a fact for mothers to look at; for we testify, that there are no children more neatly clad than these boys, at an expense of *ninety-eight cents*.

Again—the earnings of a considerable number of these boys are equal to the expense for their clothing and food. Suppose the food to cost six cents per day, which is above the actual expense; and the clothing three cents per day, which would give them three suits per year, and three pair of shoes; then the expense of these items would be nine cents per day; while a considerable number of them earn, during the hours of labor only, ten cents per day. Here it should be remembered, that besides the hours for labor, there are hours for refreshment, and hours for moral and religious instruction, and hours for going to school. Does this fact, or does it not, afford instruction for large families, which find it difficult to gain subsistence; for boarding schools and academies, where parents' resources are exhausted to educate their children in idleness, when they might be better educated and earn their food and clothing, if proper care was taken to provide, in connexion with such institutions, places and hours and materials for labor? Does the fact above stated afford any instruction for colleges and theological seminaries, where such inveterate habits of bodily inaction are often formed, as to induce dyspepsy in all its direful forms, which causes frequent and premature death; and if the subjects live, renders them comparatively useless members of society? In asking these questions, we are not beating the air; we are reasoning from facts; and we are happy in being supported in our general views, not only of the economy, but of the importance, in every point of view, of productive labor, as a part of a good system of education, by an institution, whose young men earned, in various stages of education, during the last year, more than eight thousand dollars. Of this sum, more than five thousand dollars were earned by the labor of those members of the institution, who are connected with different colleges. If the sons of poverty are to be thus educated, while the sons of affluence and competency are to be educated in lounging and idleness, the first will soon become last, and the last first.

Again,—the whole expense for the subsistence of the prisoners at Wethersfield, including food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, instruction and pay of the officers, is thirteen cents and four mills per day, while one hundred and forty boys in the house of refuge in New York, from the age of six to nineteen years, earn, on contract, twelve and a half cents per day.

Once more,—the food of the prisoners, in the Connecticut prison, costs \$15,52 per year each, or twenty-nine cents and eight mills per week, or four cents and two mills per day. With this food, consisting of good bread, good beef and pork, good potatoes, and good water, and enough of it, the convicts are healthy. There is little or no use for the hospital, and there has not been a death in eighteen months; and the labor of the prisoners is productive of a large income to the State, above every expense for the support of the institution.

There is one other fact only, which we propose to mention, in this connexion. The cooking for five hundred men is done in the prison,



at Sing Sing, with eighty pounds of coal per day. This is done with great simplicity, by an apparatus made at the prison, and sold for one hundred dollars, which, it is believed, will save at least one half the expense for fuel, in large establishments.

These facts concerning the expense of clothing, and proceeds of labor at South Boston; the expense of cooking at Sing Sing; and the expense of supporting men at Wethersfield, compared with the earnings of boys in New York,—we have thought important and worthy of distinct consideration.

It is to be hoped that many families, institutions, and individuals, will learn important lessons from these facts, which are the results of invaluable experiments on man.

*This Society shows the importance of unceasing vigilance in government.*—In the house of reformation at South Boston, before the boys were subject to unceasing vigilance, there were frequent escapes, which indicated a habit of discontent, and unwilling submission; there was besides but little industry, in the shop or school-room; few cases of reformation; and generally a state of things affording little satisfaction to the directors or friends of the institution. Also, in the state prison at Charlestown, while there were numerous apartments, in the old brick building, removed from vigilant and unceasing inspection, and while the officers were not found in their places, exercising unceasing vigilance, there was little or nothing like a salutary discipline. In the house of correction in Leverett-street, too, among the females, until the matron was placed there, and began to exercise a constant inspection, there was no control; but as soon as the inmates took their places under the eye of the matron, knowing that she would be always in her place, and they should be always under her eye, the improvement was manifest. And at Newgate, Connecticut, as there was little vigilance, there was less order; while at the new prison in Wethersfield, in regard to the officers, as well as the convicts, there is a place for every man, and every man in his place, and they are all kept in their places, and at their business, by unceasing vigilance. In the prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn, whenever an overseer leaves his place, even for a few minutes, he calls another to take it, so that the supervision may be uninterrupted. To all this vigilance, and the benefits of it, there is a striking contrast, in some of the penitentiaries, and in the county prisons generally. In the county prisons, to a vast extent, the keeper may be a farmer, a deputy sheriff, a tavern keeper, or almost any thing else, which requires his *absence*, except, perhaps, when he turns the key. The consequence is, profane swearing, gambling, Sabbath breaking, universal disorder and idleness; and it seems not yet to have been thought, that vigilance is necessary in county prisons. So long as it is supposed that any class of prisons can be properly managed without unceasing vigilance, so long they will remain nurseries of vice. This brings into view a principle of very extensive application to families, schools, academies, colleges, factories, mechanics' shops; i. e. the importance of unceasing vigilance. If therefore, this society does in any degree magnify the importance of unceasing vigilance in government, it will be useful in this respect. That lessons never to be forgotten are taught on this subject in the

prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and in the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, is certain.

*This Society shows the importance of family government.*—Among the causes of crime, the neglect of family government stands next to intemperance: it is, in fact, not unfrequently the cause of intemperance. Youth, when unrestrained and neglected by their parents, find their way to the tavern and the grog-shop; and others, whose parents have attempted unsuccessfully to govern them, have not become abandoned to vice, till they forsook their father's house. It is the confession of many convicts from the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, that the course of vice, which brought them to the prison, commenced in disobedience to their parents, or in their parents' neglect. And it has already been stated, that about 60, which is one third of the whole number of the youth who have been committed to the house of reformation at South Boston, were committed for being stubborn and disobedient. And among old convicts, for the higher crimes, especially those which were the offspring of unrestrained and sudden passion, there is evidence from prisons, that they who have been guilty of such crimes, were never subject to family government. And there is further evidence, in a few cases, where parents and children have been found together in the same prison, that the father's house was a place of entire discord, in regard to every thing good, and of harmony, only, in devising and executing mischief: and in one instance, at least, a son, who made sport on his way from the prison to the gallows, where he was soon to lose his life, traced his dreadful end to the instructions of his mother. Let parents then govern their children, and children obey their parents, in that which is right.

*This Society promotes temperance.*—The facts disclosed from the interior of prisons concerning the consequences of intemperance are among the strongest arguments in favor of temperance. In the house of correction, in Boston, the records show, among the men, besides very many committed a second time, two committed three times; six committed four times; four committed five times; two committed six times; one committed seven times; and one committed eight times, for drunkenness. Among the females, besides many committed twice, three committed three times; two committed four times; one committed five times; six committed six times; and one committed seven times, for drunkenness. Of these, in sixty cases, the subjects had been discharged more than one month, and less than one year, before they were again arrested and committed to prison; sixteen had been discharged more than five days, and less than one month, before they were again arrested and committed to prison; three had been discharged but five days; three but four days; one but three days; two but two days; and three but one day, before they were again arrested and committed to prison.

The time lost in prison, in the cases above mentioned, was about thirty-two years. And the expense of supporting these twenty-eight drunkards, at \$2 per week, for the time mentioned, \$3,320.

This is a limited view, as exhibited on the records of one of our prisons, of the evils of intemperance. There is another view, not less appalling, concerning the probable number of cases of imprisonment

for debt, and the probable expense attending these cases, principally in consequence of the same vice.

Number of persons imprisoned for debt, annually, in the United States, in consequence, principally, of the intemperate use of ardent spirits, . . . . .	50,000
Costs of process in 50,000 cases of imprisonment for debt, . . . . .	\$250,000
Expenses of court for the same number of cases, . . . . .	250,000
Loss of time in prison, at 60 cts. per day, of 50,000, for 15 days each, . . . . .	450,000
Board of the same number, . . . . .	250,000
Turnkey, notifying creditor, administering oath, &c. . . . .	125,000
Derangement of affairs as much as the loss of time, . . . . .	450,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,775,000

Again—the evils of intemperance are seen from the interior of prisons among criminals, not less than among debtors. The probable number of criminals annually committed to prison, in the United States, is about 125,000; and the proportion of these committed in consequence, directly or indirectly, of intemperance, does not appear from the most authentic documents to be less than three fourths of the whole number. The following statement may then be made :

Criminals committed to prison during a single year, in the United States in consequence, directly or indirectly, of intemperance, three fourths of 125,000, . . . . .	93,750
Costs of process in 93,750 cases, at \$5 each, . . . . .	\$468,750
Loss of time in prison of 93,750, at 60 cents per day, for 30 days each, . . . . .	1,687,500
Board of 93,750 for 30 days, at \$1. 25 per week, . . . . .	594,539
Costs of court, juries, &c. in 93,750 cases, . . . . .	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,660,789

Such results rendered only probable, as the consequence of intemperance, may produce some effect by way of restraint. A Society, then, which keeps it constantly in view to trace the connexion between intemperance and crime, is useful in promoting temperance.

*This Society promotes the better observance of the Sabbath.*—It is estimated that the number of persons in prison at a given time, in the United States, is 10,000. It is not a matter of small moment whether the prisons, in which 10,000 persons are constantly confined, shall be so constructed and managed, as that the Sabbath shall be properly observed. In this respect there is a vast difference between the prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, and Sing Sing, and many other state prisons; and between them and the county jails generally. Silence, order, religious instruction in the Sabbath school, public worship, and private admonition, sympathy and advice, and reading the Bible diligently,—are characteristic of the first mentioned prisons on the Sabbath. Gambling, profane swearing, unrestrained communication of evil, are characteristic of several penitentiaries, and of almost all county prisons, on the Sabbath. If it were only the difference in the effect of these institutions, in regard to the sanctification of the Sabbath on the 10,000 persons constantly in prison, it would not be a matter of small moment; but it is to be considered, that the number of persons committed to prison in the United States, and leaving there to go abroad

in society, to exert an influence upon others, in the lapse of a single year, does not greatly vary from 200,000: whether this vast multitude have been confined in prisons where the Sabbath was observed or profaned, is a matter of still greater moment.

*This Society shows the value of solitude.*—The remarks and facts stated in former Reports, in regard to the importance of solitary confinement at night, and in this Report showing the connexion between architecture and morals, are mostly illustrative of the value of solitude. Whether the principle is applicable to other members of the human family to the same degree, or not, it is now admitted as an axiom, that little or nothing can be done for the benefit of that part of the human family which is found in prison, without a time and a place for solitude; and it is a matter of great surprise, how great is the value of solitude to this class of persons. Many are constrained to acknowledge, on visiting the prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, and Sing Sing, and the house of refuge in New York, that they never before conceived what effects would be produced on the hearts of vicious persons by being silent and alone at night. And if there were no other result from these admirable institutions, than a deeper impression upon the public mind of the value of solitude, in producing, in the minds of persons disposed to evil, reflection on the past, remorse for sin, resolutions of living a better life, and a disposition to read the Bible, and to hearken to good advice, they would be of great use to the world. An intelligent convict at Wethersfield, who came there from the old prison at Newgate, was asked by a citizen how he liked the new prison? when a conversation in substance as follows took place:—*Convict.* I do not know. *Citizen.* Is not the food better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Is not the clothing better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Is not the lodging better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Are not the officers better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Why then is it not all better? *Convict.* You do not understand it. *There*, by day and by night, it was hale fellows well met; and *here*, the last thing at night is prayer, then retirement, where we see no one and speak to no one during the evening; then go to bed, but cannot go to sleep; but *think, think.* If we get to sleep, and awake in the night, we see no one, and hear no one; but *THINK, THINK.* When the morning comes, and we go out, the first thing is prayer. We see our fellows, but say nothing; and at night, again, after prayer, we go alone, and *THINK, THINK.* This is the difference.

*This Society shows that the Bible is the best of books.*—No other book, nor all other books together, could supply the place of the Bible, in prison. When this is the only book with which prisoners are supplied, they read it often and much; become very curious to understand its meaning; select pungent passages, and turn down the leaves where they are; and in a few months gain a valuable knowledge of the scriptures. Some of the prisoners, who were ignorant of the alphabet, in the prison at Sing Sing, with no other book but the Bible, learned to read it in four or five weeks; afterwards became greatly interested in committing the scriptures to memory; and in a few cases gave evidence that the effect was not lost on their consciences and hearts. In the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, where about eleven hundred

prisoners are confined, in as many separate cells, at night, they are supplied by a law of the State with eleven hundred Bibles, or as many Bibles as there are prisoners. In the prison at Wethersfield, also, each convict is supplied with a Bible, by the Connecticut Bible Society; and in these prisons, nothing has been more surprising and delightful than the attention which has been given to the word of God. In the Connecticut prison, in one instance, a citizen was curious to know, what proportion of the convicts would be found, at a given time, reading the Bible. He entered the prison, after the prisoners were locked up at night, and passed around the block, and looked into the solitary cells, through the grates, upon thirty-six prisoners. They were all engaged, without one exception, and each, without the knowledge of the others, in reading the Bible; and not only so, they had set their supper down upon the floor of their cells, to remain there till they had improved all the time before dark, in reading the Bible—thus preferring the word of God to their necessary food. A similar interest in reading the scriptures is manifested at Auburn, where a very large proportion of all the convicts, as they are passed on the Sabbath, at their cell doors, are found reading the scriptures.—How far the unusual interest manifested in reading the scriptures in prisons constructed and managed on the principles of those at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, is promoted by the opportunities for solitude, which are furnished, and the deprivation of other books, to which they are subject, we cannot tell; but one thing is certain, in these circumstances, there is no book like the Bible: none like it in its history, which is read with the greatest eagerness in prison: none like it in its poetry, for there are many minds in prison which can see its beauty in this respect: none like it in its sanctions, which are awful to the mind in the solitude of a prison: none like it in its invitations and promises, which are as the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit in prison: none like it in its miracles. No other book, nor all other books together, could supply the place of the Bible in prison. And the time which is spent in reading it, and the rapidity with which a right understanding of its meaning is acquired, and the gratitude which is manifested, in many cases, for its consolations, and the restraints imposed by its sanctions, and the hope and astonishment excited by its promises and miracles, while it speaks volumes in favor of the new prisons where the Bible is so much used, and the system is so well calculated to increase its use, affords instructive lessons concerning the value of the Bible, wherever it is a neglected book.

*This Society shows the value of Sabbath schools.*—It shows the value of Sabbath schools in prison, and in preventing crime. Sabbath schools have been organized at the prisons in Concord, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Wethersfield, Conn., Greenwich, Blackwell's Island, and Auburn, N. Y., at the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at the old county prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, where the effect of them has been manifest in promoting the sanctification of the Sabbath, the study of the Bible, an increase of kind feeling, an improvement in discipline, and the benefit of the teachers as well as the pupils. The number of scholars in the Sabbath schools, in the prisons mentioned above, is

about 885, and the number of teachers about 63. The effect of these Sabbath schools in promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, is not only seen while the convicts are under instruction, but in their conduct as scholars, and in their influence over others during the remainder of the day; and in most usefully occupying the time of the officers and teachers concerned in their government and instruction. The Bible is the only book, or nearly the only book, used in these schools; and the effect of bringing 800 or 1000 minds in prison, on certain hours of every Sabbath, into systematic operation upon the truths of the Bible, is not only a proper mode of observing holy time, but it often enables those, who could not do it before, to read the Bible, and produces in a still greater number a taste for reading it. Besides, it interests the teachers in the convicts, and the convicts in the teachers, and thus produces pleasant feelings. The expressions of affection are very strong on both sides: the teachers wondering why they never felt for this class of men before, and the convicts feeling that they have, at last, found friends. All this, and much more, is strikingly illustrated in the kind, grateful, and affectionate feelings exhibited between teachers and scholars in the Sabbath schools of the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, and other prisons where Sabbath schools have been established. The effect on the discipline of these institutions is scarcely less valuable, than on the affections of the convicts; for the privilege of attending the school furnishes a strong motive to good conduct, and the fear of being deprived of the privilege, a strong restraint against misdemeanor. The privilege of being teachers in these schools is highly valued, especially among young men preparing for the ministry, as it brings them into contact with a great mass of inventive and inquisitive mind. But the best evidence of their value, derived from prisons, is the effect of Sabbath schools in deterring from the commission of crime; since there are very few Sabbath school scholars found in prison, in Europe or America.

*This Society, without thwarting the purposes of justice, calls into action the sympathetic and compassionate feelings of man towards his fellow.*—Were it not for some such operation as this, it might not only be unfelt but unknown, that there are in the United States about 300 lunatics, 500 youth and children, 1000 females, 10,000 of all classes, in prison at the same time; and in the lapse of a single year, about 125,000 criminals, and 75,000 debtors, committed to prison. Much more would it be unfelt and unknown, how friendless are these lunatics in prison; how miserable their condition; how incurable they become, if they do not soon die, in consequence of their dreadful malady, when aggravated by imprisonment. Even with the operations of this Society, we know not how much time must elapse, before this wretched class of prisoners will excite so much commiseration as to cause other provision to be made for them. Five hundred youth and children, too, might have remained for ages, in the old penitentiaries, subject to the brutal passions of old offenders, and no houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents have been provided for them, except for the publicity which has been given to the facts in regard to the unutterable abominations to which they have been exposed. 1000 females, also, among whom are daughters once promising, wives with husbands and children

living, and mothers with infant children in their arms, might have remained in prison, and may still remain there a long time, before it shall be felt generally that female commiseration, prayer and corresponding effort, can find scope for its ever active spirit within the walls of prisons. This would not be because the same heart which was first at the sepulchre of Him, who was anointed to preach liberty to the captive, does not remain on earth; but because it has been so extensively unknown that there were so many females in prison. And 10,000 persons of all classes might have remained in prison, and every year 125,000 criminals and 75,000 debtors might be committed to prison, and still this might remain a subject so unimportant, and uninteresting, as not to excite the commiseration of the public, were no publicity to be given to the facts concerning it. We believe therefore, that this Society, without thwarting the purposes of justice, calls into action, to some extent, the sympathetic and compassionate feelings of man towards his fellow.

Thus it appears that the indirect influence of the Society may have been or may be of some use to the world.

Having stated several particulars in which the indirect influence of its operations may have been useful, we proceed to state

#### **THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THIS SOCIETY'S LABORS.**

It has caused an examination to be made of the principal prisons, on different routes, in fifteen of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining the defects of some, and improvements of others; and for this purpose has enabled the Agent to travel about thirteen thousand miles, and prosecute the object in various forms, without interruption, for five years.

It has printed about sixteen thousand copies, or 1,600,000 pages of the Annual Reports of the Society, and furnished them, at a moderate price, to the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, for the use of the members, and gratuitously to the Legislatures of some other States, and to benevolent individuals and Societies in America and Europe. The First Report has been reprinted by the London Society; the Second has been stereotyped in this country; and Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, has recently published in Germany an octavo volume of 368 pages, in which he has availed himself extensively of the facts contained in the series of Reports, for which he has returned a letter of thanks to the Society, and has attached to his volume a beautiful copperplate engraving of the new prison now erecting at Charlestown, Mass.

It has caused an abandonment of the principle of solitary confinement, unmitigated by labor or instruction, on one pound of bread and cold water, under which the prisoners in the state prison at Thomaston, Maine, three years since, were suffering every thing but death; and the substitution of solitary confinement at night, with labor by day, on a healthful diet, under some degree of instruction.

It furnished the plan, which has been adopted, of the new prison at Charlestown, in a communication to the Governor of Massachusetts,

which he recommended to the Legislature, with a respectful notice of the service thus rendered to the State.

It sent its Agent, at three different times, to Connecticut; once to visit Newgate alone, and ascertain its character; again with the Commissioners of the Legislature to spend as much time as should be necessary to make a thorough investigation and disclosure of abuses existing in that institution; at which time, after spending nearly a week at the prison, he visited the principal towns in the State, and invited meetings of the principal men, that the evils might be exposed to them; and, also, made such representations to the Governor as induced him to submit the subject to the Legislature; and, finally, in acceptance of the invitation of the Commissioners, sent its Agent a third time to appear before the Legislature, and make such representations as had already been made to the Governor and many respectable citizens. After which, within two or three weeks, a law was passed, with almost entire unanimity, to abandon Newgate, and build a new prison, on the Auburn plan, at Wethersfield.

It introduced the system of instruction by resident chaplains at the prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, Sing Sing, and Lamberton.

It has co-operated in diffusing information, with all the friends of such institutions, in behalf of houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents, and, as it has had opportunity, in promoting the prosperity of those already established.

It suggested important alterations, which were adopted and gratefully acknowledged, in the new building, recently erected in the Baltimore penitentiary, by which many facilities are secured for preventing evil communication.

It furnished an outline of the general plan of the new penitentiary in Washington, to the architect of the public buildings.

In one word, it has devoted five years to whatever of improvement has appeared to the Board important and practicable in regard to the construction, discipline, and moral improvement of prisons.

With the view which has now been presented, according to the plan proposed, of the interests of several of the States in regard to prison discipline; of the criminal laws of some of the States, with remarks on the same; and of the indirect influence and immediate results of this Society's labors, the question again recurs, which was submitted at the close of the last report,—whether this Society is worthy of continued patronage? This question we again submit, with the hope and expectation that it will receive the same answer as it received last year; so that we shall proceed in our labors, with increased patronage.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in account with CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER. CR.

To cash paid a debt due at the last anniversary, . . . .	\$ 495 66	By cash received for services of the Secretary, in supplying different pulpits, . . . . .	\$ 132 00
" " " for stereotype plates of the second Report, .	198 19	" " " for Reports, from individuals and legistures, . . . . .	155 55
" " " Grant & Daniell, for paper, . . . . .	100 00	" " " from life members, . . . . .	830 00
" " " T. R. Marvin, for printing, . . . . .	303 16	" " " from annual subscribers and donors, .	2,353 83
" " " incidental expenses, . . . . .	114 11		
" " " for folding and stitching Reports, . . . . .	91 28		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, . . . . .	325 00		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Charlestown, . . . .	369 33		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing, . . . .	150 00		
" " " Aux. Pris. Dis. Soc. at Princeton, for services in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J. .	136 00		
" " " Secretary, for salary, travelling expenses, &c.	1,248 65		
	<u>\$3,531 38</u>		<u>\$3,531 38</u>

Boston, June 1, 1829.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.

*The above account we have examined, and find it correctly cast, and well vouched.*

HENRY HILL,  
EDMUND MUNROE.

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1829.

# OFFICERS.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, PRESIDENT.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WILLIAM BARTLETT,  
HON. WILLIAM REED,  
REV. LEONARD WOODS,  
REV. WILLIAM JENKS,  
REV. ELIJAH HEADING,  
REV. EBENEZER PORTER,  
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## LIFE DIRECTORS.

BY THE PAYMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

*Boston.*  
\*Chamberlain, Richard  
\*Phillips, William  
Tuckerman, Edward  
Willis, Nathaniel

*Albany, N. Y.*  
Van Rensselaer, Stephen  
  
*Rochester.*  
Bissel, Josiah, Jr.

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*Andover, Mass.*  
Cornelius, Elias  
Porter, Ebenezer  
Woods, Leonard  
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Bowdoin, James  
Prooks, Peter C.  
Codman, Catherine  
Codman, Charles R.  
Eliot, Samuel A.  
Eliot, William H.  
Gray, Francis C.  
Gray, John C.  
Homer, George J.  
Homes, Henry  
Hill, Henry  
Jackson, Charles  
Jackson, James  
Jackson, Patrick T.  
Jones, John Coffin  
Lowell, Charles  
Lowell, John  
Lawrence, Abbot  
Lawrence, Amos  
McLean, Ann  
Munson, Israel  
Parkman, Francis

Randall, John  
Ropes, William  
Shattuck, George C.  
Shaw, Robert G.  
Tappan, John  
Vose, Thomas  
Ward, Artemas  
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Worthington, William  
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Wright, Henry C.  
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Rose, Daniel  
*Albany, N. Y.*  
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Hopkins, Samuel M.  
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Jay, John  
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Smith, Gerritt  
*Schenectady*  
Smith, Peter  
*Utica.*  
Stocking, Samuel  
Varick, Abm.

# SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1828, to June 1, 1829.

<i>Amherst, Mass.</i>		Noyes, Daniel	5	Tucker, Lewis	2
Abbot, Gorham D.	\$1	Otis, Harrison Gray	30	Tucker, Nathaniel	32
Abbot, J.	1	Parker, Ebenezer	20	Wadsworth, Josiah	2
Adams, J. S. & C.	1	P. C. S. for services of the		<i>Marblehead.</i>	
Baker, Osmyrn	1	Secretary	122	Bartlett, J.	2
Boltwood, L., Jr.	1	Phelps, Abner	10	Cash, I, do. 1, do. 1	3
Clark, Joseph S.	1	Pierce, William	2	Meriam, R. A.	2
Carter, S. C.	1	Proctor, John C.	20	Porter, Benj.	2
Clark, Lucius F.	1	Quincy, Josiah	30	Weed, Dan	2
Colton, Chauncey	2	R. C. A., a friend	10	<i>New Bedford.</i>	
Cash for Reports	3 25	Rand, Asa	35	Green, T. A.	2
Dickenson, Edward	1	Randall, John	10	<i>Northampton.</i>	
Fellows, Francis	2	Reynolds, Edward	3	Ashman, John H.	1
Fiske, N. W.	1	Safford, Daniel	40	Bancroft, George	1 50
Hitchcock, E.	1	Skinner, Thomas H.	5	Clark, John	1
Humphrey, Heman	2	Spear, Dodridge	5	Clark, Samuel	2
Leland, John	1	Stoddard, Charles	10	Clark, William, Jr.	2
Peck, Solomon	2	Tappan, Charles	10	Dewey, Charles A.	2
Strong, H. W.	1	Tappan, John	25	Friend,	50
Storrs, E. W.	1	Tenney, S.	2	Hubbard, Roswell	1
Snell, E. S.	2	Train, Samuel	15	Lyman, Joseph	1
Strong, E., Jr.	1	Wisner, B. B., friends in		Parsons, Samuel	1
Sweetzer, Luke	3	Boston	30	Phelps, E. S.	1
Thayer, Martin	2	Willey, Newton	2	Snow, Ralph	1
Thompson, William	1	Welch, Thomas	2	Strong, Lewis	2
Washburn, Royal	1	Weare, Mark	5	Strong, Jonathan	1
Worcester, S. M.	2	Wheelwright, Lot	10	Tappan, Benjamin	2
<i>Andover.</i>		Willis, Nathaniel	40	Warner, Oliver	2
Cornelius, Elias	20	Winchester, E. & A.	10	Whitney, D. S.	2
Farrar, Samuel	5	Winthrop, Thomas L.	10	Whitney, J. D.	2
Woods, Leonard	30	Whiting, Marcus	2	Williams, Eliphalet	2
<i>Boston.</i>		<i>Bradford.</i>		Williston, P.	1
Annual subscriptions,	256	Kimball, Jesse	2	Whitney, Abel	1
Baxter & Prescott,	5	<i>Brookline.</i>		Wright, F. H.	1
Beecher, Edward, by friends	30	Sullivan, Richard	20	<i>Newburyport.</i>	
Beecher, Edward	5	<i>Cambridge.</i>		Adams, Daniel	2
Beecher, Lyman, by friends	30	Metcalf, E. W.	2	Bagley, Philip	2
Bumstead, J.	16	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>		Bartlett, William	30
Bumstead, J. F.	15	*Chaplin, James C.	20	Bannister, William B.	30
Cleveland, Charles	5	<i>Charlestown.</i>		Cushing, Caleb	2
Cobb, Nathaniel R.	5	Arnold, William	1	Dimmick, L. F.	2
Cordis, Thomas	10	Annual subscribers,	16	Dimmick, L. F., by ladies,	30
Cobb, Richard	30	Fay, Warren	2	Nelson, J.	2
Cutler, Pliny	10	Skilton, Matthew	2	Pearson, J. S.	4
Denny, George	10	<i>Duxbury.</i>		Pike, J. S.	4
Edwards, Justin, by friends		Sprague, Seth	2	Proudfit, John, by ladies,	30
in Boston	30	<i>Dedham.</i>		Parish, M. P.	2
Edwards, Henry	10	Burgess, Ebenezer	10	Moseley, E.	2
Evarts, Jeremiah	5	Friend,	1	Wildes, Asa W.	2
Fairchild, Joy H.	2	Guild, John	2	<i>Pittsfield.</i>	
Forbes, G. V. H.	5	Guild, Reuben	2	McKay, S. M.	2
French, B. V.	2	<i>Dorchester.</i>		<i>Randolph.</i>	
Friend, miss B.	10	Mullican, C.	2	Hitchcock, Calvin	2
Friend, Mrs. B.	10	Robinson, Stephen	2	<i>Roxbury.</i>	
Friend, J. D.	1	<i>Fitchburg.</i>		A friend,	30
Gray, F. C.	22	Putnam, R. A.	2	<i>Sheffield.</i>	
Green, Samuel, by friends	30	<i>Gloucester.</i>		Barnard, Robert F.	2
Green, Gardner,	30	Jewett, David, by a friend,	30	<i>Springfield.</i>	
Gurney, Nathan	2	<i>Ipswich.</i>		Ashman, George	2
Hanover Church, contribut.	28 09	Friend,	1	Bemis, Stephen C.	1
Hartwell, Alonzo	1	Kimball, David, by ladies,	30	Bliss, William	1
Hayward, Ebenezer	2	Lord, Nathaniel, Jr.	2	Bliss, W.	1
Hill, Henry	5	Kimball, Charles	2	Bliss, George	3
Homer, George J.	30	Knowlton, Thomas	1	Bliss, George, Jr.	2
Homes, Henry	30	Heard, John	2	Bond, Thomas	3
Howe, James	10	Smith, Ammi	2	Bontecou, Daniel	2
Hubbard, Samuel	40	Treadwell, N.	2	Blake, Elijah	1
Jackson, Charles	10	Wade, W. F.	2	Brewer, James	1
Jackson, James	20	<i>Lanesborough.</i>		Calhoun, William B.	2
Jackson, P. T.	10	Shaw, Henry	2	Child, William	1
Jeffries, John	3	<i>Lenox.</i>		Callender, G. W.	1
Kendall, Thomas	2	Worthington, Charles	2	Comstock, Henry	1
Lawrence, Amos	10	<i>Medford.</i>		Crooks, James W.	1
Lincoln, Heman	5	Magoun, Thatcher	10	Chaffee, John	3
Massachusetts Legislature		<i>Milton.</i>		Day, Benjamin	1
for Reports	125	Gile, Samuel	2	Dwight, James S.	2
Marvin, T. R.	30	Metcalf, Nathan	2	Dwight, Jonathan	3
McLean, Ann	30	Porter, Joseph	2	Edwards, Elisha	1
Munroe, Edmund	20	Tucker, Jesse	2	Ely, Justin	2

*Hooker, John	3	Fowler, Amos	1	Terry, Roderic	2
Hooker, John, Jr.	2	Fowler, James	50	Tudor, S.	2
Howard, Bezaleel	3	Friend, \$2; do. \$1,	3	Washburn, E. T.	2
Howard, Charles	2	Gates, Aaron	1	Wheaton, N. S.	2
Howard, John	2	Gillet, H.	2	Wells, James H.	2
Hubbard, Boardman	1	Grant, Erastus	2	Wadsworth, Daniel	10
Ingersoll, John	1	Hull, Hiram	2	Whitney, Charles	2
Judd, Spencer	1	Knapp, Isaac	2	Williams, Thomas S.	5
Lee, Roswell	2	Mather, John	2	Woodbridge, Ward	2
Morris, Edward A.	1	Merwin, David N.	1	<i>Middleton.</i>	
Morris, Oliver	2	Morgan, A.	1	Barns, J., Jr.	2
Newbury, John	1	Moseley, Azariah	1	C. W. and a friend,	2
Noble, G. C.	50	Olmsted, Timothy	1	Crane, John R.	2
Packard, Frederic	2	Post, Abner	1	Cushing, Mrs. H.	2
Pynchon, Edward	2	Sackett, James	1	Friend,	2
Reynolds, Samuel	1	Smith, Daniel	1	Friends, \$2; cash, \$1 85,	3 85
Russell, Ebenezer	1	Stebbins, J. S.	1	Hubbard, Abigail	2
Sanborn, Simeon	2	Talmadge, E. G.	1	Hubbard, Nehemiah	3
Sargeant, Thomas	1	Taylor, Jedediah	1	Shaler, Mrs.	2
Stebbins, Festus	1	Thayer, Lucius F.	1 50	Southmayd, E. G.	2
Walker, Zebina	1	<i>Agusta, Me.</i>		Southmayd, Samuel	2
Wells, James	1	Tappan, Benjamin	2	Storrs, Betsey	2
<i>Salem.</i>		<i>Portland.</i>		Russell, Samuel	2
Adams, Joseph	2	Cross, Nathaniel	2	W. H.	2
Barnell, John	2	Hyde, William	2	Ward, Eliza A.	2
Barstow, Gideon	2	Lincoln, Royal	2	Ward, H. D. A. and a friend,	2
Brooks, John	2	Mitchell, William	2	Woodward, Henry	2
Brown, Ephraim	2	Owens, Joseph	3	<i>New Haven.</i>	
Burley, John	2	<i>Bath, N. H.</i>		Atwater & Son,	1
Cleveland, J. P., by ladies,	30	Sutherland, David, from Ira		Atwater, Mrs. J.	1
Cleveland, J. P.	2	Goodale,	20	Andrews, A. H.	2
Cheever, Ira	2	<i>Methuen.</i>		Atwater, R., by L. Daggett,	2
Choate, Rufus	2	Eastman, J. W., by friends,	10	Bachus, E. F.	4
Coit, T. W.	2	<i>Farmington, Conn.</i>		Bacon, Leonard	2
Dean, W.	2	Andrus, Asa	2	Baldwin, Simeon	2
Dodge, Pickering	10	Camp, James K.	50	Baldwin, Roger S.	2
Dodge, Pickering, Jr.	2	Carrington, Dr.	50	Brewster, James	2
Dyke, John S.	2	Cowles, Gad	1	Bristol, William	2
Emerson, Brown, by ladies,	30	Cowles, Richard	2	Brintnall, Capt.	1
Foster, Isaac B.	2	Cowles, Martin	1	Blanchard, Amos, Jr.	2
Friend,	1	Cowles, Timothy	3	Bradley, Abraham	2
*Holyoke, E. A.	2	Cowles, William F.	2	Bradley, Leonard	2
Huntington, A.	2	Dickinson, Samuel	50	Candee, L.	2
Kenney, Jonathan	2	Friend,	1	Clark, Joseph N.	2
King, I. Glen	2	Hart, Simeon	2	Cutter, William	2
King, James	2	Hooker, Edward	2	Dagget, David	2
Lawrence, J. B.	5	Pitkin, Charles	2	Day, Jeremiah	3
Lawrence, Charles	2	Pitkin, Timothy	2	Denison, Henry	2
Merrill, Benjamin	2	Porter, Cyrus	1	Dow, V. M.	2
Millet, Daniel	2	Porter, Noah	2	Dwight, Henry E.	2
Osgood, John B.	2	Richards, Samuel	1	Dwight, Sereno	2
Peabody, Joseph	10	Rockwell, Charles	2	Dwight, Timothy	2
Peele, William	2	Wadsworth, Sidney	1	Durje and Peck,	2
Pierson, A. S.	2	<i>Hartford.</i>		Friend, \$1, friend, \$2,	3
Pickman, Benjamin	10	Andrus, Silas	2	Friend, S. P. D.	1
Phillips, S. C.	5	Bartholomew, R.	1	Fitch, Eleazer T.	2
Robinson, Nathan	2	Brinsmade, Horatio N.	2	Forbes, I., Jr.	2
Shepherd, Michael	2	Brownell, P. C.	2	Goodrich, C. A.	2
Sprague, J. G.	2	Buck, Dudley	2	Harrison, Justus	2
Stillaber, Ebenezer	2	Chapin, A.	2	Herrick, Claudius	1
Smith, G. H.	2	Ellsworth, William W.	2	Hotchkiss, H. L.	2
Treadwell, I. W.	2	Ely, William	2	Hotchkiss, Ezra	2
Treadwell, W.	2	Friend, \$5; friend, \$2,	7	Hotchkiss, R.	2
Tucker, Gideon	3	Gallaudet, Thomas H.	2	Hitchcock, Samuel J.	2
Warner, Caleb	2	Goodman, Richard	2	Huggins, Henry	2
Williams, Wm., by ladies,	30	Goodwin & Co.	2	Hotchkiss, W.	2
Whipple, Henry	2	Hawes, Joel	2	Hull, Sidney	2
White, D. A.	2	Hopkins, D. P.	2	Hull, Elisha	2
White, Stephen	2	Inlay, William H.	2	Ives, Eli	2
<i>Worcester.</i>		Johnson, Nathan	2	Jones, George	2
Foster, A. D.	32	Linsley, Joel H.	2	Jarman, F. H.	2
Lincoln, J. W.	2	Nichols, Cyprian	3	Kimberly, Dennis	2
Walto, E. S. & R.	50	Peet, Harvey P.	2	Kingsley, James L.	2
Waldo, Daniel	10	Perkins, T. C.	2	Knight, Jonathan	2
<i>Westfield.</i>		Rogers, J. Smith	2	Leffingwell, William	2
Allis, Mr.	50	Russ, John	5	Maltby, A. H.	2
Bates, Elijah	2	Sargeant, Jacob	2	Mitchell, John	2
Chadwick, A. G.	2	Sigourney, Charles	2	Morse, Sidney E.	2
Collins, Augustus	2	Smith, Norman, Jr.	3	Munson, Eneas	2
Collins, Simeon	2	Spring, Samuel	2	Nicholson, J.	2
Davis, Emerson	2	Terry, Eliphalet	3	North, Simeon	2

Olmsted, Denison	2	Norton, John C.	30	Judson, Albert	2
Peck, N.	2	Smith, Israel	5	Keese, J. D.	5
Pyncheon, H. R.	2	Canandaigua.		Lake, W. W.	1
Pond, C. H.	2	Eddy, Ansel D.	30	Leavitt, Joshua	2
Robinson, George	2	Geneva.		Leavitt, J. W.	10
Salter, C. J.	1	*Axtell, Henry, by a friend,	30	Lockwood, R.	2
Silliman, Benjamin	2	Mount Pleasant.		Lord, Eleazer	2
Skinner, A. N.	2	Lynds, Elam	10	Lovet, James	2
Sherman, Roger	2	New York City.		Lynch, Elias	2
Skinner, A. N.	2	Allen Moses	10	Marvin, A. S.	2
Smith, Theodore	2	Baker, Cornelius	2	Murray, Lindley	5
Townsend, J. H.	2	B. A. N.	2	Nevins, R. L.	2
Townsend, W. K.	2	Bliss, James C.	3	Neilson, John	5
Townsend, Isaac	2	Brigham, J. C.	2	Nesmith, J.	2
Thompson, E. N.	2	Brown, J.	10	Nitchie, John	2
Twining, Stephen	2	Brown, Silas	2	Patton, William	2
Totten, G.	2	Buck, Gurdon	10	Peck, H. M.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2	Burtis, Arthur	2	Peters, Absalom	2
Ward, Eliot H.	2	Cash, 1, do. 1, 62	2 62	Phelps & Peek	10
Winthrop, Francis B.	2	Cash, 1, do. 2, do. 5	8	Pintard, John	2
White, Dyer	2	Cash, 3, do. 57	3 57	Phyfe, W. H.	2
Whitney, Henrietta F.	2	Cock, Thomas	2	Rankin, John	2
Woodward, T. G.	2	Collins, Joseph B.	2	Rutgers, Henry	50
Wethersfield.		Corajelle, R. C.	5	Starr, Charles	2
Buck, B. D.	2	Cotton, Charles G.	2	Sturtevant, E. S.	2
Buck, Winthrop	2	Chester, William W.	10	Schroeder, J. F.	30
Friend,	2	Darling, Thomas	2	Sedgwick, Robert	5
Friend,	2	Dickinson, Austin	2	Spring, Gardiner	2
Goodrich, Jesse	2	Douglas, George	20	Swan, Benj. L.	2
Goodrich, Joshua	2	Dwight, G. A.	2	Tappan, A. & L.	50
Goodrich, Simeon	2	Dwight, W. R.	2	Van Wagenen, H.	2
Pillsbury, Amos	2	Eastman, Jonathan	2	Varick, Richard	15
Pillsbury, Moses C.	5	Edwards, Alfred	3	Wainwright, E.	10
Riley, Justus	2	Fanshaw, Daniel	2	Wheelwright, John	10
Robbins, Asher	2	Field, David D.	2	Wilbur, Marcus	2
Skaats, Abraham	2	Fisher, A.	2	Schenectady.	
Stillman, Timothy	3	Garretson, H. V.	2	Dwight, Joseph H.	3
Tenney, Caleb J.	2	Green, William	2	Troy.	
Tontienne, Raphael	2	Haven, John P.	2	Tibbets, George	5
Wells, Martin	10	Halsey, J. C.	2	Princeton, N. J.	
Woodward, Samuel B.	2	Hallock, Gerard	2	Bayard, Samuel	2
Albany, N. Y.		Havens, R. S.	5	Carnahan, Rev. Dr.	2
Beck, Theodoro Romeyn	3	Halsted, W. M.	5	Gibson, John	2
Bleecker, Harmanus	4	Holmes, Obadiah	2	New Jersey Legislature for	
Butler, Benjamin F.	5	How, Calvin W.	2	Reports,	50
Corning, Erastus	20	Hutchinson, N. J.	2	Cash for Reports, from M.	
Dale, William A. Tweed	10	Humphreys, Elijah	2	C. &c.	6 50
De Witt, Richard Varick	5	Johnson & Son	3	Philadelphia, Penn.	
Hopkins, Samuel M.	10	Ives, A. W.	2	Chauncey, Nathaniel	5

Amount acknowledged in the above list, \$3,531 33.

## DONATIONS IN BOOKS.

### New York City.

James Kent, the three first volumes of Commentaries on American Law. \$14.

### Newburyport, Mass.

Charles Whipple, Sabbath School Books for the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to constitute himself, Mrs. Mary Whipple, Mrs. Catharine M. Dimmick, and Mrs. Janio Greenleaf, life members of the Society. \$120.

## APPENDIX.

*List of Subjects received into the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, since the organization of the Board of Directors, May 18th, 1827.*

Age. Committed. Cause of Commitment.			Age. Committed. Cause of Commitment.				
1827.							
Boy,	12	May 19,	Stubborn and disobedient,	Boy,	10	Jan. 24,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	8	" "	Pilfering,	"	13	Feb. 11,	Idle, neglected by parents,
"	12	" 21,	do	"	12	" 11,	do do do
"	11	" 23,	Stubborn and disobedient,	"	8	" 11,	do do do
"	12	June 1,	do do	Girl,	12	" 11,	do do do
"	10	" 18,	do do	"	7	" 11,	do do do
"	16	" 27,	Drunkard and pilferer,	Boy,	12	" 15,	Disobedient,
"	13	" "	do do	"	13	" 16,	Pilferer and vagabond,
"	12	" "	do do	"	11	" 16,	do do
"	9	" "	do do	"	12	" 16,	do do
"	8	July 11,	Vagabond,	"	15	" 16,	do do
"	14	" 13,	do	"	14	" 25,	Vagabond,
"	8	" "	do	"	14	" 24,	do
"	10	" 18,	Stubborn and disobedient,	"	13	March 1,	Pilferer and vagabond,
"	11	" "	Vagabond,	"	11	" 5,	Larceny,
"	16	" 26,	Stubborn and disobedient,	"	14	" 5,	Vagabond,
"	8	" "	Vagabond and beggar,	"	11	" 5,	do
Girl,	13	" 27,	Wanton and lascivious,	"	15	" 6,	Disobedient,
Boy,	9	" 30,	Vagabond,	"	10	" 8,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	15	Aug. 9,	Pilferer and vagabond,	Girl,	13	" 14,	do do
"	9	" 10,	Disobedient,	Boy,	20	" 13,	Larceny,
"	9	" 10,	do	"	13	April 10,	Pilferer,
"	15	" 13,	Larceny,	"	12	" 10,	do
Girl,	15	" 16,	Neglect from drunkenness,	"	12	" 10,	do
Boy,	11	" 17,	Pilferer,	"	12	" 10,	do
"	9	" 17,	do	"	10	" 12,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	9	" 18,	Vagabond,	"	8	" 12,	Vagabond,
"	7	" 18,	do	"	13	" 22,	Pilferer,
Girl,	13	" 23,	Vagabond and disobedient,	"	15	May 7,	Stubborn and disobedient
Boy,	8	Sept. 8,	Pilferer,	"	9	" 7,	do do
"	12	" 10,	Vagabond,	Girl,	18	" 7,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	14	" 11,	Disobedient,	Boy,	" 20,	Vagabond,	
"	10	" 12,	do	Girl,	16	" 20,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Girl,	15	" 13,	Vagabond,	Boy,	15	" 22,	do do
Boy,	11	" 15,	do	"	13	" 23,	do do
Girl,	12	" 26,	Neglect from drunkenness,	"	12	June 3,	Vagabond,
"	9	" 26,	do do	"	14	" 10,	Pilferer,
Boy,	14	Oct. 6,	Pilferer,	"	14	" 10,	do
"	13	" 6,	do	"	11	" 10,	do
"	13	" 9,	Vagabond,	"	13	" 16,	Disobedient,
"	10	" 9,	Disobedient,	"	11	" 26,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	6	" 31,	Vagabond,	Girl,	16	July 1,	Pilferer,
"	13	Nov. 3,	Disobedient,	"	15	" 7,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	10	" 3,	Vagabond,	"	14	" 9,	Idle, neglected by parents,
"	13	" 5,	Disobedient,	"	10	" 9,	do do do
"	13	" 8,	Theft,	Boy,	10	" 16,	Vagabond,
"	11	" 19,	Disobedient and vagrant,	"	11	" 25,	do
"	13	" 19,	do do	"	10	" 26,	Pilferer,
"	12	" 19,	Leading dissolute life,	Girl,	14	Aug. 1,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	7	Dec. 29,	Vagabond,	Boy,	14	Sept. 2,	do do
"	12	" 29,	do	Girl,	15	" 2,	do do
Girl,	7	" 29,	do	Boy,	13	" 5,	do do
1828.							
Boy,	14	Jan. 4,	Pilferer,	Girl,	16	" 12,	Living idle life,
"	13	" 4,	do	Boy,	12	" 18,	Vagabond,
"	14	" 4,	do	"	10	" 18,	do
"	13	" 4,	Larceny,	"	11	" 24,	Stubborn,
"	13	" 9,	Stubborn and disobedient,	"	12	" 24,	do
"	14	" 15,	Stealing,	Girl,	12	" 27,	Pilferer,
"	13	" 15,	do	Boy,	12	Oct. 4,	do
"	7	" 15,	Stubborn and disobedient,	"	11	" 14,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Girl,	16	" 22,	Living an idle, dissolute life,	"	12	" 14,	do do
				"	11	" 21,	Stubborn servant,
				"	9	" 23,	Pilferer,

<i>Age. Committed. Cause of Commitment.</i>	<i>Age. Committed. Cause of Commitment.</i>
Boy, 12 Oct. 30, Disobedient,	Boy, 12 Dec. 16, Stubborn and disobedient,
" 10 " 30, Disobedient,	" 7 " 17, do do
" 9 " 31, Stubborn and disobedient,	" 9 " 17, do do
" 17 Nov. 8, Stealing,	" 9 Sept. 10, do do
" 14 " 15, Stubborn and disobedient,	Girl, 13 Dec. do do
" 11 " 15, Idle and dissolute life,	1829.
" 12 " 20, Pilferer,	Boy, 12 Jan. 16, Larceny,
" 13 " 23, do	" 13 " 16, do
" 18 Dec. 10, Stealing,	" 9 " 21, Stubborn and disobedient,
" 14 " 16, Disobedient,	" 9 " 26, Pilferer.
Total 143—Girls 21, Boys 122. Average age, 11 years 10 months.	
133 committed by the Police Court, and 6 by the Municipal Court.	
The whole number of children admitted to the House, since its establishment, August,	
1826, is . . . . .	196
Of whom 66 have been bound out, 19 discharged, and 12 deserted, . . . . .	
	97
Leaving in the House, this 16th February, . . . . .	
	99

*Bill of Fare for one Week at the Juvenile House—Winter season.*

Breakfast, through the week, tea and bread, as much as is wanted; the bread is wheat, with one quarter Indian meal.

Supper the same, except on Sundays, when they have gingerbread, or some other cake.

The Dinners are as follows:—

1 Dinner of baked beef, with bread and potatoes,
" " boiled " "
" " stewed " "
" " soup " "
" " baked pork and beans " "
" " Indian, rice, or bread pudding,
" " minced fish or meat.

The drink with dinner is water.

*Juvenile Institution, South Boston, January 14, 1829.*

*To the Directors.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*Boys. Girls. Total.*

Whole number of inmates,			
last Report, . . . . .	94	11	105
Received during the week,			
	94	11	105
Indented, . . . . .	2		
Discharged, . . . . .			
Escaped, . . . . .			
Deceased, . . . . .	1		
Inmates now in the House,	91	11	102

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WEEK.

*Boys. Girls. Total.*

Boys at Hat Making, . .	16		
" " Basket Making . .	15		
" " Hair Work, . . . .	27		
" " Tailoring, . . . .			
" " Police, . . . . .	15		
Monitor, . . . . .	3		
On Oakum, . . . . .	10		
— at the Office, . . . .	1		
— and — at home, . . .	1	1	
Girls at house work, . .			1
" " Sewing and knitting,			8
—, —, —, and —, . . .	3	1	
in Solitude, . . . . .			
In the Hospital, . . . .			
In the Cells, . . . . .			
	91	11	102

*Manufactured in the House last week, on account of the Institution.*

13 Hats, at 25 cents, . . . . .	3 25
42 days work at Basket making, at 10 cents, . . . . .	4 20
290 lbs. Hair picked, at 2 cents, . . . . .	4 00

\$11 45

1 pair Socks—1 Shirt—2 Gowns—1 pair Mittens—3 Caps—21 Handkerchiefs—1 pair Suspenders.

*Extracts from the Second Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.*

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, in May, 1829.

The directors of the Connecticut state prison, in compliance with the provisions of the act for the establishment of said prison, respectfully report, that the institution, during the past year, has been conducted in accordance with the principles of the system originally adopted for its management.

This system requires generally that the convict shall pass the whole period of his confinement, both day and night, under the power of constant inspection, and that all communication between the convicts shall be effectually precluded. In the language of our former Report, "we believe that these points have, to every purpose of practical utility, been fully attained; and the public may rest assured that while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that a convict should leave the prison debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons. During the year which has just closed, the prisoners have evinced, generally, an entire and ready obedience to the prison government, and no instance has occurred requiring severe treatment. Corporeal punishment has not been inflicted in any case. The power to inflict this punishment is in our judgment properly conferred upon the warden. A short confinement to the cell on light diet, with the knowledge that for every day passed under this punishment the law will add one day to the sentence, has been sufficient hitherto to make the most stubborn yield; and no man has for many days doubted that ample means were at the disposal of the warden, and that they would be freely used to compel submission. It ought, however, to be stated that the instances of punishment have been extremely rare, and until we had been eye witnesses of the fact, we had supposed it impossible to govern so perfectly this large body of men, without a more frequent resort to severe measures. We should do injustice to the officers, and the prisoners, as well as to our own feelings, were we to omit to bear this our most public testimony, to the order, the quiet and the regularity which have prevailed in the institution for the last year.

Religious instruction has been furnished to the men, and divine service has been performed in their presence morning and evening, and on the Sabbath—and we repeat the declaration, "that the warden has been unwearied in his exertions to instruct and reclaim these men, and to restore them to society, at the expiration of their sentences, as sound and safe men." A Sunday school has been established in the prison under interesting circumstances, which promises to be an useful addition to the other means which have been employed for the reformation of the convicts.

As it respects the health of the prisoners, it has been generally good. There have been, however, a few cases of severe sickness, particularly among the female convicts; but no death has occurred.

The accompanying statement of the attending physician, Dr. S. B. Woodward, will exhibit, in detail, the proper information on this subject.

The accompanying statement of the warden will exhibit the pecuniary concerns of the institution for the year ending on the first of April, inst., and also the profit and loss of the several departments. By this statement it appears that the prison, after defraying every expense for its management and support, has earned to the State \$3,229 41, which sum may be considered as profits. An exact inventory and appraisal has been made of every article belonging to the institution. In making the estimates of stock on hand, the rule has been to enter the raw materials at cost, and the manufactured articles at something less than selling prices.

The whole number of prisoners on the 31st day of March last, was 134. That the number of commitments, for the year ending on that day, was 65—that 25 were discharged on expiration of sentence, and 3 by order of the Legislature.

It is therefore apparent that there has been an increase of prisoners; and some solicitude has been felt and expressed lest this increase was to be attributed to the mild treatment received by prisoners at this institution.

It therefore becomes an interesting inquiry, whether, on the whole, there has been an increase of crime; and if there has been, whether it ought to be attributed to this cause:—for if it shall be ascertained that this alleged cause shall have produced this result, an entire change of measures would be necessary on the part of those who have been intrusted with the management of the prison. There is certainly no difficulty in carrying the severity of the imprisonment to an extent as great as, and we believe much greater, than public opinion would tolerate.

We have therefore endeavored to obtain information on this subject from every source within our reach; and the inquiry has satisfied us, as we trust it will others, that the treatment of the prisoners, whatever that treatment may be, has had no effect in enlarging the number, nor have we seen any evidence of an increase of crime.

In the first place, the number of prisoners is but nine greater than were sometimes found at the former prison—and the commitments of the last year exceed but by twelve the average number of commitments during the years 1822, '23, and '24. The number of prisoners will frequently fluctuate without the operation of any known cause. During the year 1827 it happened that a very large number were discharged, on the expiration of their sentences—during the past year comparatively very few sentences have expired. From the prison record it appears that the former prison lost annually a number of men, either by escape or death: during the past year we have lost none by death; and there has been no escape since the establishment of the institution.

From a comparison of the former with late sentences, as to duration, it would seem that the courts are increasing the length of sentence—although in some instances persons have been sent for very short periods. These causes will, we think, account for the increase in the number of prisoners; but there is still another, to which we may, perhaps, with propriety allude. We have conversed with many gentlemen residing in different parts of the State; some of whom have been much engaged in the prosecution or defence of criminals, and they



have very generally expressed the opinion, that since the new institution had been organized, and a strict, but reformatory discipline established, there was obviously much less reluctance to prosecute or convict offenders than formerly; and that although the number of arraignments and trials was not greater than heretofore, yet that perhaps the convictions, compared with the number of trials, had increased. How far this opinion is warranted by facts, the observation of every one will enable him in some measure to decide.

If this opinion is well founded, it is then probable that in this respect (if improper convictions have not taken place) the new system has had a benign operation;—for all will allow that to be the most perfect administration of criminal law, which, without increasing crime, shall visit with appropriate punishment the greatest number of criminal acts. It is also to be recollected, that during the last session, the law was so altered as to subject persons guilty of theft over a certain amount, to imprisonment in the state prison; under this law, convictions have taken place.

We have above remarked, that the sentences were generally for longer terms than formerly, although there were instances of short sentences. An inspection of the prison record will convince every person, that very great inequality exists as it respects the duration of sentences, even for the same class of offences, or for offences of a kindred character.

There are thirteen distinct tribunals having no necessary connexion with each other, to whom is confided the administration of our criminal laws, and who have the power of sentencing to the state prison. Our statute, except in few instances, does not furnish any certain rule as to the duration of sentences, or by which punishment can be apportioned to crime: it generally fixes the longest term, and leaves the other limit to the discretion of the court.

The most surprising diversity in punishments has been the result of this extensive discretion. There are now in this prison several persons, who are under sentence for life for an attempt at rape—while there are others, convicted of the same offence, who have been sentenced for three years, four years, and five years.

For the crime of burglary there are many under sentence for three years; others have been sentenced for that crime for four months; while there are still others, who, for an attempt to commit burglary, which is not an offence under our statute, have been sentenced for one year, and a fine of five hundred dollars imposed, which is tantamount, in most cases, to a sentence for life.

Perhaps, however, there are no instances in which so striking an inequality is presented, as in the respective punishments for manslaughter, and an assault with intent to kill. By our statute the first is punished by an imprisonment for three years, and the second, by imprisonment for life, or a shorter period, at the discretion of the court. It is believed, that in many instances of a conviction of an assault with intent to kill, the proof has shown that there existed such an excitement of the passions, such sudden heat, or such an affray, as would have induced a jury in case death had ensued the assault, to have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter and not of murder. If this opinion is correct, then this singular case is presented:—A man, in a quarrel, or under some sudden excitement, assaults and kills another, is found guilty of manslaughter, and imprisoned three years—another person, under the influence of a similar excitement, makes a similar assault, and wounds his antagonist, but does not kill him, and he is imprisoned for life. All will agree that equal and similar offences should be visited by equal and similar punishments; and this can probably be accomplished in no other manner than by fixing both limits to the term of imprisonment—we mean in ordinary cases. So far as our observation has enabled us to decide, there are objections to either very long or very short sentences; and we believe that those persons whose terms are of moderate length, are more useful to the State during their imprisonment, and leave the institution with better hopes than any other class. What then is the shortest period for which a person should be sentenced to the state prison? It seems reasonable that the time should be sufficiently long to break up habits of idleness, intemperance and profligacy, and to form habits of industry, order and sobriety—to eradicate base principles, and to instil good ones; and at all events, long enough to learn the prisoner a good trade.

As it respects the other or longest term to which imprisonment may be extended, we mean for a first offence, we shall subjoin but a single remark. It is obviously the policy and intention of our law, that punishments shall be reformatory.

How often does it happen that for a first offence, or for a series of first offences, (for all are considered as such until one period of punishment has been passed) that a young man is sentenced for life, or for such a period that he is made to spend in prison the best and brightest of his days; and is then discharged upon the community a decrepit, broken down, and dissipated old man! What becomes of that benign principle of our system, which directs that this young man shall be dealt gently with for a first offence?

We mean not to intimate that this extensive discretion has in any instance been improperly exercised. The evil, we apprehend, consists in allowing to this discretion so extensive a range, from the shortest assignable period, through the whole life of man.

We hope we shall not be deemed intrusive in thus alluding to these subjects—when it is recollected that the statute under which we act, has made it our duty to offer in our annual Report such suggestions respecting the criminal laws, or the laws relating to this prison, as have occurred to us as proper; and that our situation has necessarily brought some facts under our notice, to which others have not had the same access.

As it respects the confinement of females in this institution, we stated our views fully to the Legislature, in our last Report. We still entertain the opinion which was then expressed,

and the experience of another year has confirmed us in the belief, that it is improper to confine females in the same prison with males—unless the Legislature intend to organize a separate department, to be placed under the superintendence of a matron.

From the proximity of the prison location to the city of Hartford, a committee of the Legislature will be able, without much inconvenience, to examine personally into the affairs and condition of the prison, and it is desirable that a strict and careful scrutiny should be had of the accounts—of the estimates of stock, and the various kinds of property on hand, and of the balances due to the institution. The accounts are so kept, that we apprehend there will be no difficulty in ascertaining at once the financial concerns of the various departments, and it is believed that a thorough and vigilant public inspection will always constitute one of the most effectual checks against abuse and mal-practice.

Up to the present time, the undersigned have felt that almost every measure connected with the removal, construction, and management of the prison, has been matter of experiment.

They found a system in operation at the old prison which had, for ten years previous to its abandonment, occasioned to the State an expense of \$84,634 05, over and above its earnings, which sum had been drawn from the treasury; being an average deficit of more than \$8,400 per annum. They found the moral results of the system to be even more unfortunate than its pecuniary, and that all its tendencies were, as they believed, to corrupt and debase the convict, rather than reclaim him.

The results of the experiment are now before the public. We can say truly, they have exceeded our highest anticipations, both as it respects their moral and pecuniary character; and we are not aware of the existence of any cause which shall produce results less gratifying in future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RUSS, }  
M. WELLES, } *Directors.*  
J. S. PETERS. }

APRIL 22, 1829.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their May Session, 1829.

The undersigned, warden of the state prison, would beg leave to submit the following statement of receipts and profits, expenditures and disbursements, and the general concerns of the prison, for the year ending March 31, 1829, inclusive.

<i>Smith Shop.</i>		Received and charged for nails	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, \$637 96; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., \$821 92;	\$1459 88	sold during the past year, \$5264 25; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, \$343 74;	5607 99
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, \$1399 14; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, \$535 13;	1934 27	Exceeding the disbursements on account of Nail Shop,	1771 64
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Smith Shop,	474 39		
<i>Cooper's Shop.</i>		<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, \$2100 82; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., \$1989 18;	4090 00	Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, \$1154 71; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., \$1416 85;	2571 56
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, \$2531 57; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, \$2357 31;	5318 88	Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, \$2714 98; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, \$1220 30;	3935 28
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Cooper's Shop,	1258 88	Exceeding the disbursements on account of Carpenter's Shop,	1363 72
<i>Shoe Shop.</i>		<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, \$207 97; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., \$411 62;	619 59	Received and charged for articles made, \$9 84; tools, &c. on hand, March 31, 1829, \$6 00;	15 84
Received and charged for work done the past year, principally on contract, \$4023 53; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, \$136 68;	4160 21	Received for interest, \$16 52; received for labor of lumpers, \$49 35; received of persons visiting the prison during the past year, \$614 58;	680 45
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Shoe Shop,	3540 62	Total amount of receipts,	\$9105 54
<i>Nail Shop.</i>		<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, \$82 00; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., \$3754 35;	3836 35	<i>Provisions.</i>	
		Provisions on hand, March 31, 1828, \$425 72; purchased since, \$2148 69;	2574 41
		Sold hides, tallow, neat's tongues, &c. \$329 40; provisions on hand, March 31, 1829, \$381 98;	711 38
		Leaving for the amount consumed,	1863 03

*Clothing and bedding.*

Clothing and bedding on hand,	
March 31, 1828, \$673 00 : purchased since, \$901 52 ;	1574 52
On hand, March 31, 1829,	1079 32
Leaving for the amount consumed,	\$495 90

*Expenses.*

Furniture and fuel on hand,	
March 31, 1828, \$366 56 ; since paid warden's and deputy warden's salaries, watchmen's wages and subsistence, fuel and incidental expenses, \$3689 92 ;	4056 48

Received and charged for articles sold, \$48 25 ; furniture and fuel on hand, March 31, 1829, \$629 45 ;	677 70
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Amount consumed or expended,	3378 78
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*Hospital.*

Medicine, &c. on hand, March 31, 1828, \$31 90 ; purchased since, \$9 88 ; attending physician's bill, \$121 50 ;	163 28
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Medicine, &c. on hand, March 31, 1829,	24 16
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Amount expended,	139 12
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Total amount of expenditures,	\$5876 13
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Balance gained,	\$3229 41
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## RECAPITULATION.

*Income.*

From Smith Shop, . . . . .	\$474 39
Cooper's Shop, . . . . .	1253 88
Shoe Shop, . . . . .	3540 62
Nail Shop, . . . . .	1771 64
Carpenter's Shop, . . . . .	1303 72
Tailor's Shop, . . . . .	15 84
Interest, . . . . .	16 52
Labor of Lumpers, . . . . .	49 35
Visitors, . . . . .	614 58
Total amount of income, . . . . .	9105 54

*Expenditures.*

For provisions, . . . . .	1833 03
Clothing and bedding, . . . . .	495 29
Wages, subsistence, fuel, furniture, &c. } . . . . .	3378 78
Hospital, . . . . .	139 12
Total amount of expenditure, . . . . .	5876 13

Gain to the institution, . . . . .	3229 41
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MOSES C. PILLSBURY, *Warden.*

*State Prison, Wethersfield, April 8, 1829.*

*The Physician of the Connecticut State Prison reports,*

That uncommon health has prevailed in the institution during the past year. Not a death has occurred within that period ; and only one since the prison was first tenanted in June, 1827.

This degree of healthfulness and exemption from fatality is, it is presumed, unexampled in the history of prisons.

In Europe, one death in 30 or 35 is considered common healthiness.

Auburn prison, with 570 convicts, has lost but nine the past year.

The Connecticut prison, with an average of 120 convicts, has had but one death in nearly two years, and not one for sixteen months. These facts speak well for these institutions. No other prisons have ever been so healthy. This may be ascribed to the three following causes, principally, viz.

1st. Regular and uniform diet, and strict temperance of the prisoners.

2d. Thorough ventilation, and uniform temperature of the shops and night rooms.

3d. Constant and regular employment during the day.

**DIET.** In the Connecticut prison, the food and drink of the convicts are the same as last year ; and, with little variation, the same throughout the year. The diet established by the directors, on opening the institution, is found not only to be wholesome and sufficiently nutritious, but generally very satisfactory to the prisoners. In health, no prisoner is allowed any other drink than water. Coffee, tea, milk, and other proper food and drink, are furnished to the sick and indisposed. The opinion which has so long and so extensively prevailed, that spirituous liquors could not be suddenly abandoned with safety, has, in the experience of this institution, been completely refuted.

Of the 106 convicts committed to this prison since its establishment, 90 have acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, or are known to have been so. Some of these were veteran drinkers ; and one, in addition to spirits, had for 17 years used large quantities of opium. These prisoners were deprived of spirits at once without a substitute. Those individuals in whom the habit was long confirmed, suffered a temporary loss of appetite and almost overwhelming anguish for the want of their accustomed stimulus, which seemed, for the time, to supersede every other evil connected with their confinement. But by attentive watching, the use of coffee and nutritious and wholesome diet, the appetite was soon improved, and after a while greatly increased—the craving for spirits gradually subsided ; and after some time had elapsed, they acknowledged an improvement in their feelings, increase of bodily strength and vigor of mind. These facts are important ; and it is hoped will have an influence in correcting a very general mistake that is prevailing, that the peculiar diseases of drunkards are liable to come on suddenly, if spirits be suddenly abandoned. With this erroneous impression many have resorted to substitutes and preventives, which only changed the stimulus without removing the habit.

**VENTILATION.** In addition to the former expedients for ventilation, a furnace has been constructed for the double object of regulating the temperature of the prison, and still more important purpose of forcing a constant supply of pure air into the great hall.

**EMPLOYMENT.** The subject of employment was adverted to in the Report of last year,

and also in the report of the directors. Another year's experience has confirmed all our former opinions on the subject, and satisfied us of the importance of labor both to health and discipline.

APRIL, 1, 1829.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,  
Physician.

*Extracts from the Fourth Report of the Managers of the House of Refuge in New York.*

Previously to the establishment of the house of refuge, there were more than five hundred young persons annually committed, in the city of New York, either as criminals or vagrants. Now the officers of justice do not find half that number, of these descriptions; so that the effects of the institution are not only felt by those who are committed to its care, but the community at large feels its benign influence in the diminution of crime.

If there could, at this time, be a question as to the humanity and justice of the institution, the condition of the objects of its care, previously to and after they are received into the house of refuge, might be exhibited.—It has happened that when one has been questioned as to his former course of life, and asked how he obtained means of subsistence, he has answered, ‘by begging and stealing,’ with apparently as little consciousness that he was making a disgraceful confession, as if he had said that he had found a support from some honest employment.

In almost every case—we do not say in all cases—the discipline of the institution works a reformation. The moral faculties are awakened, the thoughts of the young offender are turned, often with regret, upon his past life, and he is led to resolve on a better course.—The transition is of a being from a life of want, ignorance, idleness, corruption, and hopelessness, to the enjoyments in the refuge of comfort, to the relief which is afforded to the mind, by constant and useful employment, to the knowledge of good and evil, to the hope of obtaining an honest living, and to the consolations of religion.

It is worthy of remark, that several of those who appeared the most depraved, when they came into the refuge, and for some time afterward appeared incorrigible, have subsequently given the best hopes of their entire reformation.

Since the establishment was opened, on the first of January, 1825, to the commencement of the present year, five hundred and twenty-seven subjects have been received; of these, two hundred and seventy-five have been bound out, and of the latter only twenty-two have been returned on account of their having given dissatisfaction to those to whom they were apprenticed.

In several instances reformed youths, after an absence, which they were conscious they had advantageously employed, have presented themselves to greet those to whose care they were indebted, with filial affection, and with full hearts to express their gratitude.

It will be seen, that though the managers chiefly rely on a system of moral discipline, yet moderate corporeal chastisement is not prohibited. It rarely happens, but there are some natures who can be made to feel only through their corporeal senses; and the managers have not been willing to suffer these to be sacrificed to notions of ultra-philanthropy, which would abolish all punishments.

The introduction of the supervision of a committee of ladies, for the female department, is an improvement, the benefits of which are constantly felt.

There have been in the house of refuge, during the last year, including those who were left there the preceding year, three hundred and thirty-seven boys and girls, of whom one hundred and forty-eight have been bound out, and one hundred and sixty-one remained at the close of the year.

It is to be regretted that this report cannot be closed, without adverting to a subject, which is very far from affording any grounds of satisfaction; it is the state of the funds and the revenue of the institution.—This establishment must be considered as an integral part of the penitentiary system which has been adopted by the State; it may be said to be the foundation on which the whole superstructure rests; and there can be no more reason to believe that the Legislature will withhold from it an adequate support, than there is to believe that they will abandon the principles of a penal code, which marks the advancement of mankind in knowledge, civilization, and humanity.

The managers, while on this subject, beg leave to present some extracts from a report of a committee of the Senate, which introduced the law of 1826.

The committee say, “There is hardly a child who will be condemned to the house of refuge, who, if left to the course which will bring him there, would not finally become a charge to the State as a convict.—One person, in particular, who is now confined in the prison at Auburn, was first convicted when he was only ten years old, and has since, at different times, been twenty-eight years a convict, supported by the State at an expense of not less than two thousand dollars.”

“Since the house of refuge was opened,” continues the same report, “the number of children who have been brought to the bar of the criminal courts in New York, has lessened in the proportion of four to one.”

In conclusion, the managers have only to say, that they desire nothing more than the moderate means necessary to support the institution; and, relying on the disposition which has been heretofore manifested by the Legislature, to support an establishment which, the managers believe, was justly characterized by the late Governor, as "the best penitentiary institution ever devised by the wit, and established by the beneficence of man."

### *Report of Work done by the Females.*

A statement of the work performed by the female subjects in the house of refuge from December first, 1827, to the first of December, 1828, inclusive, viz.

Reeling two hundred and seventy thousand skeins of cotton yarn, . . .	270,000	Brown Aprons, . . . . .	67
Shirts made, . . . . .	482	Brown Aprons for Boys, . . . . .	6
Stockings run in the heels, pairs, . . .	250	Night Caps, . . . . .	66
Raven Duck Pantaloon, made, . . . .	114	Night Gowns, . . . . .	12
Spreads for colls, . . . . .	113	White Aprons, . . . . .	15
Woolen Pantaloon, . . . . .	50	Jackets, . . . . .	39
Woolen Jackets, . . . . .	52	Brown Towels, . . . . .	53
Sheets for Cells, made, . . . . .	80	Brown Rollers, . . . . .	20
Sheets for Hospital, . . . . .	10	Pillow Cases, . . . . .	26
White Van Dykes, made, . . . . .	79	Bed Ticks, . . . . .	50
Calico do. do. . . . .	9	Mattresses, . . . . .	17
Calico Frocks, . . . . .	9	Carpeting, yards of, . . . . .	65
Gingham do. . . . .	81	Quilts for Hospital, . . . . .	19
Chemises, made, . . . . .	54	Blankets mended, . . . . .	52
		Bed Ticks, mended, . . . . .	30

The number of stockings mended were so numerous, that to have kept an account of them would have proved tedious.

Washing and baking are two branches of no inconsiderable importance. The washing on an average has, during the year, amounted to about eight hundred pieces per week, and the mending of the same. In addition to the above estimate of work, there is to be considered all the domestic work relative to themselves, and the keeping in order the female department, viz. cooking, mending for themselves, cleaning house, &c. &c. of which there cannot be a minute account given.

### *Work done by the Boys.*

<i>Brass Nail Manufactory.</i>		60 dozen Crumb Brushes.	
Of assorted sizes, 15,600 M. which averages 300 thousand per week.		2000 weight Bristles, assorted and combed.	
<i>Chair Bottom Manufactory.</i>		500 pound Bristles, picked.	
Cane chair bottoms, 10,884, or 907 dozen.		1000 weight Bristles, washed and bleached.	
It will be understood that the cane is dressed, and the frames for the seats made by the boys.		<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	
<i>Willow Workers.</i>		Soap boxes, for shipping, . . . . .	
Have covered 200 3 Gallon Demijohns.		Windsor do. . . . .	
" 500 2 do. do.		Large brown do. . . . .	
" 700 1 do. do.		Candle do. . . . .	
" 400 ½ do. do.			
" 350 quart do.			
<i>Brush Manufactory.</i>			
1000 dozen Shoe Brushes.		<i>Shoe Shop.</i>	
250 dozen Hair Brushes.		Cacks, . . . . .	
250 dozen Cloth Brushes.		Pumps, . . . . .	
200 dozen Tooth Brushes.		For domestic use, . . . . .	
50 dozen Hatters' Brushes.		<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	
250 dozen Scrubbing Brushes.		150 Suits, jacket and trowsers for winter	
		400 pairs canvas trowsers for summer.	
		50 Caps.	

### STATEMENTS.

<i>Subjects.</i>		The number of subjects received into the house of refuge, since our last report, . . .	
There were in the house when the last report was made, . . . . .		159	
Of those previously disposed of, there have been returned, . . . . .		17	
Received during the past year, . . . . .		159	
		337	
Of whom there have been indentured, 148		Committed by the following authorities, viz.	
Escapes, . . . . .		Commissioners, . . . . .	
Returned to friends, . . . . .		Police, . . . . .	
Returned to the alms-house, . . . . .		New York Sessions, . . . . .	
Of age, . . . . .		Brooklyn Sessions, . . . . .	
Now in the house, . . . . .		Albany Sessions, . . . . .	
		Utica Sessions, . . . . .	
		Newburgh Sessions, . . . . .	
		Schoharie Oyer and Terminer, . . . . .	
		150	
		Of the above number, ninety-three are foreigners, or the children of foreigners, and the remaining sixty-six are of American parentage.	

*Extracts from the Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.*

To the Honorable the Legislatur of the State of New York.

The inspectors of the state prison at Auburn respectfully report,

That the expenditures for the general support of the prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1828, amounted to . . . . .	\$33,571 84
During the same period there was received . . . . .	\$36,908 81
To this must be added, in the hands of the agent, 31st October, 1827, . . . . .	\$2,458 39
	<u>\$39,367 20</u>
Leaving in the hands of the agent, 31st October, 1828, . . . . .	\$5,795 36
On the first day of January last there was in the treasury a balance of a previous appropriation for building, of . . . . .	\$3,376
The Legislature last winter added to this fund, . . . . .	2,000
And also appropriated for ordinary repairs of the prison, and for the expense of discharged convicts, . . . . .	<u>2,000</u>
Making a fund for objects above stated, . . . . .	<u>\$7,376</u>

This sum has been expended for the purposes designed, and was all duly accounted for to the comptroller on the 31st day of last October; since which, the agent has not only paid all the ordinary current expenses for general support from the earnings of convicts, but also for the repairs of the prison and appurtenances, and the expense of discharged convicts.

On the night of the 23d day of October last, an alarming fire broke out in a paint shop in the north yard of the prison, which was connected with a lumber and a wood shed. These erections were contiguous to the north wing of the prison, and extended nearly its whole length, and were placed in that position for the want of room elsewhere.

Besides consuming the buildings spoken of, with their contents, the fire destroyed most of the windows and wooden frames of the north wing, and shattered to pieces the free stone window caps, starts, and sills, which had been injudiciously used instead of lime stone.

The amount of damages which the State has sustained by this fire cannot yet be accurately stated, but, considering the direct loss of buildings and other materials, the interruption of business, and other consequential damages, which are of an uncertain character, the loss to the State will probably be from three to four thousand dollars.

Contractors lost about two thousand dollars.

It is proper to remark, that as the fire endangered the lives of the convicts in their cells, they were all taken out, and employed from about midnight till nearly sunrise the next morning in suppressing and extinguishing the fire. No occasion could have so favorably exhibited the discipline of the convicts, without whose exertions, it is feared, the fire could not have been arrested in its progress through the main buildings of the prison.

The most astonishing order was preserved, and no escape or attempt to escape was made.

It will be observed that we have had no fund in the treasury to defray the expense of repairs, and of discharged convicts, since the 31st of October last.

Notwithstanding the ordinary as well as the above mentioned extraordinary repairs that will be required, the agent believes that no appropriations by the present Legislature will be necessary, and none will be solicited.

On the first day of January, 1828, there were 525 convicts in this prison, and on the first day of January, 1829, 570.

During the year 1828, there have been 174 convicts received; 9 have died, 44 have been discharged by the expiration of their sentences, and 76 have been pardoned.

There are now as many convicts as can be confined separately in the north wing; and it is scarcely necessary to state that the south wing was not designed for solitary confinement. The number of convicts cannot therefore be increased here consistently with their non-intercourse and correct discipline, until a new block of cells shall be constructed, either by altering the south wing or otherwise.

On the subject of female convicts, much has been heretofore said, and we will now only add to the following extract from a memorial presented to the last Legislature by the agent, the simple remark, that we consider the provision made for female convicts to be a blot upon the fair character of the State.

"The only place where the females can be confined, and communication with the male convicts prevented, is a large single room in the attic story of the south wing, and the windows of which, even there, are necessarily closed at all seasons, to prevent communication with the male convicts, with which the entire wing is surrounded.

Here there are already crowded together more than twenty females, of all ages, colors, and crimes, without the means of discipline or useful employment.

This is the outline of a picture of human degradation which the imagination can scarcely fill up to the reality. And if many more shall be thrown into this receptacle of wretchedness and sin, *physical* as well as *moral* death will be the inevitable consequence.

The undersigned represented to the late Gov. Clinton, the lamentable condition of female convicts, and the manifest and gross impropriety of their ever being confined in the same prison with male convicts, and that distinguished statesman presented the subject to the Legislature in strong and forcible language."

We have also heretofore deemed it our duty to speak of the liberal, not to say injudicious, exercise of the pardoning power, and will now only add the following facts :

In 1826, there were 85 convicts pardoned in this prison, the average number being 426.

In 1827, 43 were pardoned from an average number of 476; and in 1828, 76 were pardoned from an average number of 548, making the aggregate of pardons at this prison in three years 205, while during the same period there were only 122, the terms of whose sentences expired. Does this exhibit the prompt, steady, and uniform execution of the laws?

The degree of health which has prevailed in this institution for several years past, probably surpasses any in the world of an equal number of convicts; the number of patients confined to the hospital being about one per cent., and the number of deaths one and a half.

Of the nine deaths during the last year, two only were occasioned by fever, and three others were occasioned by diseases which the convicts brought with them to prison, as will appear by a reference to the physician's report hereto annexed.

It is an interesting fact, that there are few Indian convicts who can long endure confinement without destroying their health and depressing their spirits.

To show the moral influence of this institution upon the convicts, we refer with great satisfaction to the annexed statement concerning the characters of discharged convicts, the facts in which statement have been collected with great labor and considerable expense.

The agent expresses to us his acknowledgment for the able and efficient assistance of the resident chaplain, in preparing these two valuable documents, as also for his discreet, faithful, and beneficial services in his appropriate department. The Sabbath school, which is under his general superintendence, is highly flourishing, and embraces 125 scholars.

On the subject of a rail-road to connect this prison with the Erie canal, we will only refer to the documents in the journals of the last Legislature, and add, that another year's experience has fully sustained the views and facts therein presented.

In conclusion, we beg leave to invite the special attention of the Legislature to the compensation paid to the subordinate officers and guard of the prison, and more particularly to the latter.

It is difficult for those who are not personally acquainted with the subject, duly to appreciate the character and services of these men.

It is not the mere duty of a common soldier, that our guard are required to perform. The trust reposed in them is of an important character, requiring judgment, fidelity, and vigilance.—Every night they have in charge the keys of the whole institution; and upon their honesty and watchfulness depends its safety from fire, from the nocturnal incursions of discharged convicts, or other daring villains from without. And to a certain degree, the lives of officers and convicts are put into the keeping of the guard; they should therefore be men of character, having families, and a stake in society.

And is it reasonable to suppose that such men can be obtained for \$18 per month, and without the least perquisite in board or otherwise from the prison? Experience has admonished us that it cannot be done.

We therefore, in behalf of the public interest and safety, do respectfully but earnestly solicit, that a law may be passed, allowing the agent to pay the guard twenty-five dollars per month, the same as the serjeant of the guard is now paid, there being no sufficient reason for his receiving more than the rest, their duties being equal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. WILLIAMS.  
HORACE HILLS.  
J. H. HARDENBERGH.  
WALTER WEED.

*Inspector's Office, State Prison, Auburn, 1st Jan. 1829.*

To the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.

GENTLEMEN,—In reporting the state of health in the prison, it will be gratifying to the philanthropist, to be assured that a state of health exists amongst the convicts, fully equal to an average of our citizens.

*The following are the average hospital cases per day, for each month, for the year 1828.*

January, . . . . .	4	July, . . . . .	4
February, . . . . .	5	August, . . . . .	6
March, . . . . .	5	September, . . . . .	8
April, . . . . .	6	October, . . . . .	4
May, . . . . .	6	November, . . . . .	5
June, . . . . .	4	December, . . . . .	5

*The deaths in 1828 are nine in number, viz.*

Anthony Sansouci, Indian, February 18, diseased brain: David Fritz, February 28, fever: Thomas Clark, April 5, consumption: Alma Hunt, May 10, consumption: Isaac Smith, June 3, consumption: Isaac Ayres, June 6, inflammation of the brain: John M'Niel, June 27, consumption: Lawrence Quackenboss, August 16, consumption: Elizabeth Thomas, October 16, fever.

Of the above cases, Thomas Clark, Alma Hunt, and Isaac Smith, came to the prison affected with the diseases of which they died.

JANUARY 1, 1829.

JOHN G. MORGAN,  
*Physician and Surgeon.*

*Auburn Report to the Legislature, 1828.*

Of the whole number of convicts examined on their discharge from prison, there were under the age of 20, six; between 20 and 30, seventy-seven; 30 and 40, forty; 40 and 50, thirty-three; 50 and 60, fifteen; 60 and 70, five; 70 and 80, two.—Total, 178.

In regard to education when they came to prison, the following will exhibit a very brief outline:—Decent common education, 115. Education very poor, 37. No education, 26. A great portion of the two latter classes have been instructed in the prison Sabbath school, and taught to read, and many of them to write and cipher.

Deprived of parents when young, or left them before they were of age, 65. More or less intemperate, 87.

*Auburn Report for 1829.*

Under the age of 20, four; between 20 and 30, fifty; 30 and 40, thirty-nine; 40 and 50, twenty; 50 and 60, seven; 60 and 70, three; 70 and 80, none; 80 and 90, two.—Total, 125.

Of decent education, 49. Very poor education, 47. No education, 27. Intemperate, 75. Parents died when young, or left their parents before of age, 44.

*Character of convicts who have been discharged from the Auburn prison, as stated by Postmasters, Sheriffs, and others, in the State of New York, in answer to letters addressed to them from the prison, by the Agent and Chaplain. This information having been obtained carefully, three years in succession, in answer to about four thousand letters.*

Initials.	Crime.	Before conviction.	SINCE DISCHARGED.		Discharged.
			In 1823 and 1827.	In 1823.	
W. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Regular, sober.	Reverse of bad.	Jany. 1826.
C. R.	Burglary.	Habits good.	Industrious.	Conducts with prop.	Mar. 1826.
N. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	More temperate.		July, 1827.
A. B.	Forgery.	Not good.	Conduct good.	Intemperate.	Sept. 1822.
A. M. B.	Petit larceny.	Unsteady.	Conduct good.		Aug. 1827.
E. W.	Cons. to cheat.	Intemperate.	Conduct good.	Good neighbor.	Sept. 1823.
P. D.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.	Improved.	Mar. 1824.
W. P.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Same as before.		Feby. 1822.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Character good.	Deranged.		Jany. 1826.
L. R.	G. larceny.	Steady.	Steady, industrious.	Steady, industrious.	Sept. 1825.
E. P.	Ct. money.	An idle profligate.	Steady, industrious.	Good character.	Oct. 1824.
J. H.	Bigamy.	Habits bad.	Improved.	Better than before.	June, 1822.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Bad.		
W. H.	Perjury.	Bad.	Quiet and respectable.	Much reformed.	Mar. 1826.
J. O.	Felony.	Unsteady.	Habits correct.	More respectable.	June, 1826.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Indolent, vicious.	Much improved.	Reclaimed.	Apr. 1826.
J. S.	Attempt to rape.	Very intemperate.	Somewhat improved.	Relapsed.	Jany. 1822.
J. M.	Manslaughter.	Notoriously bad.	Greatly improved.		Mar. 1826.
H. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Uniformly honest.		June, 1825.
J. C.	As. to murder.	Very abandoned.	A reformed man.	Still appears so.	June, 1827.
J. C. P.	Arson.	Pretty fair.	Uniformly good.		July, 1826.
W. L.	At. to break jail.	Intemperate.	Not much improved.	About the same.	Mar. 1826.
P. T.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Greatly improved.		July, 1827.
J. C.	Forgery.	Habitual drunkard.	Habits still bad.	Habits still bad.	Aug. 1826.
D. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Industrious, orderly.	Orderly citizen.	Apr. 1820.
S. N.	Forgery.	Not known.	Industrious, orderly.		Feby. 1821.
J. G.	Aid. to br. jail.	Not good.	Better citizen.	Orderly citizen.	Apr. 1825.
A. B.	Petit larceny.	Very intemperate.	Appears reformed.		Nov. 1826.
H. A.	Arson.	Not known.	A good character.		July, 1822.
J. B.	Perjury.	Drunken.	Drunken fellow.		Jany. 1822.
J. J.	Assault to rape.	Not known.	Steady, industrious.		Mar. 1822.
J. G.	Perjury.	Not known.	Good citizen.		Mar. 1821.
D. P. M. N.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct bad.		Dec. 1825.
M. S.	Perjury.	A bad man.	No wise improved.		Oct. 1826.
J. I. H.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		Oct. 1826.
H. D. L.	Arson.	Reputation bad.	Nothing unfavorable		May, 1827.
J. B.	Arson.	Very intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		Aug. 1826.
J. P.	Ct. money.	Not good.	Habits good.		Sept. 1819.
E. S.	Burglary.	Very bad.	Conduct good.	Pious.	Feby. 1826.
C. S.	Ct. money.	Worthless.	In jail again.	Now in this prison.	Nov. 1826.
E. C. D.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Honest, fair character.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
L. W.	Forgery.	Bad.	Bad.		
W. M. B.	G. larceny.	Been in prison.	Bad.		Feby. 1824.
G. M.	Manslaughter.	Habits bad.	Not improved.		July, 1818.
A. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing improper.		July, 1824.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Mar. 1826.
E. R.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr. 1825.
D. T.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr. 1825.
E. B. D.	G. larceny.	Very bad.	Suspected.	Steady, good citizen.	Aug. 1825.
I. S.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Much improved.	Steady, good citizen.	Nov. 1823.
C. F.	As. to murder.	Very intemperate.	Sober, discreet man.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr. 1824.



Initials.	Crime.	Before conviction.	CHARACTER SINCE DISCHARGED.		Discharged.
			In 1826 and 1827.	In 1828.	
B. H.	Ct. money.	A great rogue.	Industrious, honest.	Respectable man.	Nov. 1822.
J. M. C.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.		Aug. 1819.
I. H.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Very respectable.		Feby. 1821.
J. C.	Forgery.	Dissipated.	Much more steady.	A reformed man.	Jany. 1820.
H. H.	Burglary.	Thievish.	Entirely reformed.	Good character.	Mar. 1826.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Habits not the best.	Industrious and pious.		July, 1821.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Long suspected.	Good moral character.		Jany. 1826.
W. P.	Perjury.	Very intemperate.	Temperate.	Reformed.	July, 1827.
J. B.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Behaves well.		June, 1827.
B. C.	G. larceny.	Character good.	Behaves well.	Character good.	June, 1827.
J. L.	Bigamy.	Habitual drunkard.	No wise altered.		July, 1826.
E. A.	Breaking jail.	Suspected.	Habits good.	Steady and honest.	Aug. 1826.
S. B.	Misdemeanor.	Intemperate.	Industrious and sober.		Jany. 1823.
P. D.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Honest and upright.		Oct. 1826.
F. H.	Forgery.	Habits bad.	Better citizen.		Apr. 1826.
F. Y.	Forgery.	Idle and dissipated.	A reformed man.		Sept. 1826.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Unsteady and bad.	Well esteemed.		Feby. 1825.
J. V.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct very good.	Reformed.	June, 1827.
C. D.	G. larceny.	Been in prison.	Good inhabitant.		Nov. 1826.
N. B.	Aiding escape.	Rather loose.	Much respected.	Unexceptionable.	Apr. 1820.
W. B.	Forgery.	Not very good.	Strict propriety.		Nov. 1826.
D. L.	G. larceny.	Not known.	An honest man.		Apr. 1818.
L. S. B.	Perjury.	Very intemperate.	Perfectly regular.		June, 1827.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Unsteady and idle.	A fair character.	Ignorant, inoffensive.	Jany. 1827.
P. O. B.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Manifest reformation.	Wholly reclaimed.	Sept. 1821.
D. H.	Perjury.	Character good.	Character good.	Continues good.	July, 1821.
H. S.	Ct. money.	Simple.	Not suspected.		Jany. 1822.
A. A.	Ct. money.	Idle and dissipated.	Reformed and pious.	Deals uprightly.	Apr. 1822.
J. T.	G. larceny.	Character bad.	Intemperate.		Apr. 1820.
A. M. D.	G. larceny.	Very intemperate.	Intemperate.		Sept. 1819.
H. R.	Forgery.	Habits not good.	An altered man.	Faithful and honest.	June, 1824.
J. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Character good.		Dec. 1822.
T. M.	Perjury.	Character bad.	Continues bad.		Oct. 1819.
A. B.	Perjury.	Not known.	Professor of religion.		
J. H.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	More orderly.		June, 1820.
A. H.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing against him.		June, 1822.
R. R.	G. larceny.	Very intemperate.	Deranged.		June, 1826.
B. N.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Good citizen.		Jany. 1827.
S. S.	Forgery.	Character bad.	Rather improved.		May, 1826.
D. S.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Exemplary.		
Indian.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Behaves much better.		
G. G.	Ct. money.	Extremely vicious.	A wholesome citizen.	Wholesome citizen.	Jany. 1822.
E. W.	Forgery.	Dishonest.	A good citizen.	Wholesome citizen.	Dec. 1820.
P. H.	G. larceny.	Character bad.	Behaves very well.		June, 1827.
J. D.	Forgery.	Simple.	Behaves very well.		Feby. 1818.
R. F.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Bad still.	Bad still.	Apr. 1824.
P. C.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		June, 1827.
L. L.	Arson.	Not specified.	Steady, and doing well.		Oct. 1826.
J. P. C.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Industrious.		June, 1826.
S. M.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Much respected.	Very good.	Mar. 1824.
J. W.	Breaking jail.	Not described.	Professor of religion.	Pious, good citizen.	Aug. 1820.
S. S. H.	Ct. money.	Gaming.	Conduct very good.	Good citizen.	Oct. 1826.
D. D. B.	Ct. money.	Very intemperate.	Much reformed.	Perfectly honest.	July, 1826.
G. R.	Assault to rape.	Habits bad.	Much as before.		Apr. 1827.
J. W.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Somewhat reformed.		Nov. 1824.
R. D.	Forgery.	Respectable.	Suspicious.		Jany. 1826.
W. D.	Forgery.	Habits very bad.	A reformed man.		June, 1827.
D. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Thievish.		Sept. 1819.
J. T.	Burglary.	Habits bad.	None too good.		May, 1824.
A. V. T.	G. larceny.	Not very good.	Conduct good.		June, 1826.
J. K.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Industrious, thriving.	Reformed.	Jany. 1820.
J. B.	Perjury.	A bad man.	Steady, doing well.	Sober and industrious.	July, 1826.
L. W. M.	Forgery.	A dishonest man.	Is dishonest yet.		Feby. 1824.
D. C.	Perjury.	Not described.	Good citizen.		
J. P.	At. to rape.	Very intemperate.	More temperate.		Apr. 1826.
J. P.	Perjury.	Habits bad.	Much improved.		June, 1820.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Not very vicious.	Honest and upright.		Apr. 1821.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	Much reformed.		June, 1827.
J. M. B.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conduct good.		Dec. 1826.
A. H.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Worthless.		Oct. 1826.
W. M.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conducts well.		
S. S.	Burglary.	Not very good.	A respectable man.	Faithful and pious.	Aug. 182.
A. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Fair character.	Intemperate.	Apr. 1826.
A. P.	As. to break jail.	Intemperate.	Habits improved.	Reformed.	June, 1826.
J. C. C.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Sober and honest.		Oct. 1826.
D. J.	G. larceny.	Bad from infancy.	Not altered for better.	More steady.	Dec. 1826.
H. L.	Forgery.	Good.	Good.	Very industrious.	Apr. 1825.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Rude and unsteady.	Honest.		Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Greatly improved.		May, 1822.

<i>Initials.</i>	<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Before conviction.</i>	<i>CHARACTER SINCE DISCHARGED.</i> <i>In 1826 and 1827.</i>	<i>In 1828.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
A. W.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Improved.		Feby. 1824.
J. T. L.	Forgery.	Decent.	Sober and steady.		Aug. 1826.
C. W. S.	Forgery.	Good.	Very good.	Continues the same.	Dec. 1825.
M. L.	Perjury.	Not known.	Stimulates too high.		Sept. 1824.
N. D.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Very steady.		Feby. 1824.
L. J.	Perjury.	Not very bad.	Not very good.		Mar. 1825.
W. L.	Ct. money.	Ad. to gambling.	Still bad.	A gambler.	June, 1826.
S. Y. S.	Ct. money.	Idle.	Greatly improved.	A respectable man.	Dec. 1829.
J. D. S.	G. larceny.	Dissipated.	Not much reformed.	Behaves much better.	Feby. 1826.
D. Y.	G. larceny.	Very bad.	Regular.		Feby. 1824.
J. G. F.	Perjury.	Extremely bad.	Intemperate.		Jany. 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Inconsiderate.	Industrious.		Dec. 1824.
J. F.	Forgery.	A prudent man.	Good character.		Aug. 1825.
S. C.	Perjury.	Rude.	Much reformed.		Sept. 1825.
J. R.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Much improved.		Jany. 1822.
D. B.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Much improved.	Good citizen.	May, 1825.
E. B.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Much improved.	Good citizen.	May, 1825.
H. P.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Not a very bad man.		Aug. 1826.
J. M.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Conduct very correct.	Conduct not so good.	Sept. 1823.
I. P.	Forgery.	Not known.	Dissipated, worthless.		June, 1825.
P. S.	Perjury and lar.	Not known.	Habits good.		Apr. 1824.
E. B.	G. larceny.	An old offender.	Habits bad.		Aug. 1823.
J. W. B.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Till of late, good.		Feby. 1826.
P. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Well esteemed.		Mar. 1826.
A. G.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Professor of religion.	A devout Christian.	Apr. 1826.
W. R.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Character good.	Pious, good citizen.	Nov. 1825.
O. G.	Ct. money.	Not stated.	A moral, good man.		Aug. 1821.
J. G.	Perjury.	Intemperate.		Steady, industrious.	Aug. 1823.
S. R. T.	Ct. money.	Not the worst.		Very little altered.	Feby. 1821.
B. K.	Swindling.	Not described.		Steady and religious.	June, 1828.
N. P.	As. to murder.	Great villain.		Dangerous fellow.	
W. P.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		Unqualifiedly good.	Sept. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	A drunkard.		Perfectly temperate.	Nov. 1827.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.		A hard character.	July, 1821.
W. A.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Respectable citizen.	Dec. 1818.
L. B.	Petit larc. 3d off.	3 times in prison.		Character very bad.	June, 1827.
C. L.	Ct. money.	Very bad.		A good, pious man.	Apr. 1828.
A. R.	As. to murder.	Void of every good.		Temperate.	
H. P. P.	G. larceny.	Drunken.		Industrious.	June, 1828.
Indian.	G. larceny.	Great vagabond.		Reformed.	July, 1822.
J. W.	Forgery.	An old offender.		Very industrious.	May, 1823.
J. T.	Perjury.	Not known.		Bad character.	
I. S.	Assault & rape.	Not described.		Striking change.	Dec. 1825.
E. A. N.	Forgery.	Not the worst.		Behaves well.	Nov. 1828.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Worthless.		Worthless character.	Oct. 1826.
M. S.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Died pious.	June, 1823.
H. B.	Forgery.	Wild, unsteady.		Industrious.	June, 1826.
M. B.	Forgery.	Wild, unsteady.		Industrious.	June, 1826.
T. A. W.	Bigamy.	Vicious character.		Industrious.	Nov. 1826.
O. D.	G. larceny.	An old offender.		In prison.	
S. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Conduct good.	
J. D. H.	Perjury.	Intemperate.		Intemperate.	Sept. 1821.
D. C.	G. larceny.	Very dishonest.		Not reformed.	Nov. 1827.
D. V.	G. larceny.	Character good.		Character good.	Mar. 1826.
J. H. I.	Forgery.	Exceedingly loose.		Professor of religion.	June, 1826.
A. D.	Assault to rape.	Drunken vagabond.		Greatly improved.	Jany. 1823.
R. H.	G. larceny.	Conduct bad.		Appears really pious.	June, 1828.
P. D.	Assault to rape.	Very intemperate.		Less intemperate.	Aug. 1822.
N. M.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		A great reformation.	Feby. 1828.
W. D.	As. to murder.	Very intemperate.		Conduct improved.	Nov. 1820.
F. K.	G. larceny.	A drunkard.		Industrious.	Feby. 1823.
J. C.	Forgery.	A knave, & intemp.		Still intemperate.	Aug. 1826.
G. P.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Character good.	Nov. 1822.
B. M.	Perjury.	Character bad.		Respectable.	Jan. 1826.
O. T.	G. larceny.	Dissipated.		Appears well.	Apr. 1823.
G. L.	Manslaughter.	Not described.		No reformation.	Jany. 1824.
S. V.	Ct. money.	Dissipated.		Conduct good.	Feby. 1823.
H. G.	Petit larc. 2d off.	Very intemperate.		Pious.	Mar. 1823.
P. P.	G. larceny.	A gambler.		Exemplary Christian.	Mar. 1828.
S. T.	G. larceny.	An old offender.		Conduct improved.	Nov. 1827.
A. A.	Ct. money.	A hard case.		Behaves respectably.	Jany. 1823.
N. B.	G. larceny.	Not described.		Rather intemperate.	June, 1825.
O. T.	G. larceny.	Not described.		Very industrious.	Sept. 1827.
S. F.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	June, 1818.
I. W.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	Mar. 1822.
A. W.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	Jany. 1823.

*Extracts from the Report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, submitted to the Legislature, December 23, 1828.*

To the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

The Committee of Superintendence present to the Board of Directors the annual abstract of the proceedings of the Maryland Penitentiary to the 30th Nov., 1828.

The female department, under the direction of its worthy and attentive matron, has produced a net gain of \$1,335 71, derived from the proceeds of its labor for the weaving and other departments; proving, in a satisfactory manner, that convict females, under the government of one of their own sex, may not only be as well disciplined as males, but that their labor may be so directed as to be equally profitable. A truth that is as yet unknown in any other than the Maryland penitentiary.

The gain by the several departments, exclusive of the expense for the support of the convicts, has been \$21,427 38; but is reduced by the payment of the salaries of officers, and the instalment on the loan of 1822, and interest on that and the loan of 1823, to \$9,864 16,—the net gain of the year.

To have paid, during a year, the whole expense of supporting three hundred and seventeen criminals, amounting, for provision, clothing, fuel, and other incidental expenses, to \$18,796 52, besides \$8,100 86 for the salaries of officers, and \$3,522 36, on account of loans, and have realized a net gain of \$9,804 16, is a result that the warmest advocates of the penitentiary system would not, a few years since, have ventured to predict, under any arrangements that could have been proposed. Yet the practical efforts of the directors and officers of the Maryland penitentiary have not only established the fact, but have planned such a system of regulations as renders almost certain the attainment of similar results in future.

The new wing, intended for solitary confinement at night, will afford the best and only means of preventing the corruption of morals consequent upon the mingling of convicts in cells.

Other serious objections to the present system exist in the too great freedom of intercourse permitted to convicts while at labor. This, it will be necessary to prohibit, under regulations such as have been found effective in other prisons, and the committee join their recommendations to those of the late committee appointed by the Board to collect information on the subject, for the adoption of such as will be found suggested in their report, and which are derived from the excellent discipline of the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing.

The committee would further press upon the Board the expediency of establishing a general Sunday school, after the model of that at the Auburn prison. There is no doubt that such an institution might be formed, and that it would be undertaken with pleasure by any one of the religious associations of the city.

The committee cannot forbear congratulating the Board and the public generally, on the advances already made in the State of Maryland, towards the perfection of a system that has so long and seriously occupied the public attention; a system that, from the many abuses to which, when ill understood, it gave birth, was believed inadequate as a punishment, and calculated rather to foster than eradicate the propensity to crime.

The plan, however, remained insufficient to an entire reformation of morals, until, as has been exemplified in the state prisons of New York, a total restriction of intercourse by day as well as at night could be brought into effect. The experience of those prisons has afforded numerous instances of reformation, to prove that their discipline combines all the advantages ever expected from the system, and it is, perhaps, as perfect as prison discipline can or need be. Their principal regulations are few and simple; tending, all, to the maintenance of silence among the convicts, and, indirectly, through this medium, to the preservation of order, security, and subordination. Their discipline now serves as a model to all new prisons, and is well worthy the imitation of those of the old, that can possibly be adapted to its reception.

Respectfully submitted.

DECEMBER 23, 1828.

THOS. SHEPPARD, } Committee of  
GEO. KEYSER, } Superintendence.

To the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

The committee appointed by the Board of Directors to make the necessary provisions for, and to superintend the erection of the new building, submit to the Board the following report of their proceedings:—

The great mass of the work has already been performed, and, externally, the building is finished. The plastering of the interior is the principal of what is wanting, to render the building complete;—the doors, fixtures for the galleries, &c. being already prepared to be applied when the plasterers, who are now at work, shall have finished.

The cost of the building, inclusive of the labor of prisoners, has been \$36,086 42. The labor of the prisoners amounts, in all, to \$6,071 50, of which \$5,216 25 belongs to the year ending 30th November.

The plan suggested by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, of substituting for floors in the upper stories, small galleries before each range of cells, and which was adopted by the Board at an early stage of the building, possesses many obvious advantages over the original design. The galleries, by leaving a considerable vacancy in the centre of the hall extending to the roof, will enable the guard in the lower story to observe, at the same time, the door of every cell; by this means, rendering the escape of any convict impossible. Light and heat may be applied with a considerable saving of expense, and ventilation will encounter no obstruction.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE KEYSER, } *Building*  
THOS. SHEPPARD, } *Committee.*  
JAMES MOSHER, }

DECEMBER 23, 1828.

*Extracts from the First Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.*

The first object to which the Managers directed their attention, was the erection of a suitable building. It would have afforded but an imperfect experiment to exhibit the discipline of such an institution, without the peculiar accommodations which the whole scheme contemplates. Confinement without the appearance or the reality of punishment—entire separation from all descriptions of adult offenders—the union of labor, education and reasonable amusement within the same walls—entire solitude during the night, and cautious superintendence both by night and day, convenient arrangements for the officers of the establishment, were all to be combined. Had a temporary edifice been resorted to, which would have caused the omission of any one of these requisites, success might not have attended the experiment; and the result would perhaps have been ascribed to deficiencies in the system, and not in the manner of its execution.

The building committee made their final report, and were discharged on the 3d of April. The total amount of their expenditure, which, it is believed, was conducted with scrupulous precision and economy, is \$38,025 16. The main edifice is 92 feet in length. Its centre contains convenient apartments for a library, and for the use of the managers and the families of the officers of the institution. The wings, which are of consequence thus entirely separate from each other, comprise the respective dormitories of the male and female pupils, and their several spacious halls for schools. Each lodging room, of which there are eighty-six in either wing, is calculated for entire solitude, being 7 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth, furnished only with a small bedstead and shelf; but well lighted and ventilated, and exposed at all times to absolute superintendence and inspection. Workshops are constructed in the extensive area, which is surrounded by a lofty wall. The kitchen apartments are arranged in the rear of the centre building. Infirmarys are provided with a view to such a location as will secure quiet to the sick, and remove the healthy from the danger of contagion. A chapel of moderate dimensions is constructed, so as to keep the different sexes from conversation, and even from seeing each other.

Having sufficiently advanced the work to exhibit it to the public and to receive pupils, the establishment was formally opened on the 29th of November, 1828, by an address from the President of the institution, delivered to a large assembly. Three thousand copies of the address were published, and have been widely disseminated.

On the eighth of December, the first subject was introduced to the discipline of the house.

Believing that the precise character of the institution was not distinctly understood, the managers took occasion to invite the different magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia to a meeting at the house. They attended to a considerable number, and were conducted through every part of the establishment. They were convinced that the whole system was the reverse of that which prevails in prisons—the object being to avoid contamination and infamy, to prevent crime, to inform the ignorant, to support the friendless and forsaken, and to qualify all to maintain themselves by virtuous industry, and to enter the world with a knowledge of what is right, and a capacity to pursue the path of rectitude.

A most successful appeal was made to the liberality of the booksellers, in order to provide a suitable library. An hundred maps and seventeen hundred volumes were speedily bestowed.

A code of laws, or system of rules and regulations, has been prepared and printed, and, together with the acts of assembly relating to the institution, has been widely circulated for general and accurate information.

There are now eighty in the institution, viz.—fifty-seven boys, and twenty-three girls. The former are employed in book-binding, basket-making and wicker-works, shoemaking,

tailoring, and carpenters' work. The latter in sewing, washing, ironing, mending, cooking, and housework generally. A description of the course of employment for a single day will serve to show the general habits and occupations of the place.

The bell rings at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning.

At 5 o'clock, the dormitories are opened; and the boys, after washing and combing, assemble in the hall for morning worship. Their school exercises next commence, and continue till 7 o'clock, when they breakfast. At half-past 7 they go to work, and continue at work until 12, which is the time of dining. After finishing their dinner, they hear a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral or scientific subject, until one o'clock. From one until five, when they go to supper, they are engaged at their respective employments. If the work be done within the allotted time—half an hour is allowed for recreation and play. School begins at half-past five, and they remain there until a quarter before eight, when, after evening prayers, they retire to rest, and the dormitories are all safely locked. With some slight variations, the occupations and duties of the females are conducted in a like manner.

The mechanics who employ the boys, allow for their daily labor, of eight working hours, 12½ cents each; a sum altogether inadequate to the discharge of the share of expense which would fall to each individual.

It will be recollected, that the views of the Legislature, in promoting this institution, were not confined to any particular place, but embraced the probable wants of the whole Commonwealth. The house is open for the reception, not only of the idle and deserted of the neighborhood, but of any part of Pennsylvania.

Among the provisions made for religious instruction, the clergy of the different denominations of Christians will be invited to officiate in the chapel, on the first day of the week, and a constant succession of pious and edifying counsel from men of talents and virtue, may be calculated on, and will be productive, it is hoped, of the happiest effects.

Experience has already satisfied all those who have been engaged in the cares of the establishment, of the importance of commencing the work of reformation and instruction at an early age.

Could a selection be made, it is believed that more substantial benefit would arise, from receiving those only who are under sixteen years of age.

That good effects have already flowed from the exertions that have been made, will sufficiently appear by an extract from the communication lately received from the acting superintendent.

"The state of the subjects, considering the shortness of the time which many and even all have been in the institution, is of the most encouraging kind. The boys are generally attentive to their studies and to their work; and their general deportment is such as would, in any situation, procure for many of them, the appellation of good boys. Some, who were the most obstinate and intractable when they came among us, are now among the most attentive and industrious. Their behavior, in many respects, has been commendable; and, what is of great importance in any community, quarrelling, fighting, and most kinds of vicious conduct, seems to be quite unpopular among them. When a boy has committed a fault, there seems to be a kind of general feeling, that he deserves and ought to receive punishment. The writer has never found a smaller degree of obstinacy than among those who are here; and he has become more confirmed in the opinion, that care and attention, together with some encouragement to do well, will save many who would otherwise be sooner or later immured in some of our prisons, and become worse than lost to society."

THOMAS ASTLEY, *Chairman, pro tem.*

ATTESTED.—JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Sec'y.*

APRIL 23, 1829.

NOTE. For this admirable institution FREDERICK KOHNE, by his late will, left \$100,000.—ED.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.—HOUSE OF REFUGE.

*My dear Sir,*—The House of Refuge could not fail to receive ample contributions from the public, were it possible to extend generally the same strong conviction of its great utility and importance which is hourly confirmed in those who are practically engaged in administering the criminal law.

Your institution is as yet so newly established, that it would be unsafe positively to assert great benefit to have been already attained. I cannot, however, avoid expressing the opinion that much good is even now discernible. The courts of criminal jurisdiction which convene in this city—the Oyer and Terminer, the Quarter Sessions, and the Mayor's court—have, within the last five months, fallen far short in the number of offenders usually arraigned before them; and it could not but gratify, as well the officers of justice as the public, to observe that no *white* children, and but few of any color, appeared at the bars. A portion of these effects may be accidental and temporary; but I know also a large portion of them to be caused directly by the House of Refuge, and they are undoubtedly its just and legitimate consequences. When aware, indeed, from repeated observation, how essential in the perpetration of crime, is the machinery of juvenile agents—how dependent the branded veterans are upon their unscathed pupils and puppets, I cannot easily exaggerate the remedial operation of your society.

It is much to be regretted that the managers have not been able to receive *colored* delinquents—an inability, I trust, a liberal public will not allow to continue long. The proportion of blacks over the whites, in the courts, during the period to which I have adverted, was unusually large. Could your accommodations be extended as far as is designed, many most fit objects from this unfortunate class

would be sent to you, and the acknowledged improvement in our moral condition proceed with additional rapidity. I am, dear sir, very truly your friend and servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Esq., Sec'y. to the House of Refuge.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1829.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, and as Prosecuting Attorney for the Mayor's court of this city, I cheerfully communicate to you the fact of the diminution in that court of prosecutions against children, since the establishment of the House of Refuge.

All men whose business has led them often to our criminal courts, have too long seen there the frequent spectacle of children brought from prison and arraigned for offences, which, though sure to be proved, the court, from the infant size and infant years of the culprit, forbore to convict them of. The law forgave and released them, and humanity led them to some home, in the charitable hope of their reformation. Yet, sometimes, even by the sitting of the next court, these young offenders were seen again arraigned for similar and repeated crimes. For two years since the last autumn, to which the present observation refers, the instances exhibited in the Mayor's court of such prosecutions were frequent and almost surprising. During each recess of the court, several of these pitiable children were discharged; and at each of its sessions they were seen in groups, or along with men, jointly charged with crime. When recognised and deemed incorrigible, they were convicted and sent to the common jail, there of course to be schooled and matured in vice—whilst the wish for some other and better place to send them was always felt and publicly expressed.

I am happy, however, to state, that at the last December session of the court, this evil was perceptibly abated. There was then but *one* instance of such criminality among the prisoners; and his youth suggesting for him the interposition of the court, he was sent by its judgment to the House of Refuge then recently established. During the late (March) session of the court, *not one* occasion was presented for a similar interposition. It is not asserted that children have ceased to commit crimes; but from what I have stated, it may fairly be inferred that the power lately given to, and exercised by magistrates, to send youthful delinquents in early states of prosecution to the House of Refuge, has caused their manifest decrease in our prisons and our courts.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Esq., Sec'y., &c.

S. RUSH.

A TABLE SHOWING THE AGE OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

PRISONS.	Under the age of 20.	Under the age of 21.	From 20 to 30 inclusive.	From 30 to 40 inclusive.	From 40 to 50 inclusive.	From 50 to 60 inclusive.	From 60 to 70 inclusive.	Over 70.
Massachusetts State Prison, . . . .	29		131	75	34	13	8	
Connecticut State Prison, . . . .		24	78	14	9	5	2	2
Auburn Prison, . . . .	50		295	150	47	23	5	

A TABLE SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER, &C. IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

PRISONS.	TIME WHEN.	Whole num.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females.	Escapes.	Died.	Pardoned.	Discharged.
Mass. State Prison,* .	September 30, 1828,	290	242		48		2	4	14	81
	Received during the year,	104								
Conn. State Prison, . .	March 31, 1829,	134	98	5	30	1			3	25
Auburn Prison, . . .	December 31, 1823,	570	497	10	51	11			9	76
	about	500								
Sing Sing Prison, . .		500						16		
Baltimore Penitentiary,	Year ending Nov. 1828,	329	32		55	12		4	20	51
	Received during the year,	99								

\* *Massachusetts State Prison, June, 1829.* Whole number of prisoners, 265—of whom 51, second time; 25, third time; 2, fourth time; 3, fifth time; total, 81, two or more times; of whom 47 received their last sentence in Boston or Cambridge. About a quarter part of all who have been discharged have returned: of those pardoned, one in 11½, in 23 years. Average received annually for 23 years, 94; do. do. discharged annually, by expiration of sentence, 69; do. do. pardoned annually, 16; do. do. died annually, 5. Average received for 9 years past, 90; do. do. discharged by expiration of sentence, 71½; do. do. pardoned, 17; do. do. died, 5.

## ABSTRACT

OF THE

PRINTED RETURNS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, AS PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FROM 1820 TO 1828, INCLUSIVE.

EXPENSES.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Provisions, meat, meal, &c. . . . .	11,827 93	9,506 92	8,116 17	6,306 98	6,030 39	5,948 31	6,782 61	6,708 38	6,868 14
Expense account, oil, wood, &c. . . . .	3,898 23	4,394 80	5,163 01	3,099 26	3,170 13	4,844 60	4,152 99	4,023 01	3,414 03
Improvements, &c. . . . .	31 50		178 96	344 77			1,814 07	1,050 67	1,203 31
Transportation of convicts, . . . . .	547 22	529 76	462 12	670 01	620 28	731 49	462 17	639 88	929 94
Hospital department, . . . . .	824 15	594 29	965 34	1,015 21	597 50	564 54	697 09	564 74	527 44
Stone department, for stone, &c. . . . .	11,817 15	8,011 25	8,336 11	10,904 63	15,678 70	21,826 25	20,629 05	13,500 45	9,691 20
Screw department, for wire, . . . . .	858 88	218 89	530 04						
Smiths and nailers, for coal, iron, &c. . . . .	2,637 54	899 68	564 17		471 89	863 42	17 05	59 87	14 40
Weavers, for yarn, &c. . . . .	2,714 52		1,118 46						
Pay of officers, . . . . .	7,266 00	7,079 50	8,336 11	9,988 37	9,521 25	9,772 00	12,493 07	13,290 25	13,634 63
Paid convicts discharged, . . . . .	79 25	89 65	67 59	74 29	79 93	59 09	59 43	91 00	78 97
Oakum department, . . . . .	660 37	151 61	320 18	242 06	391 93	13 59	341 58	494 22	
Profit and loss, . . . . .	1,046 06								
Clothing and bedding, . . . . .	3,011 30	1,289 76	4,752 51	3,661 89	4,078 60	2,075 45	3,765 85	2,449 02	3,418 68
Stock on hand, . . . . .			23,340 33	19,238 75	14,446 33	16,124 25	16,633 98	17,846 87	17,151 87
New prison, . . . . .							3,707 73	24,871 31	15,743 17
Profit to the Commonwealth, . . . . .							1,212 78	10,051 33	
Salary of officers paid from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, . . . . .							2,535 09		
Total,	47,070 10	32,766 12	62,853 02	55,546 22	57,622 02	75,878 31	75,754 04	85,589 67	72,675 78





## ABSTRACT CONTINUED.

	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828
Number of prisoners at the close of the year, . . . . .	308	282	279	308	298	314	313	295	290
Time expired and discharged, . .	72	72	69	66	80	60	61	78	77
Discharged by the court, . . . .						6			
Pardoned, . . . . .	25	32	14	6	10	13	14	27	14
Died, . . . . .	6	5	10	6	6	1	6	1	4
Committed, . . . . .	71	87	101	107	86	96	81	80	104
Escaped, . . . . .		5	1						2
Number of females, . . . . .	12	6		4	3	1			
Number of colored, . . . . .	47	41		46	54	50	50		
White foreigners, . . . . .	49	51		58	59	60	56		
Second time, . . . . .	64	56							
Third " . . . . .	10	10							
Fourth " . . . . .	5	7							
Fifth " . . . . .	1	1							
Days lost in the Hospital, . . . .	7560	8156							
" " by invalids, . . . . .	5455	6002							
Days lost by solitary under sentence, . . . . .	779	827							
Days lost by solitary for misdemeanors, . . . . .	1908	1111							

CRIMES OF CONVICTS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,  
FROM 1820 TO 1828, INCLUSIVE.

CRIMES.	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828
Stealing, shop lifting, &c. . . .	244	207		230	222	199	192	186	186
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	16	13		22	26	35	30	23	18
Burglary, . . . . .	19	17		15	16	16	17	16	18
Forgery, . . . . .	3	9		8	11	11	8	7	9
Robbery, . . . . .	3	3		5	4	2	1	1	1
Arson, . . . . .	5	7		8	5	6	6	5	4
Assault, . . . . .	2	4		3				2	3
Attempt to rape, . . . . .	4	5		7	7	11	10	10	7
Adultery, &c. . . . .	3	1		1				3	3
Attempt to murder, . . . . .	1	6		6	6	9	10	11	10
Conspiracy, . . . . .	2	2							
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	1				3	3	1	4
Bestiality, . . . . .	1	1							
Fraud, . . . . .	3	3							1
Maiming cattle, . . . . .	1						1		
Perjury, . . . . .		1		1					
Robbing bank, . . . . .				1	1		1	1	1
Common cheat, . . . . .						3	2	1	
Common thief, . . . . .						8	20	16	20
Assault and battery, . . . . .									1
Murder committed, . . . . .						2	2	2	2
Attempt to rescue convicts, . . .						2	1	1	
Open and gross lewdness, . . . .						2	2		
Horse stealing, . . . . .							1	1	1
Maiming, . . . . .						2			
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .						1	4	1	1
Escape from House of Correction, .						1	1	1	
Conspiracy to defraud, . . . . .						1			
Accessory to thieving, . . . . .								2	

A TABLE SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

NATIVITY.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn S. Prison.	Baltimore Penitenc.	NATIVITY.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn S. Prison.	Baltimore Penitenc.
Connecticut, . . . . .	13	69	10		New Hampshire, . . . . .	21	1	1	
New York, . . . . .	14	21	80		Africa, . . . . .		1		
Massachusetts, . . . . .	135	12	11	1	Maryland, . . . . .	3			
Rhode Island, . . . . .	11	11	1		Pennsylvania, . . . . .	7	3	74	8
New Jersey, . . . . .	3	5	5		Virginia, . . . . .	3		5	4
Ireland, . . . . .	20	4	15	1	District of Columbia, . . . . .			2	4
England, . . . . .	9	3	8	4	Brazil, . . . . .				1
Delaware, . . . . .		2	1	5	Vermont, . . . . .	9		15	1
Maine, . . . . .	15	1	1		France, . . . . .	2	2		
West Indies, . . . . .	6	1			Nova Scotia, . . . . .	3	3	1	
Scotland, . . . . .	9	1	5		South Carolina, . . . . .	3		1	
Portugal, . . . . .	1	1			New Orleans, . . . . .	1			
Canada, . . . . .	1	1	7		Holland, . . . . .	2			

A TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMES OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

CRIMES.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn Prison, whole number.	Baltimore Prison.	CRIMES.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn Prison, whole number.	Baltimore Penitenc.
Arson, . . . . .	4	7	7	1	Abusing female child, . . . . .		1		
Bigamy, . . . . .	4	4	9	2	Highway robbery, or robbery, . . . . .	2	3	6	4
Attempt to poison, or doing it, . . . . .	2	2	2		Stealing and store breaking, . . . . .	186	2		22
High crimes or misdemeanors, . . . . .	2				Felony and assault, . . . . .	3			65
Horse stealing, . . . . .	1	15			Murder, . . . . .		6	1	1
Attempt to rape, . . . . .	7	13	22	9	Murder, second degree, . . . . .				1
Attempt to kill, . . . . .	10	8	14	5	Kidnapping, . . . . .				1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	4	3	9	1	Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1			2
Forgery, . . . . .	9	5	50	16	Harboring a slave, . . . . .				2
Passing counterfeit money, . . . . .	18	10	55	11	Enticing a slave, . . . . .				1
Attempt to release prisoner, . . . . .	1	1			Counterfeit coin, . . . . .			1	1
Incest, . . . . .		1			Grand larceny, . . . . .		960		
Adultery, . . . . .	3	7			Petit larceny, second offence, . . . . .		60	23	
Mail robbery, . . . . .	1				Perjury, . . . . .		11	4	
Murder committed, . . . . .	2	1			Rape, . . . . .			7	3
Bestiality, sodomy, . . . . .		1	1		Maliciously maiming, . . . . .			1	1
Rape committed, . . . . .		1			Swindling, . . . . .			3	1
Breaking prison, . . . . .		4	12	5	Common thieves, . . . . .	20			
Burglary, . . . . .	18	38	35	20	Fraud and assault, . . . . .	2			
Attempt to murder, . . . . .	4								

A TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF SENTENCES IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

LENGTH OF SENTENCES.	Life.	20 years.	15 to 20 do.	14 years.	13 years.	12 years.	11 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 to 7 do.	5 to 6 do.	4 to 5 do.	3 to 3½ do.	2½ to 3 do.	2 years.	1½ to 20 mo.	1½ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.
Massachusetts State Prison, . . . . .	41	1	4	4		3		10	3	6	23	10	39	25	43		40	13	2	23	1	
Connecticut State Prison, . . . . .	17	2	3	1	1	5	1	2		4	11	8	9	9	22		2	2	2	6		
Auburn Prison, . . . . .	30							12				15	3	27	13	70						
Baltimore Penitentiary, . . . . .	1	2						5	1	3	4	12	15	7	7		42					1















FIFTH

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**BOARD OF MANAGERS**

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, 1830.



Stereotyped at the  
Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

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# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## Prison Discipline Society.

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ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY  
ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a Member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, *ex officio*, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE Society held its Fifth Annual Meeting, in the upper Vestry of Park Street Church, on Thursday, May 27, 1830.

The Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES CLEVELAND, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness, by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, and Mr. CHARLES STODDARD. The Report of the Treasurer was accepted.

The Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned, to meet in the Church, at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

The Society met according to adjournment. JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair; and, at his request, the Rev. Dr. JENKS addressed the Throne of Grace.

An abstract of the Report was then read by the Secretary.

*On motion of the Rev. GEORGE ALLEN, of Shrewsbury, seconded by the Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, of Boston,*

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read, be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed.

*On motion of the Rev. BERIAH GREEN, of Kennebunk, Me., seconded by the Rev. Prof. SMITH, of the Theological Seminary at Bangor,*

RESOLVED, That we regard the influence of the Christian religion as in the highest degree promotive of the object of the Prison Discipline Society.

*On motion of the Rev. JARED CURTIS, Chaplain of the Mass. State Prison, seconded by the Rev. JAMES D. KNOWLES, of the Second Baptist Church, Boston,*

RESOLVED, That the object of the Prison Discipline Society is not a forlorn hope.

MESSRS. ALLEN, GREEN and CURTIS addressed the meeting.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE Managers of the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in presenting their FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, acknowledge, with gratitude, the continued smiles of PROVIDENCE. At the same time, they record, with sorrow for their own loss, but with gratitude for what they believe to have been his gain, the death of their venerable PRESIDENT, GEORGE BLISS. He occupied, last year, Mr. Chairman, the seat which you now occupy. By his spirit of counsel and wisdom, as well as by his bodily presence, which was venerable for purity and age, we were then sustained. But the place which then knew him will know him no more. He has gone, never to return and visit us again. He has gone to the retributions of eternity, to receive according to the deeds done in the body. We believe his soul is in heaven; because, while on earth, he was esteemed a just man, who feared God. Few men, whom we have known, exhibited stronger evidence, in person and life, of meekness and truth, justice and temperance, repentance and faith. We think, therefore, that it may be said with reference to him: "*Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord:*" "*Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.*" If we live to his age, and imitate him as far as he imitated Christ; if we are the occasion of as few offences, and do as much good; if we so repent of our sins, and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, we hope that we, too, shall be blessed of him "*who gave himself for us;*" "*who loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood;*" who was "*sent to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound:*" "*to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever.*"

With this brief introduction, we proceed to state

### THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORM IN PRISONS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

*Sabbath School in the Maine Prison.*—A Sabbath School was organized in the State Prison at Thomaston, Maine. The Warden of the Prison, in a letter dated April 20, 1830, says: "The Legislature, at the last session, appropriated \$75 to purchase books for its use; and, at the same time, an addition was made of \$50, per annum, to the salary of the Chaplain, who is required to attend to the Sabbath School. The success attending it is apparent; the convicts become more industrious and obedient; and I am in hopes, by divine assistance, (without which all our

efforts will be ineffectual,) that a different result than formerly will be produced in the morals and deportment of the convicts."

*New Prison in Vermont.*—The Legislature of Vermont, at the last session, provided for the erection of a New Prison at Windsor, on the general plan of those at Auburn, N. Y., and Wethersfield, Conn. A letter from the Warden, dated May 5, says: "The New Prison was commenced the first week in April. It will contain 136 cells. We shall probably have the walls up and the roof on the present season." Towards the accomplishment of this object, an agent of the Prison Discipline Society, at the request of the Warden of the Prison, visited Montpelier, during the session of the Legislature, and at the request of the Governor, urged the importance of the measure upon the members of both branches of the Legislature, in joint meeting in the Representatives' chamber, by a disclosure of many appalling facts from the interior of Prisons, showing the necessity, in all such establishments, of solitary dormitories. A law was passed within a fortnight, with almost entire unanimity, in favor of the measure.

*Reform in the Prison at Charlestown, Mass.*—In Massachusetts, the New Prison was finished and occupied during the last year. A competent witness, on the spot, says, a greater change was produced in the behavior of the convicts, in a few weeks after they entered the solitude of the New Prison, than had been produced by the combined influence of all the causes which had been brought to bear upon it during the preceding year and a half.

Soon after the new building containing the dormitories was completed, a small building, containing an apartment for the accommodation of a Sabbath School, was erected, where about fifty convicts of the younger class are instructed, on the Sabbath, under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplain.

The Legislature, at the last session, having witnessed the progressive improvement in this Institution, authorized the erection of a new chapel. This chapel was commenced in April, and finished, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, in May. It is a very convenient, economical, and pleasant place of worship.

These improvements in the buildings at Charlestown are not more worthy of notice than the improvement in discipline. This will be apparent from a brief statement of facts concerning it, arranged according to the division of time. From the locking up at night till morning light, all the convicts, except an average of about five in the hospital, are in the new building, in separate cells, and in cells so arranged, that a sentinel, on duty, can preserve entire silence among three hundred. The space around the cells being open from the ground to the roof, in front of four stories of cells, in a building two hundred feet in length, furnishes a perfect sounding gallery, in which the sentinel is placed, who can hear a whisper from the most distant cell. He can therefore keep silence from the time of locking up at night to the time of unlocking in the morning, which, at some seasons of the year, makes more than one half of all the time, which is thus secured from evil communication. From the time of unlocking in the morning, about twelve minutes are occupied, in a military movement of the convicts, in companies of thirty-eight, with an officer to each company, in perfect silence, to their various

places of labor. At the end of about twelve minutes, it is found, that there is a place for every man, and every man in his place. This is as true of the officers as of the convicts. If an officer has occasion to leave his place, the system requires that a substitute be called. If a convict has occasion to leave his place, there is a token provided for each shop, or for a given number of men, so that from this shop or number only one convict can leave his place at a time. The consequence is, that, with the exception of those who have the tokens in their hands, any officer of the Institution may be certain of finding, during the hours of labor, a place for every man, and every man in his place. There is, however, a class of men, consisting of ten or twelve, called *runners* and *lumpers*, whose duty consists in moving about the yard. But even their movements are in silence and order. Consequently, during the hours of labor, the convicts are never seen moving about the yard, promiscuously, or assembled in little groups, in some hiding-places of mischief, or even two and two in common conversation. All is order and silence, except the busy hum of industry, during the hours of labor.

The hours of labor, in the morning, vary a little with the season of the year, but amount at this season to nearly two hours, from the time of unlocking in the morning till breakfast. When the hour for breakfast comes, almost in an instant, the convicts are all seen marching in solid and silent columns, with the lock step, under their respective officers, from the shops to the cells. On their way to the cells, they pass the cookery, where the food, having been made ready, is handed to them, as they pass along; and at the end of about twelve minutes, from the time of ringing the bell for breakfast, all the convicts are in their cells, eating their breakfast, silently and alone. One officer only is left in charge, to preserve silence; and the others are as free from solicitude and care, till the hour for labor returns, as other citizens.

When the time of labor again returns, which is at the end of about twenty-five minutes, almost in an instant, the whole body of convicts are again seen marching as before to their places of labor. On their way to the shops, they pass through the chapel, and attend prayers. The time from breakfast till dinner passes away like the time for labor before breakfast, all the convicts being found in their places industriously employed, in silence. The time assigned for dinner is filled up in the same manner as the time assigned for breakfast; and the time for labor in the afternoon, in the same manner as the time for labor in the morning; and when the time for evening prayers has come, at the ringing of the bell, all the convicts, and all the officers not on duty elsewhere, are seen marching to the chapel, where the Chaplain closes the day with reading the Scriptures and prayer. After which the convicts march with perfect silence and order to their cells, taking their supper as they pass along. In about five and twenty minutes from the time of leaving their labor, the convicts have attended prayers in the chapel, taken their supper, marched to their cells with their supper in their hands, and are safely locked up for the night. This is the history of a day at Charlestown; and the history of a day is the history of a year, with the variations which are made, on the Sabbath, by dispensing with the hours of labor, and substituting the hours for instruction in the Sabbath School, and the hours for public worship.

We offer a single remark, in regard to this statement, concerning the discipline of the Prison at Charlestown. It is the Auburn system well introduced; and what has been done at Charlestown can be done elsewhere.

If, now, the present Warden shall be as successful, in the management of the Institution, in securing favorable pecuniary results, as he has been in introducing the new discipline, he will show himself to be an invaluable public officer. He merits and receives great praise for what he has already done.

*Asylum for poor and imprisoned Lunatics.*—In Massachusetts, there is another subject of no less congratulation to the friends of this Society, than the reform, in the Prison, at Charlestown. The sufferings of poor and imprisoned Lunatics, have been largely dwelt upon, in our former reports. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at the last session, appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a hospital for this class of persons. The location is fixed at Worcester, and Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and Council, to superintend the building. It is an act worthy of the State, to make such provision for poor and imprisoned Lunatics, after having previously made munificent provision, in the Asylum at Charlestown, for those who are able to support themselves, or whose friends are able to support them.

*Connecticut State Prison.*—The New Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., continues to sustain the high character given to it, the last year, in the official communications of the State authorities, which were published in our last Report. As an example of neatness, order, quiet industry, mild and wholesome discipline, faithful instruction, economy, and productive labor, it stands, at least, on a level with the Prison at Auburn. In one respect, it was without a parallel, so far as our knowledge extends, in the history of Prisons. The proceeds of labor, of an average number of about 150 prisoners, exceeded the whole expense of their support, including the salary of the officers, by the sum of \$5068 94.

*Juvenile Delinquents in Connecticut.*—There is a movement, in Connecticut, in behalf of Juvenile Delinquents, which is as it should be. The Governor has introduced the subject in his message, and the ladies in the city of Hartford and in Fairfield county, are searching for this class of persons, of most tender age, in the poor houses, and providing for them suitable care and instruction. And a worthy mechanic in New Haven has given his personal attention, for three or four years, to the children in the poor-house in that city. He formed a Sabbath School among them; he engaged to pay fifty dollars annually for preaching to the children and adults; he did what he could to procure places for them as soon as they were old enough, when they might be apprenticed. The number of children was reduced, from nearly forty, to six or eight, and the expenses of the town, for the support of the establishment, from nearly \$4000, annually, to a little more than \$1000; till the individual spoken of offered to be one of three to take the establishment, and free the town from all charge for current expenses. Thus an individual becomes, in part, a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in a city containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants. We mention these circumstances, as matter of encouragement and gratitude to the friends of this Society, because this individual assured an Agent of this Society, that he was first



led to reflection, and the discharge of duty, in this particular way, by an address which he heard in New Haven on Prisons. As there was no large Prison in New Haven, he thought he would do all the good he could, in the most wretched place he could find, which was the poor-house, at that time containing nearly 130 inmates; but since reduced to about 70. One thing he did, besides attending to the children; he took away the poor Christians, that he found there, and provided for them, at his own expense, in private families; and, after knowing the blessedness of it some time himself, and receiving into his own bosom an hundred fold for all he gave away, he went to the churches to which these poor Christians belonged, and told them, that he was receiving mercies very fast, in taking the poor of the churches out of the poor-house, and he should be glad to have them receive a part of the mercies by doing a part of the duty; but if they were unwilling, he was willing to have his measure full, pressed down, shaken together, and running over. Christian friends, this is not fiction. The name of the individual will be mentioned when he is dead. If we approve of his conduct, let us imitate his example.

*Extension of the New System of Prison Discipline to Houses of Correction.*—There is still another movement, in Connecticut, intimately connected with the object of this Society. At least two of the counties have been engaged in preparations for building Houses of Correction, on the general plan of the Prison at Wethersfield, where intemperate persons, vagabonds, pilferers, and the vicious poor generally, may be separated from one another, and from the world, restrained from vice, brought under wholesome discipline and instruction, and made to support themselves. The Legislature, in 1829, authorized a tax in the county of Fairfield, of \$10,000 for this object. We exceedingly regret to learn that the Legislature of 1830 repealed the act.

*Valuable Establishment on Blackwell's Island.*—On Blackwell's Island, near New York, the city is erecting an establishment on the same general plan, for the same general purpose. It was in contemplation to build not more than 270 or 280 separate dormitories, and, in other extensive buildings, to throw the space into large apartments, as in the old Alms-House, where fifty or sixty obscene, profane and corrupt persons should be left to themselves day and night. But, through the direct influence of this Society, the original plan has been altered, and they are now proceeding to build as many dormitories as they expect to have vicious poor to send to the Island—a measure probably of more consequence, in restraining vice and preventing sin, than any other one effected by this Society's labors. The value is inestimable of separation, solitude, silence, order, cleanliness, industry, and instruction, in buildings well constructed for the purpose, where the vicious and corrupt part of such a city's pauper population, amounting to nearly two thousand souls, may be provided for, instead of having them crowded together in an ordinary poor-house. It is valuable, too, not merely in its immediate effects upon the city, but as an example to other cities, other counties, and other states. The practical and observing men in the New York Alms-House have had an illustration of the value of separate dormitories for the vicious poor, in the effects produced on the female convicts now under their care, from the old State Prison at Greenwich. Any person, who

saw them as they were before their removal, in their crowded night rooms, and who has seen them as they now are, and marked the difference in their apartments, in regard to order, neatness, tranquillity, and a disposition to improve, has learned a lesson of great value, if he wishes to do good to the vicious poor. This example is not unheeded by those who have in charge the erection of the extensive establishment on Blackwell's Island.

*Prospect of the speedy Downfall of Bridewell.*—The Bridewell in the city of New York, that nuisance, within a stone's cast of the City Hall, which has repeatedly been presented as a nuisance, by grand juries, and which we have endeavored, from year to year, to expose to public abhorrence, is at last likely to come down. A letter from Alderman Burtis, dated May 4, 1830, whose cordial co-operation in all good designs in this department of benevolence is worthy of all praise, says: "I believe our corporation will now build a Bridewell. The committee requested my plan. Knowing that you have thought much on the subject, will you give me your view of the best plan?" His request has been complied with; and we congratulate all who abhor sin on the prospect of a new Bridewell for the city of New York.

*Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.*—The Prison at Sing Sing has been finished since our last Report. It contains eight hundred cells, extensive shops, a convenient cookery, hospital, and chapel. The Legislature of New York, at the last session, authorized the addition of two hundred cells, by adding another story to the main building; thus showing, whatever may be the number of convicts in the State of New York, the determination of the Legislature, that the number of solitary cells shall be greater.

*But there are difficulties, in the Prison at Sing Sing, with Mr. Lynds, the principal keeper.* The statement which we give of these unpleasant difficulties is made from a series of letters written by Samuel M. Hopkins of Albany, one of the three commissioners (George Tibbits of Troy, and Stephen Allen of New York, being the other two) appointed by the Legislature to erect this Prison. Mr. Lynds received his appointment from them. Mr. Hopkins writes as follows:

"A year or two since, we found that rumors were beginning to circulate in the vicinity of Sing Sing, relating to cruelty to convicts, and the neglect of the sick. The case first brought to our ears was that of a man whose leg was shattered by a powder blast, and who was said to have been left without surgical aid, until the case became incurable; and that the man died in consequence. The board of commissioners immediately set about such examinations as might assure us, as far as possible, of the most secret transactions within the prison. From time to time, facts came out, which proved neglect or misconduct in the head of the establishment, and of which our board thought it proper to note their unanimous disapprobation, by formal entries made in the minutes of the proceedings. Mr. Lynds gave no sufficient explanation of the alleged misconduct; and, in the course of last fall, I made a formal motion, in our board, for his removal from the place of Agent and Keeper.

Two of us visited the prison as soon as the river was navigable, in April, and we found one prisoner with a foot which had been so frozen that the surgeon then expected that amputation would be necessary.

In the latter days of May and beginning of June, I was again, at two different times, at the prison; once with another of the commissioners, and once alone. It appeared that, since our former visit, Mr. Lynds had dismissed the Rev. Mr. Barrett, the Chaplain.

Our opinion of his estimable character will appear from the annexed papers.

On the 16th of July, we had another meeting at the prison, and further testimony was then taken on the subjects under inquiry. Mr. Hitchcock, one of the assistant keepers, had made a deposition, laying sundry facts to the charge of Mr. Lynds. In the course of it, Mr. Hitchcock mentions the loud outcry and clamor of the prisoners for food, and the orders given to punish them for it, and other instances of personal cruelty; also several instances of supposed incorrect conduct on Mr. Lynds' part in pecuniary matters; such as going to Auburn on private business, and charging the public his expenses; putting in his own pocket part of the pay of one Treat, a guard; defrauding the state of part of the proceeds of some rough stone sold; having some articles of household furniture made at the prison for himself, without accounting for it; taking fuel from the prison stores for family use; and with saying that he obtained double pay of the state for one month's service; and as a proof of want of veracity in Mr. Lynds, he mentioned a misstatement by him in relation to some sheet-iron bought of Messrs. Corning & Norton.

Our resolution regarding Mr. Barrett was handsome and respectful towards him. In relation to Mr. Hitchcock, we expressed our continued confidence in him. One object of the resolution expressing continued confidence in Mr. Hitchcock, was to secure him from removal by Mr. Lynds; and it was mentioned among some or all of us, in conversation, that since Mr. Barrett was gone, we still felt that the presence of Mr. Hitchcock would be some security against misgovernment, or to that effect.

Before the next meeting, we learned that Mr. Lynds had removed Mr. Hitchcock from office. Mr. Hitchcock is, in my opinion, a man of great personal worth, and perfect fidelity in his trust. Mr. Lynds has very often spoken in the highest terms of him, as a man, an officer, and a mechanist. I consider him as in reality sacrificed for his fidelity in giving us information, which we made it his duty to give.

On the 23th of August, the commissioners again met at the prison. We began to read over to Mr. Lynds the remarks I had made on his answer to Hitchcock's statement, and to explain the defectiveness of his answers; and also attempted to obtain some other explanations. This investigation was cut short by Mr. Lynds' refusal to answer our questions.

Upon this state of things, I made and entered upon the minutes a formal motion for the removal of Mr. Lynds from the agency of the prison. The board passed a resolution, postponing the decision of the motion until the next meeting.

The refusal of Mr. Lynds to answer questions important to the prison government appeared to me to be an open renunciation and defiance of that authority which the laws had confided to the commissioners.

We of this commission have said and written much to uphold him against powerful opposition. This statement of altered views regarding him, or of his altered conduct, will expose me to many severe and mortifying remarks; and no man more than myself ought to wish that he were clear of all suspicion.

The high discipline which such an institution requires, united with productive labor, exact accountability, and fidelity to the public interest, necessarily supposes the agent to be a man of unquestionable integrity; an integrity which does not rest upon the evidence of formal acquittals, or the want of formal proofs, or upon evasions. It must be such integrity as can court, encourage and aid the most minute and thorough scrutiny.

If a keeper should be disposed to discourage, or overawe, or drive away, the more decent and moral of his officers, and appoint men of loose and irregular lives to office; commit petty peculations, and abuse his convicts; if then he can defy or evade the scrutiny of inspection, and no witness can be had but his corrupt dependents; I need not say that our penitentiary system is prostrated, nor that the best hopes of mankind, regarding this branch of improvement, are most unhappily blasted.

I will not insinuate against Mr. Lynds what I am willing to say directly. I say, therefore, that, in my view, the testimony and facts to which I have referred, and his manner of meeting or not meeting the same, raise a strong presumption in my mind, that he has no sufficient defence against the imputations. Some of them seem to me to be unanswerably proved. At present, my confidence in him is impaired or lost."

*Extracts from Mr. Hopkins' Reasons for removing Mr. Lynds.*

"I. Because his order, forbidding the prisoners to complain of want of food under pain of punishment, was an outrage upon humanity. Under the operation of this order, we have proof, upon the oath of a keeper very friendly to Mr. Lynds, of

a meat ration, which could not, by the description, have been an ounce, and many others of like character.

II. Because I am entirely satisfied from the evidence, and from known facts and observation, that, while that order was enforced in its rigor, the prisoners were actually kept on short rations.

In April last, I saw the convicts bring their dishes from the cells, and from that moment I have never doubted but they were stinted. The wooden dishes, without exception, were scraped clean, even to whiteness, and in hundreds not a particle left.

On that occasion, a person well acquainted with the state of the supplies made me this unsuspecting and undesigned remark; that the rations were then enough; that they had till lately been much less; and, in answer to my remark about the dishes, said, that *now the convicts would soon be filled up*, and then the dishes would be different.

If the fact of want was otherwise doubtful, the bitter complaints of the prisoners to under keepers, during the time of the prohibition, would be the highest proof of actual want. These complaints seem peculiar to this period; there were cases of prisoners manifestly too feeble to work, and of some who did double work on having full meals; others eat clay, which the keepers generally spoke of in connexion with the subject of rations.

These extraordinary facts induced us to examine the provision room, and we found the provisions in great part made up of hogs' heads, and of shanks, skirts and necks of beef.

III. Because the case of the assistant keeper and overseer of the rations, Mr. Marshall, which has been the subject of much examination, comes in addition to, and in confirmation of the facts regarding scarcity. The facts are, that Marshall received considerable presents from the contractor, during this time; that Mr. Lynds knew of some of the presents, and received some himself; that he intrusted Marshall alone to supply the daily rations, without any oversight or examination whatever; that the offal pork was received a fortnight before Marshall informed Mr. Lynds of it; *though it was an old practice to receive offal beef when the public paid for prime*. I consider this inattention to the wants of the prisoners, and the conduct of Marshall, on the part of Mr. Lynds, as amounting to gross negligence at least; but it gives strong ground to suspect more.

It shows a very questionable state of things, when both the principal keeper and the overseer of rations receive valuable presents from a contractor, who is not in easy circumstances; when the presents are connected in time with urgent and distressing want; the want with loud complaints; and the complaints with a prohibition by the principal to bring them to his ears under pain of punishment.

IV. Because, during this time of severe complaint, an account is made up against the state of 1200 or 1400 extra rations. This account has been drawn for by Mr. Lynds, without any sufficient evidence whatever, that any extra rations, or even the regular number, were furnished; and I verily believe it to be fraud upon the state. *The whole charge of extra rations* rests upon the fidelity of Marshall only; and thus the state pays on the one hand, and the prisoners starve on the other hand, upon the mere allegation of a keeper who was under the pay of the contractor.

V. Because the inconsistency and untruth of the pretences resorted to in excuse give the strongest grounds to apprehend bad faith. The clamors of the prisoners in the winter and spring are accounted for by saying that they were more hungry in cold weather. The extra rations in summer are said to be necessary, because the days are long; and it is said, if the prisoners have all they ask for, they will injure their health by eating to excess; and this last idea Mr. Lynds took much pains to impress upon us. The whole is unfounded in truth. *It is not true* that men require extra food (beyond our constant ration) in winter because it is cold, and in summer because the days are long; for we well know that this ration, fairly given, is enough in summer and winter for the average of men; it proves enough in other prisons; it is better than the army ration; and all human experience, in prisons and out of them, proves that laboring men, having habitually sufficient food, are not often made sick by it. The present state of this prison proves the same unanswerably.

VI. Because it was a flagrant breach of duty in Mr. Lynds to receive offal beef from year to year, when the contract was for prime. The difference of cost is a fraud upon the state.

VII. There are many matters in the conduct of Mr. Lynds, which have only appeared of late, and which show him to be a different man, in his present temper and

conduct, from what he was, and unfit to govern a prison. There are unanswerable instances of cruelty to prisoners; his harsh and violent speeches regarding them are justly offensive to public feeling; he has given orders for indiscriminate punishment, which might therefore reach the innocent, as in the case of his effort to stop the loud and universal clamor for food: his conduct to the Rev. Mr. Barrett was a series of insult, and is the second instance of bad temper shown to an excellent prison Chaplain. Some of his keepers, engaged of late, are men of such habits, deportment and language, as unfit them for the important duties they are called on to exercise. I do not, indeed, expect the keepers to be teachers, nor do I, in ordinary cases, expect frequent reformatations; but nothing in the keepers should appear adverse to it. The whole moral aspect of the prison government is now unhappy, and, when publicly known, will be disgraceful to the state.

VIII. Because I am dissatisfied with some of the pecuniary transactions of Mr. Lynds. One of his first acts (after the law was passed) was to increase in his own favor an item in his own estimate of the expense of the new Prison; thus compelling us to begin by breaking over an estimate which we had just submitted to the Legislature, and which was meant to be made with great caution. His own salary had been reported at \$2,000, which was just that of a judge of the supreme court. But when we were committed to go on, and could not well dispense with his services without the loss of a year, he suddenly informed us that he expected house rent and fuel in addition. We afterwards compromised the allowance of fuel at \$100 a year, which he has regularly received. Thus we submitted to the exaction, and are estopped; but it now appears, that, since that time, he has taken considerable quantities of coal from the prison to his house, of which no account was made. He alleges having afterwards paid for them in New York, but produces no proof, nor his own oath.

Several instances of small peculations have been charged upon Mr. Lynds, and denied not at all, or in so evasive a manner as to give rise to most unpleasant inferences. One of the keepers, heretofore discharged, openly charged him with crediting the state but about half the proceeds of some boat-loads of stone, being soon after the book which contained the account was destroyed by fire. He was told of the charge at the time, and has rested under the imputation without the least attempt (so far as appears) to refute it. Several small credits without date, but of long standing, were brought into the foot of his account for 1823. In point of fact, we had heard of them before the entries were made; and the whole had too much the appearance of being only made because there was reason to suspect that we had heard of them. The manner in which Mr. Lynds has met, or rather avoided meeting, the explicit statements made against him, and made by a man under his control, is not like that of any honest man I ever saw. It has been silence, evasion or counter attack; and not in one instance direct and open denial under his signature or oath, nor producing documents, investigating facts, and demanding and pursuing full inquiry, which, I apprehend, is natural to one who is conscious of innocence.

IX. Because he has turned out of office Mr. Hitchcock, a most excellent officer and estimable man, and one whose services are well known to be of great value to the public; and this upon a personal ground, and without the allegation of misconduct; and this, too, after our resolution on the minutes of July had recorded our continued confidence in Mr. Hitchcock. That resolution was professedly intended to keep him in place, unless there should be just and special cause for his removal. And in my own judgment, the presence of Mr. Hitchcock was the best check against irregularities in the prison government. I consider the removal of this officer, and the reason assigned, that Mr. Lynds could 'suit himself better,' as an open defiance of our opinion, and a contempt of the authority which the law has confided to us. He added verbally, that, if not agreeable to the commissioners, we had an easy remedy; though he ordered the words to be struck out of his written answer.

X. Because Mr. Lynds sets himself in persevering opposition to all effective examination on prison affairs by the commissioners, which is also in direct opposition to the intent of the laws as shown by the revision; not that Mr. Lynds avows this opposition; though he really makes it, and has openly insisted that we could never learn the truth if he chose to conceal it.

XI. Because we have unanimously recorded on our minutes several matters of severe reproof upon the conduct of Mr. Lynds, and several matters of accusation remain unanswered by him, and, by a resolution of July meeting, were formally postponed; and now, the commissioners having met in August, to act finally upon these subjects, Mr. Lynds refuses all explanation whatever. This refusal is an insult, and a personal humiliation."

“Having presented to the public a copy of the reasons for the removal of the agent, I ought to be prepared for the question, ‘whether those charges are true, and what is the evidence of them.’

The first head of complaint appearing before us was, that, in the winter and spring of 1829, the prisoners were stinted in their rations; that orders were given to suppress their complaints by flogging, but without any examination whether the complaints were reasonable; that at this time the under keeper, who had the distribution of the provisions, was under the pay of the contractor, and that the agent knew it; that on examination of the provisions in store, they turned out to be mostly offal—heads, shanks, skirts, and hearts—and that it was then discovered to be an old practice of the agent to receive such provisions, while the public paid for prime beef and pork; and that, during this time of want, an account of EXTRA RATIONS was run up, and has been paid from the state treasury.

The ration of pork is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound; that of beef, a pound, and both PRIME. The flour and meal are 18 ounces; besides potatoes, rye-coffee and molasses; making the prison ration much better than that of the United States army.

Deposition of Charles Yeo, an assistant keeper. ‘In the winter, he thought the ration scanty, and the men complained of hunger; has seen bones with little meat on them; has seen the jaw-bones and the kids of hogs; the men would show him their rations, and show how little there was. Last winter, there was a continuation of complaints. Captain Lynds gave a public order in church, stating that he thought that they had enough, and that if any more complained, he would punish them; has heard two or three such public orders given.’

Jeremiah Price, an assistant keeper. ‘As to quantity, thinks early this spring there was a scarcity; about the first of March, the men complained most; but some in the winter, and some now.’ [He afterwards named some of his men who grew poor, &c.]

Abner Joy. [He is Mr. Lynds’ favorite witness.] ‘How small a meat ration, in your judgment, have you ever seen dealt out to a working convict?’ Answer. ‘I have known them hand up a ration to the door to me, when it appeared very small. [Witness takes up a very small part of a cake of Windsor soap, to which he compares it, saying it might be double that piece.] And as several complained at the same time, from that and from the looks of the piece, he believes it was all thus bad, though he has known them attempt to deceive on that subject. \* \* Depo-  
nent says, that, looking at the ration, he should not, on his own judgment, think the ration more than a quarter of a pound, meaning for each meal.’ [Meat is given but twice a day.]

Question. ‘Do you believe your men have ever suffered for the want of sufficient food?’ Answer. ‘Judging from appearances, I think I have seen them, when at work, by their looks and actions, faint and weary. I have asked such, who answered that they ‘were all gone,’—had nothing inside of them.’ Should not have trusted their words, but these answers came from faithful men, not apt to complain; and their looks and actions were what I depended on.’

Robert Wiltzie, the deputy keeper, and a friend and relative of Mr. Lynds. ‘About the middle of March, there were great complaints among the convicts, and the keepers talked a good deal about the rations.’ \* \* ‘The complaints were, I think, to some extent reasonable, in March and April.’ \* \* Says, in answer to a question, that ‘there was no check, to my knowledge, by which it could be told whether Mr. M. did or did not give the full ration.’

From the joint deposition of W. Hitchcock and Mr. Joy, when examined face to face. ‘Mr. Hitchcock says that when the order was in force prohibiting complaints, the convicts would jam their kids upon the floor, and cry out, WE ARE ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH. Cries and noises like this were frequent. Mr. Lynds called the keepers together, and told them to keep upon the galleries until the last door was locked, and see if they could not catch those fellows. ‘If you can get within a dozen cells, it is enough. I had as lief flog a dozen for one as not.’

‘Mr. Joy says it was, ‘I had as lief flog a dozen as not, to stop the slamming of the kids.’ And he denies the part which says, ‘If you can get within a dozen, it is enough.’

Though he ordered punishment for complaining, he took no means whatever to ascertain whether their complaints were well-founded or not. The deputy keeper (quoted above) says he ‘knew of no check.’ Mr. Lynds expressly stated to us that he ‘knew nothing whether the ration was good or not, but trusted wholly to M.’

S—— M—— [the assistant keeper, who has the dealing out of the rations, and the superintendence of the cooking and provision department.] ‘Wilson [the

contractor] satisfies the deponent for his extra trouble in taking care of his provisions as aforesaid, and in sending back empty barrels. He wrote deponent about his compensation for this trouble. Deponent wrote in reply, he must not let his (deponent's) family starve, and Mr. Wilson sent deponent a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork, and \$25 in cash, as a new year's present; and has since sent him one barrel and a half of flour.'

Thus Mr. M—— served two masters; *the state*, to deal out provisions to defenceless prisoners, and *the contractor* who supplied the provisions; but he served the latter under the special condition that the contractor should not let the chief cook's family starve. The PRISONERS, however, under this arrangement, do starve and clamor. The principal keeper knows of the clamor; knows of the chief cook's obligations to the contractor; takes care *not to know* whether there is starvation or not; but orders the prisoners to be flogged by the dozen for complaining.

This testimony was taken openly, in the presence of Mr. Lynds, who cross-examined such of the witnesses as he chose. It was taken about ten months ago; and he has never contradicted or explained any part of it.

The inspection of the provision room was made by Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Allen and myself, personally. The general result is recorded in our minutes, signed by the commissioners, of which the following is an extract:—

'It also appears, from the statement of Mr. Lynds, the agent, and M——, and from an examination of the provisions in store, made by the commissioners personally, that, instead of the inspected prime beef and pork, contracted to be furnished by the contractor, hogs' heads and shoulders, exclusively, had been sent and received in separate casks; and some inspected mess pork in other casks. That it had been left to Mr. M——, as the provisions were used, so to mix the heads and shoulders with the mess pork as to make the rations equal to prime pork.

That M—— was ordered by the agent to make of this mixture rations equal to prime pork, which M—— says he did; BUT OF WHICH IT APPEARS THAT THE CONVICTS, NOT WITHOUT REASON, COMPLAINED, AS WELL OF QUANTITY AS QUALITY.' [This order then goes on to rehearse the affair of the present; orders the chief cook to be removed from that place; and directs that, in future, none but inspected prime provisions be received.]

From the chief cook's deposition. 'The beef has been more generally rough or shin beef than prime, ever since deponent has been in the kitchen, which was two years the 4th of December last. \* \* This kind of beef is the shanks, which are split and the shin bone taken out; other kinds of rough beef are the cheeks, heads, and skirts and necks. The necks have the bone in, and when the necks are used, the orders of Captain Lynds were to use six barrels instead of five, and deponent used them accordingly; that is, he ordered deponent to use enough to make out the ration, and this was the way deponent did it. We could only come at this by guess.'

From the deposition of the same. 'When did Mr. Lynds first give these orders respecting the rough beef, and making up the quantity good?' Answer. 'Always he has told deponent so, perhaps twenty times. It has been the rule as long as deponent has known the kitchen. \* \* Mr. Lynds ordered the men not to complain for want of food, as he was satisfied,' &c.

From the deposition of Robert Wiltsie, the deputy keeper. 'Don't remember whether any regularly inspected prime or other beef has been here since I came.'

Early in the season of 1829, and soon after we had begun to examine the complaints of scarcity, Mr. Lynds presented a bill to be allowed in favor of the contractor, for \$108 75, for extra rations, from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of May. To this I observed, that '*that bill could not be allowed by my vote until I was satisfied that even the regular ration had been delivered.*'

From the contractor's accounts, Mr. Tibbits went into an elaborate calculation to see whether all the provisions alleged to be delivered, with every possible allowance in favor of the contractor, would make out the number of rations paid for. The result is, that in no possible way can the amount of rations be made out. Mr. Tibbits makes the deficiency upwards of 16,000 rations.

All this while, that is, during this starvation, and outcry, and feeding the prisoners with houghs and bones, and the cook with niceties, an account for extra rations has been running up against the public, and has been paid, and can be seen at the comptroller's office.

This last, indeed the whole, was a fraud upon the public.

What refuge or redress is there for the mangled, sick, or starving prisoner, when he is held to his task, and then lashed, when he cries out from weakness and hunger? I know he is a felon; but is he not also a human being?"

*Letter of Mr. Tibbits, another Commissioner, to the Committee of the Senate.*

"By examining the testimony of M., the cook, and particularly that of Wiltzie, the deputy keeper, and the statement of Mr. W., the contractor, there can no doubt remain on your minds, as there was none on the minds of the commissioners, but that, instead of the prime beef and pork contracted to be delivered for the rations of the convicts, they were for a long time furnished with offal beef, necks, salted hearts, and skirts, and shins; and at last, during the time stated in the ration memorandum which I gave you, with offal pork, hogs' heads, &c., taken in, also, at the weight marked on the barrels by the contractor, and all this done with the full knowledge of the agent, Mr. Lynds. And when, again, you look over the ration memorandum, you must conclude, also, that there could be no such thing done as that of making up for quality, by enlarging the quantity from five to six barrels. Having arrived at these conclusions, as we did, you will probably be satisfied that the loud complaints of the convicts were not without good cause, and that money must have been made out of it by somebody; really spunged out of the convicts.

If our propositions for ration contracts had been for such offal provisions, they would probably have agreed to furnish them for less, by at least one and a half cent per ration; and with a view to get them for less, we advertised that prime or shin beef would be taken, as you will see by our minute book, last fall; but which was soon after rescinded from the uncertainty which there would be of quantity and quality; shin beef not being an article which would be passed by an inspector; and the contract was made for prime inspected beef and pork, as heretofore.

Mr. Lynds insisted most strenuously that the deduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. with the old contractor, W., ought not to be made, saying that the convicts had their full rations. We thought they most certainly had not had them; and there was no evidence but M.'s to show that they had them; and you will see by his testimony, that his mode of making up the daily rations was to take two of W.'s barrels, at the weight marked on them, and then to weigh as much out of another as made up the rations of the day. Now, we all know that barrel beef always falls short, after laying a short time in salt; and this, no doubt, did also. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ought, therefore, as well by the terms of the contract as from principle, to be deducted; and if it had been inspected, even then should be deducted.

Now, as money must have been made out of this thing by somebody, you can judge, as well as we can, whose pockets it went into; and, as well as we, can tell whether Mr. Lynds did right or wrong in taking the wood, coal, &c., after our express order not to do it; and as Mr. Lynds, for the reasons which I verbally stated to you, has always been as much the man of the Legislature as that of the commissioners, it is as competent for you, and I thought more so, to determine what should or ought to be done in the premises further about it.

As the minutes of the testimony were then taken down by Mr. Hopkins, it may be proper for me to say they were taken in my presence, and with the utmost fairness; read over to them; given to them to examine and alter if they thought proper. I have, moreover, the fullest confidence in the purity of his motives and intentions, in all he has done or said in this very unpleasant matter.

Respectfully, &c.

GEORGE TIBBITS."

*Albany, 9th March, 1830.*

"Mr. Allen's views, in most particulars agreeing with Mr. Tibbits and myself, are recorded on the minutes of our board.

The revised statutes, since they defined our powers, have ordained, (as we had before practised,) that it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine into 'all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of the prison.'

In a public expose of the nature of this examination, we declared it to be the duty of every officer to give all the information in his power. Some complied with this.

Among those who, in express compliance with these requirements of duty, continued to give us information, were the worthy Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Hitchcock, one of the most experienced of the assistant keepers, an estimable man, an excellent disciplinarian, and an admirable mechanic and mechanical inventor. Mr. Barrett is the man whose benevolence and remarkable success in teaching prisoners to read, by the use of the Bible only, is known to many readers.

Through these two persons chiefly, we were put upon the track of examination, which resulted in discovering the scandalous frauds in the prison rations, heretofore explained. As these and other abuses became more apparent, especially in 1829,



the commissioners, all three, openly recorded in the minutes their disapprobation of them, and took order for their correction. But the hostility of Mr. Lynds to those men became more apparent, though he did not deny nor controvert their facts; and though he fled from some of the examinations. At length, taking occasion from some expression of the Chaplain, supposed to be exceptionable, he seized, shook and abused him, and drove him from the Prison. When afterwards, the commissioners, fearing the removal of Mr. Hitchcock also, recorded in the minutes their continued confidence in him, and that they should regret seeing him removed, Mr. Lynds sent him away also. When we attempted to take Mr. Lynds' own examination and statement, he refused to answer whether Hitchcock was guilty of any fault, and told us that if we did not like his removal, we might take our remedy. We attempted to get answers to other questions, but Mr. Lynds refused to give them."

#### *Facts and Inferences.*

"1. Mr. Lynds has successfully maintained the principle that he will not answer questions regarding his official conduct, which were first put by the lawful authority of the commissioners, and are now required by law.

2. He has likewise maintained the principle that he will dismiss from the Prison officers of unimpeachable conduct, and of great value to the public, if they give such information as the inspectors require.

3. The result of these several propositions is, that, as Mr. Lynds will answer no questions himself, nor suffer any others to answer them, if disagreeable to him, the lives and limbs of 600 prisoners, and the offices of more than 30 keepers and guards, and contracts for a great amount of public money, are under his absolute control, unchecked, and incapable of being checked.

4. His conduct is virtually usurpation of a power which is of all powers the most despotic known among us. It is a usurpation, because it is held in defiance of the checks without which it certainly would never have been granted."

#### *Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Senate, on the Difficulties in the Prison at Sing Sing.*

"In relation to the document addressed to both branches of the Legislature, it charges the keeper of the Prison at Sing Sing with mal-practices of an aggravated character, among which are a connivance with the contractor to stint the allowance of provision to the convicts; want of vigilance to insure attendance, care and comfort to the sick and maimed; in suffering petty officers to inflict upon convicts severe and unmerited punishment for offences: He is also charged with the embezzlement of public property.

Charges of this serious character, made by an officer to whom was confided an important trust, against another officer holding a station equally responsible, and one, too, who has heretofore acquired for himself, and for the institution over which he presides, a high degree of reputation and public favor, demand from the committee a grave, a careful, and a thorough investigation.

The committee have bestowed as much time upon this subject as their numerous legislative duties would permit. They have examined the records of the building commissioners and inspectors, as well as the voluminous documents submitted to them by the inspectors, relating to this subject, *a part of which consists of examinations of persons connected with the Prison, under oath, and in presence of the keeper*, against whom their accusations were made. *THE REMAINDER consists of like testimony taken ex parte, without the knowledge of the keeper*, and with an assurance on the part of the inspectors that it should be considered confidential, and not to be disclosed except to the Legislature.

They have also examined the inspector who prefers the charges, and his two associates, Messrs. Allen and Tibbits; and they have afforded Mr. Lynds an opportunity to explain and refute the charges.

Although no witnesses have been examined under oath, yet the investigation thus conducted has dispelled some of the most aggravated charges, and greatly weakened others.

Still the committee do not possess the information which would justify them in exculpating entirely, or in convicting the keeper; and their inquiries have brought them to the conclusion, that they ought not, in justice to themselves, to the public, and to the party concerned, to make their final report until they shall have asked permission to repair to the Prison, to RE-EXAMINE OPENLY SOME OF THE WIT-

NESSES WHO HAVE BEEN SECRETLY EXAMINED BY THE INSPECTORS, and take other testimony.

This can only be done during the recess of the Legislature, as it ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be made at the Prison where the witnesses are stationed, and confined by official duties.

Your committee have been prevented from repairing to the Prison during the session, from the difficulty of a winter journey, and from the still more insuperable difficulty arising from their legislative duties. It is known to the Senate, that two members of the committee are each at the head of highly important committees, involving arduous and laborious duties, growing daily more arduous as the session advances to its termination, so that the committee have not found time enough at their disposal to make this journey and investigation, even since the former has become easy and short by the opening of the Hudson."

*New Female Penitentiary in N. Y.*—The commissioners of the Legislature, to whom was referred the subject of building a Female Penitentiary in the State of New York, have submitted a plan of building, estimate of expense, &c., to the Legislature, and recommended the location of it, either at Utica or Troy. A committee of the Legislature has fully concurred with the commissioners, and with the late Governor Clinton, in regard to the importance of such an institution, and say, in their report of the 2d of March, 1830, "The system which the committee recommend is, that the females should be kept in separate apartments, in a manner similar to the present mode adopted with males, placed under the care of matrons, and rigidly excluded from each other." In the bill reported by the committee, they leave the location to the commissioners, directing only that it shall be in one of the cities of the State, or in the village of Utica. The Legislature postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next session, though the committee say, in their report, that the plan of providing (i. e. ultimately) such a Penitentiary has already received the sanction of the Legislature.

*Prison at Auburn, N. Y.*—The Prison at Auburn maintains the same general character which it has sustained for a course of years. It continues to be, as it was five years ago, a specimen of neatness from the gate to the sewer. In this respect, it furnishes a good lesson to many private families. Combinations in villany, and communications of evil are to a great extent, if not wholly, prevented. Silence, industry and order reign throughout the establishment. The health, among a population of more than six hundred within the walls, is about equal to that of the most favored country villages in New England, and greater than that of the city of Boston; the deaths in the last six years having been one in seventy-one, and during the last year, less than one in one hundred. The cases of sickness in the hospital have been on an average six nearly, or about one in one hundred. The moral influence is good, as might be expected from the public worship, the Sabbath School, the reading and study of the Bible, the solitude, the private admonition, the absence of temptation, the mild and wholesome discipline, and the daily acknowledgment of God; which is proved by numerous cases of reformation, and, comparatively, few cases of re-committal. The well authenticated cases of reformation are more than one hundred and forty, and the re-committals are less than one in twelve. The Legislature is so far impressed with the importance of faithful and systematic religious instruction, by a resident Chaplain, as to grant this officer, at the last session, two hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the pay which he before

received from the state. The earning of the convicts, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1829, amounted to \$39,933 45; the expenses, including the pay of the officers, to \$34,070 85; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$5,862 60.

Such is the condition, on the whole, of this Prison, that those who hear much of it, and afterwards visit it, go away and say the half was not told them; and thousands visit it, from America and Europe, as a model for imitation.

The following letter from the Chaplain of the Prison, dated May 29, 1830, is deemed worthy of insertion entire:—

“I have now spent two years among the convicts in this Prison. I review the period with deep emotion. I think it has been the most useful, certainly the happiest, portion of my life. They who have asked me, ‘How can you immure yourself in so dreary a place, and among such a class of men?’ have yet to learn what is the richest luxury that a benevolent heart can enjoy. If left to my choice, no earthly consideration would tempt me to leave this for any other field of labor on earth.

The ordinary religious services have been regularly performed. To the preaching on the Sabbath the convicts have uniformly listened with fixed attention, and often with deep and overwhelming emotion. The services are always characterized by perfect order and apparent solemnity. It has been the common remark of casual visitors, as well as others, that they never witnessed an equal degree of attention, and apparent seriousness and interest, in any other congregation.

From the chapel, I have followed them, in the afternoon, to their solitary cells, and there, in the best possible circumstances for producing effect, have pressed home upon their consciences, individually, the truths which they had heard in the public assembly, in such manner as I conceived to be best adapted to their different capacities and states of feeling. In these visits, I have often witnessed the power of truth, in making the stoutest heart, the heart that could be approached in no other circumstances, to tremble. This I regard as the most important part of my duty, and that which has been most evidently accompanied by the blessing of God. The truths of the Bible, applied closely to the conscience, have generally produced a visible effect upon their feelings, and, in some instances, I have every reason to believe, exerted a transforming influence upon their hearts. I have found the men readily accessible, almost without exception; softened in their feelings; willing and glad to converse upon the subject of religion; convinced of the necessity of a radical change in their own hearts; and often powerfully awakened to the immediate obligation of yielding to the demands of the gospel. Nothing is more common than to hear them express their surprise, that they never thought of these things before, and their gratitude that they have been arrested and brought into a place where they are taught them, and where they cannot but think of them. In this labor, I have been assisted by the use of Tracts, which the keeper has kindly given me permission to put into their hands on the Sabbath, and which, by a suitable selection and adaptation to particular cases, have not unfrequently proved to be efficient co-workers in producing and strengthening salutary impressions upon their minds.

The profound and impressive stillness, with which the daily evening devotions in the wing have been uniformly attended, is the best evidence of the convicts’ interest in the exercise, and of its effect upon their feelings. One, who had been in Prison but a few weeks, sent for me to let me know what a change had been wrought in his feelings respecting it. ‘I always hated to hear prayers,’ (said he,) and the first time that I heard you pray in the Prison, I could hardly contain the contempt that I felt for you and your prayer; now, I feel it a great privilege to kneel down and pray with you.’

The Sabbath School still holds a prominent place in our system of instruction, and claims our highest regard. Its number has been gradually increased, till it now contains about one hundred and sixty pupils, in thirty-one classes, which are under the care of thirty-two theological students as teachers, one of whom takes the immediate oversight of the whole. I scarcely know which most to admire, the devotedness of the teachers, or the ardor and industry of the scholars. The liveliest interest is manifested by both. A mutual and strong attachment springs up between them. The teachers seem willing to forego any other privilege for the sake of meeting and instructing their pupils; and among the scholars, generally, no other punishment is

more dreaded than exclusion from the school. It has been interesting to me to observe, upon the discharge of these scholars from Prison, how often the first inquiry has been, where they might find their teacher.

The whole number received into the school since its commencement is rising of three hundred. Of these, it is known that eighty-five commenced with the alphabet; probably some more. A large number could read only in the *abs*, or easy words of one or two syllables; one third, perhaps, in easy reading lessons, by spelling some of the words; and a few intelligibly in the Testament. All these, with the exception of those who have been in but a short time, and of some few who were too soon discharged from Prison, have been taught to read well. Nearly two hundred have acquired a decent hand in the writing class; and about one hundred and twenty have been thoroughly instructed in the four ground rules of arithmetic.

I have neither time nor room to mention particular instances of remarkable improvement. There are many. It is surprising how soon some have advanced from the alphabet to reading lessons. It can be accounted for only by their extreme anxiety to be able to read. They improve every moment of daylight which is not devoted to labor. I have known them frequently to set their supper aside, and study their book as long as they could see, and then eat in the dark. In such instances, they have generally improved much more rapidly than children ordinarily do who attend school every day. This is a general thing, but not without exceptions: some are stupid, and advance very slowly. Those who can read employ much of their leisure time in committing scripture. They recite to their teachers every Sabbath, on an average, about one chapter each. Some can repeat whole books of the New Testament. These classes are conducted on the plan of Bible classes.

Among other happy effects of these exercises, is the developement, in some instances, of dormant powers of mind, where their existence was least suspected, and which might otherwise have continued to sleep. I have in my mind a boy whom I taught, with immense labor, the letters of the alphabet. A more stupid being I never met with. I was often on the point of giving him up, as incapable of being taught to read. He did, however, at length, reach a Bible class; he waked up as from a doze of years, seized with eagerness and effect every means of instruction, and has ever since exhibited the marks of a most active and vigorous mind. The whole man seems regenerated.

In all my intercourse with the convicts, I have met with nothing but respectful and affectionate treatment. No one, in his right mind, has ever manifested towards me the least disrespect or unkindness. They always meet me with smiles, come to me with all their grievances, and freely unbosom to me their feelings.

I owe it to the officers to acknowledge my deep obligation to them. Their good will towards me, and their disposition to afford me every facility in the discharge of my duties, have been conspicuous on all occasions. I have received many gratifying tokens of their confidence; and nothing has occurred, within my knowledge, to interrupt mutual cordiality of feeling.

Yours, truly,

B. C. SMITH."

*Old Prison at Lamberton, N. J.*—The Legislature of New Jersey, during the last winter session, by a joint committee, consisting of two from the Council, Messrs. Howell and Dodd, and four from the Assembly, Messrs. Hillard, Kirkpatrick, Schenck and Hinchman, made thorough work in exposing the abuses of the old State Prison at Lamberton. The committee, having obtained power to call for persons and papers, commenced its sittings publicly in the Supreme Court room, at the State House in Trenton, on the 16th of Jan. These sittings were continued with the utmost patience and labor till the 8th of Feb., during which time a great number of witnesses were examined under oath. The results disclosed a state of things very similar to that disclosed before a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the State House in Boston, concerning the State Prison at Charlestown, in the winter of 1827-8. A faithful report of the disclosures at Trenton was submitted by the committee to the Legislature, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed. As the Legislature consists of less than seventy members,

each representative district will be furnished with eight or ten copies of the Report, and in this way the public mind will be prepared to meet the expense of erecting a new Prison, which, in the opinion of the committee, is the only remedy for the enormous evils existing in the old Prison. The committee, therefore, recommend, with entire unanimity, the building of a new Prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn, N. Y., and Wethersfield, Conn.

The committee also recommend that moneys expended by the Prison Discipline Society, amounting to two hundred and seventy-one dollars, to furnish religious instruction in the old Prison, be refunded.

They further acknowledge the assistance received from the Society, in facilitating the researches and examinations of the committee, which, they say, highly merits the thanks of the Legislature.

The substance of their report will be published in the appendix to this. It covers 36 octavo pages, and is a most valuable public document on the subject of abuses in prisons. It shows how to find out what they are, and how to expose and correct them.

*Walnut Street Prison, Philadelphia.*—In Philadelphia, the old Prison on Walnut Street remains as it was, its numbers scarcely diminished, and its corruptions such, that its officers, when speaking of it themselves, appear to be able to find no suitable language in which to express its injurious consequences; and, what is still worse, there seems to be a strong probability that it will remain much as it is now for years. We believe that it is a money-making place to a large amount annually. The branches of business in sawing stone and weaving are most productive, and are prosecuted with great numbers and strength. Each man employed in either branch, at the prices of contract labor, ought to support three, with such food and clothing as are there furnished. But, notwithstanding this, heavy bills have been made out annually against the interior counties for the support of their convicts; and, if our information obtained from the office of the county commissioners is correct, the city and county of Philadelphia has paid for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison, in eleven years, ending Dec. 31, 1829, *forty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-six cents.*

Why is any county in Pennsylvania called on to pay any thing for the support of its convicts in the Walnut Street Prison? Look at the stone department. In Feb. 1830, 143 men were employed in this department. 50,000, 55,000, and 60,000 feet of stone are said, by the superintendent of this department, to be sawed in a year. 50,000 feet, he says, is an average. The highest price for sawing, per foot, is 20 cents; the lowest, 17 cents. Suppose the average price to be 18½ cents; then the value of labor in this department, in which 143 men are employed, would be \$9250 00, annually. But the whole expense of supporting 120 men, including the salary of the officers, in the Connecticut State Prison, in 1829, was \$5876 36. The income from the labor of the same number was only \$9105 54; and the State was credited \$3220 41, a considerable part of which has already been paid into the treasury.

How is it, then, when its convicts are committed to the Walnut Street Prison, and are put to the business of sawing stone, that any county in Pennsylvania is called upon to pay any thing for the support of such convicts?

It is said that an account is opened with each convict when he enters the Prison. He is charged with the articles delivered to him, and credited the labor done; and the county pays the difference.

But at *what prices* are the articles charged, which are delivered to the convicts? Provisions are charged, we believe, at 18 cents per day. What do they cost? The ration is

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef, the contract price of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. . . . .	1- $\frac{7.5}{100}$ cts.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread, made of rye flour, at \$3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel, containing 1 cwt. and 3 qrs. . . . .	2- $\frac{20}{100}$ "
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Indian meal, at \$1 75 per cwt. . . . .	$\frac{3.9}{100}$ "
1 pint of potatoes, at 30 cts. per bushel, . . . . .	$\frac{4.6}{100}$ "
1 gill of molasses, at 30 cts. per gallon, . . . . .	$\frac{9.3}{100}$ "
$\frac{1}{4}$ gill of rye, for coffee, at 75 cts. per bushel, . . . . .	$\frac{1.4}{100}$ "

The value of the ration, according to this statement and estimate, is five cents and eight mills.

This calculation is founded on one account, given at the Prison, concerning the ration.

Another statement was, that the provisions, daily, in quantity, were as follows, for 464 persons :

5 barrels of rye flour, at \$3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	\$18 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 bushels, or about 1 cwt. of Indian meal, at \$1 75 per cwt. .	1 75
7 bushels of potatoes, at 30 cts. per bushel, . . . . .	2 10
12 gallons of molasses, at 30 cts. per gallon, . . . . .	3 60
275 lbs. of beef, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. . . . .	9 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of rye for coffee, at 75 cts. per bushel, . . . . .	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cost of provisions, daily, for 464 persons, . . . . . \$35 57 $\frac{1}{2}$

The value of the ration, according to this statement and estimate, is seven cents and five mills.

Does this Prison charge 18 cents per day for provisions, and pay but seven cents and five mills?

That the above statement and estimate concerning the cost of the provisions cannot be far from correct, is rendered probable from the cost of provisions in other and similar establishments. The ration at Charlestown, Mass., which is better in quality, and more in quantity, supplied from the Boston market, costs from seven to eight cents. The ration at Sing Sing, supplied from the New York market, costs from seven to eight cents. The beef in this ration, as well as in that at Charlestown, must be, by the terms of the contract, of PRIME quality. The contract for the Walnut Street Prison runs thus: "*Beef, without bone, from two cattle only; the flesh from the neck to the cheek, shoulder clots, veiny pieces, laps of rounds, cheeks of two heads, four legs and four shins, giving in the heads and bones that the meat has been taken from, and one set of feet daily, at three and a half cents per pound.*" There is not only this difference in quality, but the quantity at Charlestown and Sing Sing is *one pound* of beef; in the Walnut Street Prison, not far from half a pound. The ration at both these Prisons, in bread stuffs, vegetables, molasses, &c., does not differ materially from that at the Walnut Street Prison; and the markets in Boston and New York cannot differ

much in regard to the articles in question. If there is any difference, it is probably in favor of Philadelphia. If this be doubted, it may be stated that the provisions of the prisoners at Lamberton, N. J., about 30 miles above Philadelphia, on the bank of the Delaware, which are about as much inferior to those of the Walnut Street prisoners as those at Charlestown and Sing Sing are superior, cost only four cents and eight mills per day for each man. From these facts, in regard to other Prisons, in addition to those stated from the Walnut Street Prison, it is reasonable to conclude that the ration in the Walnut Street Prison costs about *seven* cents.

Are the counties charged eighteen cents by the Walnut Street Prison for the provisions furnished to their convicts? We have repeatedly heard it said, by those who are or have been connected with the Prison, that this is the common charge for provisions; and we have direct evidence before us from the county commissioners of Dauphin county, that that county paid in 1827, for the provisions of one prisoner in the Walnut Street Prison, for 90 days, \$16 20; for 91 days, 16 38; for 92 days, 16 56; and again for 92 days, 16 56—i. e. for 365 days, \$65 70, for provisions alone, or eighteen cents per day. The same county paid at the same rate for four different prisoners, in 1828. The conclusion therefore is reasonable, that eighteen cents per day has been a common charge by the Walnut Street Prison to some of the counties of Pennsylvania, for the provisions furnished to their convicts.

Now, the whole expense for the subsistence of prisoners in the new Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., including food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, instruction, and pay of the officers, was, for an average of one hundred and twenty prisoners, for the year ending 31st of March, 1829, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents, or \$48 96 per year for each man, or thirteen cents and four mills per day for each man.

Whole expense for every thing paid by Connecticut for the support of a prisoner in the new Prison at Wethersfield, thirteen cents and four mills per day.

Expense for provisions alone, paid by some counties in Pennsylvania for the support of a convict in the Walnut Street Prison, 18 cents per day.

But suppose the laws of Pennsylvania allow the Walnut Street Prison to charge the counties eighteen cents per day for the provisions of the convicts. We do not know whether the laws allow it or not. If they do allow it, the laws were probably made on the representation that this would be a reasonable allowance. Whether it is reasonable, all persons can judge in view of the above facts.

But, whether the laws allow it or not, it does not affect this argument, the object of which is to show how strange it appears to us, that any county in Pennsylvania is called upon to pay any thing for the support of its convicts in the Walnut Street Prison.

Take another series of facts in illustration of the same thing. The weaving department is one of the principal branches of business in this Prison. It is the same branch of business, and pursued in the same manner, as the great business of the Baltimore Penitentiary. The goods are of the same description, and the mode of prosecuting the business very similar,—the prices of the raw material, and of the manufactured

article, about the same in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the Walnut Street Prison, from fifty to seventy looms are employed; in the Baltimore Penitentiary, there have been generally about one hundred. About one fourth part of the whole number of prisoners are employed in this department in Philadelphia, and about one half in Baltimore.

The rations, the clothing, and the salary of the officers in the two Prisons, are very similar. Now, if our information, obtained from the office of the county commissioners, is correct, (and it is correct, if we could understand the books, or if the man in the office explained them truly,) the city and county of Philadelphia paid for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison, in 1819, \$8234 46; in 1820, \$7110 75; in 1821, \$4330 00; in 1822, \$3050 40; in 1823, \$4118 13; in 1824, \$4065 83; in 1825, \$6046 80; in 1826, \$4046 80; in 1827, \$5095 17; in 1828, \$56 80; in 1829, \$256 22; total in eleven years, \$46,111 36;—while the Baltimore Penitentiary, in 1828, besides paying the whole expense of supporting three hundred and seventeen criminals, amounting, for provision, clothing, fuel, and other incidental expenses, to \$18,796 52, together with \$8100 86 for the salaries of the officers, and \$3522 36 to the State on account of loans made for the erection of buildings, &c., realized a net gain of \$9804 16; and in six successive years, last past, in which Joseph Owen has been keeper, the earnings have greatly exceeded the expenses, so that the Penitentiary had, in 1829, an active capital of \$76,927 06, which has now been increased by the net proceeds of another year, and amounts to \$90,000 nearly. This capital has accumulated from the labor of the convicts, at the same time that the Prison has been paying interest to the State, on money loaned for the erection of buildings: and this has accumulated, too, in a Prison where the great business is weaving; the same branch of business, and pursued in much the same manner, as in the Philadelphia Prison on Walnut Street, where the counties have been taxed so heavily for the support of their convicts.

How is it explained, then, when they send their convicts to the Walnut Street Prison, and they are put to the business of weaving, and an account is opened with each one for what he does and what he receives, that the counties should be brought in debt for the convicts in this department?

One way in which it can be done is by charging eighteen cents per day for provisions, which, by the estimates which we have made, are worth less than eight cents; and another way is by charging a convict's coat and vest at \$4 50; his linen pantaloons at \$1 50; his shirt at \$1 02; his shoes at \$1 37;—in one word, his clothing at from \$19 60 to \$24 96 annually, as we find it charged to one county for different convicts in the Walnut Street Prison. Now, the clothing and bedding for each convict in the New Hampshire Prison, for the year ending May 1, 1822, cost but \$5 27. The clothing and bedding for each convict in the new Prison in Wethersfield, Conn., for the year ending March 31, 1829, cost but \$4 12. The clothing for each convict in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for the year ending Oct. 1, 1829, cost but \$5 47. The clothing, bedding and provisions together, in the new Prison in Connecticut, for the year ending March 31, 1829, cost but \$19 65—less than we find charged by the Walnut Street Prison for clothing alone,



and less than one third of what we find charged for provisions alone ; the charge for provisions in the Walnut Street Prison being \$65 70 per year.

But, even at these charges for clothing and provisions in the Walnut Street Prison, why do not the weavers support themselves, and much more ! Provisions at 18 cents per day ; clothing at \$20 per year, or 5 cents and 4 mills per day ; pay of the officers, \$10,300 00, or \$20 25 per year for each prisoner, or 5 cents and 5 mills per day ; incidental expenses, supposed equal to the incidental expenses in the Lamberton Prison, N. J., 2 cents and 9 mills per day for each man. Then the charge daily of each convict would be for provisions, 18 cents ; for clothing, 5 cents 4 mills ; for officers, 5 cents 5 mills ; for incidental expenses, 2 cents and 9 mills ; i. e. 31 cents 8 mills.

Admitting that these charges are reasonable, why does not the weaving department defray them and much more ? Why are the counties involved in debt for the support of their convicts in this department ?

The state of the department in Feb. last was nearly as follows : Whole number of hands employed, 90, including dyers ; weaving, 51 ; bobbin winders, 16 ; warpers, 2 ; spoolers on the Walnut Street side, 8, Prune Street side, 7 ; machine-shop, making and repairing looms, &c. 2 ; total, including dyers, 90. Task in winter,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  yards ; in summer, 15 yards. No allowance of time for putting in the piece. The task must be done. All the weaving on the Walnut Street side is done for the county. That done for contractors is done at 6 cents per yard, including dyeing, warping, &c. The goods, when made, are sold at 10 cents per yard, by the quantity. They have never been as low before. The price last year was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and 11 cents. The kind of yarn used for making this cloth is of numbers from 15 to 26 ; principally of numbers from 17 to 19. Average price of the yarn, 18 cents per pound. One pound of No. 17 will make  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of cloth. This information was obtained with much care from two gentlemen who have been at different periods connected with the weaving department, and whose testimony, taken separately, and afterwards compared, agrees in nearly every particular.

Now, suppose fifty-one looms were employed 312 days, and produced an average of  $13\frac{3}{4}$  yards per day ; then the quantity of cloth made would be 218,306 yards annually, which, at 6 cents on a yard, which is about the profit on a yard of this same kind of cloth in the Baltimore Penitentiary, would give the proceeds of the weaving department \$13,098 38. The number of men employed in this department is 90. The expense of their support, at the charges for provisions and clothing as made in the Walnut Street Prison, we have admitted, for argument's sake, to be 31 cents and 8 mills per day. This, however, is 18 cents and 4 mills more per day than it costs to support men in the new Prison in Connecticut ; but admit it, and then the whole expense of this department would be only \$10,546 30. Why, then, are the counties charged any thing for the support of their convicts in this department ? If it be supposed that it costs no more to support these men than it costs to support those in the new Prison in Connecticut, (and we see no reason why it should, *necessarily*,) then the expense of this department would be only \$4,401 90 ; leaving a balance in favor of the counties, from the labor of this department, on the above supposition, of \$2,552 08, even at the

prices charged for provisions and clothing at the Walnut Street Prison ; and of \$8,696 48, at the cost of supporting convicts in Connecticut.

But will it be said that  $13\frac{3}{4}$  yards of cloth is more than a day's work ? It may be said in answer, in addition to the direct statement already made, that an ordinary day's work in weaving the same kind of cloth in Trenton, N. J., is 20 yards ; and there have been men in the Baltimore Penitentiary who wove 45 yards ; and the daily task in the Baltimore Penitentiary is more than that mentioned above.

If it be admitted that the task is reasonable, will it be said that the profit on a yard is not 6 cents ? It may be said in answer, that one pound of yarn, which costs 18 cents, makes  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of cloth. The least price for this cloth is 10 cents per yard, which gives 55 cents' worth of cloth from 18 cents' worth of material ; leaving 37 cents advance on the manufactured article. Now, 6 cents per yard on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards is 33 cents, which leaves 4 cents on a pound for drying, sizing, &c. Besides, there is another answer to this objection. If the profit is not 6 cents on a yard, how can the contractors, who must also have a profit, afford to pay 6 cents per yard ?

But will it be said, again, that 4 cents on a pound of yarn for dyeing, sizing, and other incidental expenses in the weaving department, is not a sufficient allowance ? It may be answered that, though the nominal prices of dyeing are for deep blue 17 cents per pound, for red 10 cents, and for light blue, orange, yellow, purple, &c., 8 cents, still there is a profit on dyeing, at these prices, to the institution ; on the deep blue 6 cents, on the red 8 cents, and on the other colors in the same proportion nearly as on the red, which reduces the cost of dyeing deep blue to 11 cents, of red to 2 cents, and of the other colors to 2 cents, or perhaps less. Besides, it must be remembered that a very small proportion of the yarn used in these cloths is deep blue ; much of the chain not being colored at all ; and much of the filling being of other colors than deep blue. And, moreover, the labor of the men employed in this dye-shop are 4 out of 90 belonging to the weaving department ; and in the above estimate of the earnings of the department, their labor is not included ; so that the value of their labor must be deducted from the prices fixed upon these different colors. Hence it appears reasonable to suppose that the expense of dyeing is much less than four cents on every pound of yarn manufactured in the department. The expense of sizing is a mere trifle, as the labor is done by some of the 90 men in the department, not included in the 51 upon the looms ; and the flour used in sizing is about 36 pounds for 300 pounds of chain. It is, therefore, only a small fraction of a cent that the sizing costs ; so that the allowance for dyeing, sizing, &c., of 4 cents on every pound of yarn manufactured in the department, is probably much more than a sufficient allowance.

We see, therefore, no evidence that the profit on this cloth is not 6 cents per yard. We see no reason why the profit should not be as much in the Walnut Street Prison as in the Baltimore Penitentiary ; and we must be furnished with other reasons than we have heard, or can imagine, why the counties in Pennsylvania, which have convicts employed in this department, would not have money coming to them from the Prison, instead of being brought in debt to it, if justice were done. We be-

lieve that a prisoner can be supported in the Walnut Street Prison as well as he is now supported, in every particular, including food, clothing, bedding, pay of officers, and incidental expenses, for 13 cents and a fraction per day, as in Connecticut, at Wethersfield. But if the weaving department in this Prison earns, with the labor of 90 men, \$13,098 38 annually, each man in it earns 39 cents and 8 mills per day, which is, within the fraction of a cent, on this supposition, enough to support three. We do not say that the men are supported at so cheap a rate in the Walnut Street Prison ; but we believe that they might be ; that they ought to be ; and we have no hesitation in saying we have seen prisoners supported in a much better manner at this rate ; with better food, better clothes, better bedding, and under the care of a greater number of officers in proportion to the number of prisoners ; and much more time given to instruction of a moral and religious kind. All these things we have seen in the best Prison, on the whole, which we ever saw, at an expense of 13 cents and 4 mills per day for each prisoner. We repeat this fact, and dwell upon it, because it ought to be used (and we mean to do all in our power to have it thus used) as a kind of regulator in regard to these burdensome expenses for the support of convicts who are made to labor hard all the time, at most profitable and excellent branches of business, and yet are reported not to earn enough to support themselves.

Again, then, the question recurs, How is it explained that any of the counties of Pennsylvania are called upon to pay any thing for the support of their convicts in the weaving department of the Walnut Street Prison ? Why do they not support themselves, and much more ?

But, after all, will it be said that much time is lost in the hospital, and much in the cells, on punishment for misdemeanor, and much in learning raw hands ; so that the value of labor done in the weaving department is not so much by one fifth as here stated ? Let all this be admitted, and still we have left, as the average earnings of each of the 90 prisoners employed in the weaving department, 31 cents and 9 mills per day, which is more than it costs to support them, at the prices charged for provisions and clothing in the Walnut Street Prison, and supposing the incidental expenses to be the same as in New Jersey ; the whole average expense of each prisoner, on this supposition, being 31 cents and 8 mills. But here it must be remembered, that the provisions are charged at 18 cents per day, instead of 7, and the clothing, in some cases at least, from \$19 to \$24 per year, instead of \$4 and \$5, the common expense of clothing in some other Prisons.

On the whole, therefore, we are left without the shadow of a doubt, that the convicts in the weaving department of the Walnut Street Prison do much more than work enough to defray all necessary expenses in this department, and that the counties which have convicts in this department ought to be receiving considerable sums, annually, from the proceeds of their labor, instead of paying the same for their support.

Once more : Look at the shoe department. In Feb. last, according to the statement of the superintendent, 20 shoemakers were employed in this department ; 11 on contract, and work enough from customers to employ the remainder. Custom work was more profitable than that for the contractors. No time was lost in learning the trade ; because very

seldom, if ever, any except those who were shoemakers when committed are put in this department. The average earnings of this shop were fully 34 cents per day for each man. Three of the above shoemakers were employed as cobblers for the yard. In regard to the three last mentioned, it may be remarked that they must be as profitable or more so than any others; because shoes supplied to the convicts, and charged to the counties, are charged at \$1 37½ cents a pair, and the repairing of shoes frequently at 75 cents a pair; which are very high prices for these shoes and repairs.

Whether this is a good branch of business or not, and whether the men employed in it are able to support themselves, may be inferred by a comparison of the above statement with the following fact. In the shoe shop of the new Prison in Connecticut, in which about forty men were employed, for the year ending March 31, 1829, the contract price for the men having never been more than 34 cents per day, the net proceeds of this department were \$1,564 25.

Whether, in the shoe shop of the Walnut Street Prison, the prisoners are able to defray every expense, as provisions and clothing are charged in this Prison, may be inferred, by comparing 34 cents, the least earnings of these men per day, according to the statement of the superintendent, with 31 cents and 8 mills, the highest average charge for their support, according to any facts which we have been able to obtain, or any reasonable supposition which we have been able to make. Whether it is reasonable to suppose that this Prison can charge for the support of the prisoners more than 31 cents and 8 mills per day, may be inferred from the following facts: 31 cents and 8 mills per day amounts to \$116 05 per year: now, among all the other Prisons of which we have any knowledge, there is no one, according to any documents which we have been able to obtain, and from which we have made the calculation, so far as we recollect, where the whole expense exceeds \$90 annually for the support of each convict; and there is one or more where it does not amount to \$50. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer, that the Walnut Street Prison does not charge for each prisoner more than 31 cents and 8 mills per day, or \$116 05 per year; and, therefore, that the shoe department in the Walnut Street Prison is very profitable.

The earnings of the stone, weaving, and shoe departments, according to the above statement, would be as follows:—

143 men in the stone department, . . . . .	\$9,250 00
90 men in the weaving department, . . . . .	13,098 38
20 men in the shoe department, . . . . .	2,121 60
<hr/> 253 men in these three departments, . . . . .	<hr/> \$24,469 98

The whole expense of supporting 253 men, as men are supported in the new Prison in Connecticut, at 13 cents and 4 mills per day, would be . . . . . \$12,374 23

Leaving a gain to the institution, from these three departments, on this supposition, of . . . . . \$12,095 75

We know that there are many other men in the Prison profitably employed ; such as 3 smiths, 1 carpet weaver, 14 weavers in the manufacture of cloth for the prisoners, and 5 or 6 others in the same shop ; together with all the persons employed in making up the prisoners' clothes. All these, we think, are as profitably employed, at the prices charged for work done by them, as any persons in the Prison. We will suppose the number to be 40, and that they earn as much as the shoemakers, (i. e. 34 cents per day,) which would give . . . . . \$4,243 20

We have now considered particularly the manner in which 293 men are employed. The whole number in the Prison, in Feb. last, was 464. There remain, therefore, 171 to be accounted for. Of this number, there were unemployed, or employed at unproductive business, cooks 7, bakers 4, runners 5, nursing in the hospital rooms 4, patients in said rooms 13, in the cells 18 ; writing, painting, and waiting on the cells, 3 ; total unemployed, or employed at unproductive business, 54 ; leaving 117 unaccounted for, or as not included in either of the departments above specified, or among the unproductive hands. We will suppose that these, not being left in idleness, earn each 10 cents per day, (which is 2 cents per day less than the children earn in the House of Refuge in New York, on contract,)

117 prisoners, male and female, at 10 cents per day, \$3,650 40  
 Making the total earnings, on the above supposition, of the whole number of convicts, . . . . . \$32,363 58

This we verily believe a less sum of money than is annually earned by the labor of the convicts in the Walnut Street Prison. One reason why we say this is, because many convicts can do more work than we have supposed : as, in the stone department, the superintendent stated that men would sometimes saw 30 feet per week instead of 12 feet, which is the task in the long days of summer. This, he said, however, was not common. Several men would saw 20 feet per week, which is almost double the ordinary task ; and one man sawed 62 feet in 11 days. Now, instead of supposing that any such amount of labor is done by individuals, we have supposed that even less than the least task is done. There were 120 men employed on the saws in February. This number, at 10 feet per week, would saw 60,400 feet annually, instead of 50,000 feet, which we have admitted to be the average ; though the superintendent stated that,

From January to April, about	10,000	were sawed.
From April to July, “	18,000	“ “
From July to October, “	15,000	“ “
From October to January, “	12,000	“ “
Total in the year, “	<u>55,000</u>	“ “

In other cases, as in this, therefore, we have taken the lowest supposition or statement in regard to the amount of labor performed.

Besides, we have said nothing of the great amount of labor which it is in the power of the convicts to do in the form of over stint. It was found, at Charlestown, Mass., at one time, that the convicts were earning for themselves, in this way, about \$6,000 annually; and it was found, also, by the testimony of the officers, before a committee of the Legislature, that much of the money thus earned was transferred from convicts to convicts, and from convicts to officers, on written and verbal orders from the convicts. Now, we do not say that such an amount of money is earned by the convicts in the form of over stint in the Walnut Street Prison, nor that when earned it is ever transferred for the benefit of the officers. But what has been may be; and, the system in the two Prisons being the same, in regard to allowing over stint, similar amounts may have been earned, and similar transfers made. We make the suggestion, that it may lead to thorough investigation. It is certain that there are a large number of convicts in the three departments, (sawing stone, weaving, and making shoes,) who can do the task of 2 days in 1; who can, if they choose, earn as much for themselves as they earn for the county or state; and who are said to have the privilege of doing what they can in this way. We should not be surprised to learn, that \$6,000 annually has been made in the Walnut Street Prison, in the form of over stint; and that this has been transferred, in part, very loosely, to persons and for purposes which may make it very desirable to some that the Prison should remain as it is, and where it is, for years.

But, to say no more of what may be made in the form of over stint, we think it has already been rendered in a high degree probable, that the amount of earnings from the labor of the convicts does not fall short of \$32,363 58, without including over stint.

Now, the expense of supporting 464 convicts, as they have been supported in the new Prison in Connecticut, at 13 cents and 4 mills per day each, would be \$22,694 24. We believe that they can be supported on Walnut Street better than they now are, with better food, better clothes, and with as many officers at the same salary, for this sum.

The expense of supporting 464 convicts, as they were supported last year at Lamberton, N. J., at 18 cents and 9 mills per day each, would be \$31,670 32.

The expense of supporting 464 convicts would be, on the following supposition, as follows:

Salary of the officers, as in the Walnut Street Prison:

Principal keeper, \$900; clerk, \$1,000, . . .	1,900 00
8 deputy keepers, at \$750 each, . . . . .	6,000 00
3 turnkeys, at \$700, " . . . . .	2,100 00
Physician, . . . . .	300 00

Total salary of officers, . . . . . 10,300 00

Provisions, as in the Walnut Street Prison,

375 lbs. of beef per day, for 365 days, is	
100,375 lbs. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., . . . . .	3,513 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rye flour, 5 barrels per day, for 365 days, is	
1825 barrels per year, at \$3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel, . . . . .	6,615 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amounts carried over, . . . . .	\$10,128 75	\$10,300 00
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Amounts brought over, . . . . .	\$10,128,75	\$10,300 00
Indian meal, 365 cwt., at \$1,75 per cwt., . .	638,75	
Potatoes, 7 bushels per day, for 365 days, is 2555 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel, . . .	766,50	
Molasses, 12 gallons per day, for 365 days, is 4380 gallons, at 30 cents per gallon, . . .	1,314,00	
Rye for coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per day, for 365 days, is 182 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel, . . .	146,50	

Cost of said provisions, quantity and price as given at the Prison, . . . . .	12,994,50
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Hospital department, do . . . . .	500,00
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Clothing, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for 464 pris- oners, at \$5,47 annually for each, . . . . .	2,538,08
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Incidental expenses, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for 464 prisoners, at \$10,58 $\frac{1}{2}$ annually for each, . . . . .	4,911,44
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Total expense of supporting 464 prisoners, in the Walnut Street Prison, supposing the pay of the officers, provi- sions, and hospital department, as in said Prison, and the clothing, and incidental expenses, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., . . . . .	<u>\$31,244,02</u>
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What sources of income has the Prison to meet these ex-  
penses?

Earnings of 253 prisoners, in the stone, weaving and shoe departments, according to the foregoing statements and estimates, . . . . .	24,469,98
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Earnings of 40 weavers, tailors, smiths, &c., not included above, but supposed to be as profitably employed as the shoemakers, at 34 cents per day, . . . . .	4,243,20
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Earnings of 100 other prisoners, not included above, and not in the hospital, cells, or kitchen, supposed not to be idle, but to earn 2 cents less per day than children and youth in the House of Refuge in New York, i. e., 10 cents per day, . . . . .	3,650,40
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Provisions for 73 prisoners from the interior counties, sup- posed to be charged to all the counties as we find them charged to one county, i. e., at 18 cents per day, or \$65,70 per year, . . . . .	4,796,10
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Clothing for 73 prisoners from the interior counties, sup- posed to be charged to all the counties as we find it charged to one county, i. e., at an average of \$22,28 $\frac{1}{2}$ annually for each . . . . .	1,626,80
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Average annual expense of the city and county of Phila- delphia for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison for eleven years, . . . . .	4,191,94
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Total income, on the above supposition, . . . . .	<u>\$42,978,42</u>
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Balance of income above expenses, proceeds of over stint not included, . . . . .	<u>\$11,734,40</u>
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Who gets the balance ?

Does the city and county of Philadelphia ?

Does any one or all of the interior counties ?

Thus we have exhibited the evidence, *in part*, which leads us to believe that the Walnut Street Prison is a money-making place to a large amount annually. And our fear has been that the money thus made is acting as a bonus to preserve it as it is, and where it is, for years yet to come. And if all the sins of Sodom were concentrated within it, (as we have melancholy evidence that many of them are,) we fear it would not be broken up, till it is seen how much money is made within its walls, and what is done with this money. We are not speaking at random on this subject. Facts are stubborn things, and we have enough to leave no more doubt in our minds concerning the character of that Prison, than if the public investigation had already taken place, as in Massachusetts and New Jersey. We have written as above, hoping that it may lead to such an investigation.

*The Prison on Arch Street, Philadelphia.*—The Prison on Arch Street is another New York Bridewell. We wish we had the same evidence that it is coming down speedily. It differs in one respect, however, from the New York Bridewell. In New York, debtors are not confined in Bridewell. In Philadelphia, eight hundred and seventeen debtors were confined in the common Prison of debtors and criminals, during eight months, ending February 25, 1830. Of these, thirty were for less than one dollar each ; and two hundred and sixty-three for less than five dollars each ; and five hundred and seventy-seven for less than \$20 each. A gentleman from Boston discharged a decent young man from close confinement, in this Jail in Philadelphia, in February, 1830, by paying costs, \$1,50, and the original debt, 25 cents. He would, in all probability, have remained in Jail 30 days. This man's account of himself was, that he was imprisoned for revenge, by a man against whom he had testified in court, for base conduct with a female. Whether it be true or false, that this was the cause of his imprisonment, it shows to what enormous abuse the power of imprisonment for small debts is liable. It is possible for malice, avarice, revenge, and lust, to arrest the poor and friendless debtor in Pennsylvania, and commit him to Prison, and keep him there thirty days in close confinement, for twenty-five cents. Let any man, not inured to such things, place himself at the entrance of the Prison, on Arch Street, where about twelve hundred debtors annually are thrust into this common Prison of vice and crime, poverty and misfortune, and he will exclaim, Is this justice ? Is it possible that such things take place under the sanction of law ? We sincerely hope that our friends connected with the society for alleviating the miseries of public Prisons, which has existed in Philadelphia more than forty years, will renew their strength in regard to the Prison on Arch Street.

An esteemed friend, under date 3d month, 30th day, of the present year, writes from Philadelphia, concerning the two Prisons last mentioned : " While on a grand jury, recently, we visited the Arch Street and Walnut Street Prisons, and petitioned the Legislature to abate or remove those abominable nuisances of crime. And I am in hopes something may be done next winter, especially if your excellent Society will



lay before our citizens a powerful and true *exposé* of those Prisons, in a separate pamphlet, printed on large type."

We make a single extract from the presentment of the grand jury, dated Philadelphia, January 5, 1830, and signed by Robert M. Lewis, foreman, and Stephen P. Morris, secretary; first published in the *National Gazette* :—

"This inquest presents the arrangements and police of the Arch Street Prison, as evils requiring prompt attention and alteration. Vagrants and untried prisoners, of all colors and degrees of crime, are there assembled in one common room, and form one common association. The reputed pirate and murderer was found seated beside a youth confined for a drunken brawl—the robber and the passer of counterfeit money associated with those that had been committed merely as vagrants, or for assaults—and all congregated together, and forming a mass of vice, whose contaminating influence must be felt by every one who unhappily is mingled in it; and he who goes there a novice, if he can be taught by precept and example, may come forth an adept in villany. In the part of this Prison appropriated to debtors, its unfortunate inmates, white and black, were found in one hall together, with privations so great as to form a severe punishment for their misfortunes and poverty."

*Eastern Penitentiary.*—The new Prison on Francis Street, called the *Eastern Penitentiary*, has been occupied during the last year. In February, 15 convicts, generally of the younger class, were confined in it. They were furnished with labor, and allowed instruction. The friends of the system, from the experiment thus far, believe, that a building can be so constructed, as to admit of solitary labor, with convenience, economy, and the most favorable moral results. Such a building may, perhaps, be erected during the coming year, within the walls of the Eastern Penitentiary, sufficiently large to meet the wants of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. If this should be done, the Prison on Walnut Street might, perhaps, be broken up in a shorter time than we have apprehended. If the Eastern Penitentiary had not been arrested by the Legislature, but had been completed on the original plan, containing accommodations for only two hundred and fifty convicts, we see not how the Walnut Street Prison could have been broken up for a long course of years; for it has contained twice two hundred and fifty convicts, and contains nearly twice that number now, after the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have gone partially into operation. But if a building should be erected within the walls of the Eastern Penitentiary, containing five hundred cells, sufficiently large to admit of solitary labour, which may be done in one season, for \$70,000, then the Walnut Street Prison can be broken up at once; as was done in Connecticut, when the convicts were all removed from Newgate to Wethersfield. This being done, the interior counties have strong assurance from the superintendent of the Eastern Penitentiary, that their convicts will no longer be an expense to the counties from which they are sent, but will support themselves.

It is objected to this, that the convicts on Walnut Street would never go; that some of them have hundreds of dollars, and some one or more can, probably, command a thousand, and they would expend it all in employing council to prevent such a measure. Such an amount of

money, no doubt, would enlist powerful advocates, and wise opinions against the removal, and strongly tend to entail on the city of Philadelphia, and the State at large, that dreadful nuisance on Walnut Street. If the language which we use, when speaking of that Prison, appears too strong, we can only say, it proceeds from the effect which has been produced on our minds by the accumulating evidence of six years, in regard to the unutterable abominations within its walls. We might sit down in despair, and say nothing on the subject, if we had not seen so many rough places made smooth, and crooked ways straight, in Prison discipline, by the favor of God, during the last six years. We therefore indulge the hope, that a building will be erected within the walls of the Francis Street Prison, so as to meet the wants of the city and State; which may be done at a less expense than the additional one hundred and fifty cells could have been completed on the original plan of the Eastern Penitentiary; and then the Walnut Street Prison may, perhaps, be broken up; otherwise it may be entailed for years. If such should be the result of that act of the Legislature which arrested the farther prosecution of the original plan of building, THAT ACT would be an incalculable benefit to the State. This may be done, and still retain that feature of the Pennsylvania system, which by some is deemed most important in Pennsylvania, viz. SOLITARY LABOR.

*New Prison at Pittsburg.* The new Prison at Pittsburg, was occupied the last year by 59 convicts. This building, which was erected at an immense expense, and for the purpose of solitary confinement without labor, does not answer well for what it was designed, or for what it is used. The inspectors say, "*It was unfortunate that the building was first put up, and the system of punishment afterwards prescribed. There is, perhaps, no trade or occupation at which a convict could work in any of the cells. Independent of the want of room, in a kind of vault about 7 feet by 9 in the clear, there is not sufficient light, the only supply being what can reach the culprit after passing through the narrow gratings of a heavy iron door, hung on stone jambs 3 feet thick, after passing through an out door, and across a vestibule 6 feet deep. Constant confinement in these cells is found incompatible with the health of the convicts, and we have found it necessary to permit two or three to be out alternately, which gives an opportunity of intercourse to about twenty, that greatly diminishes the benefit of solitary confinement. The inconvenience and difficulties arising out of the construction of this building are to be ascribed to the circumstance, that, by the 3d section of the act of March, 1818, the commissioners were directed to construct the Penitentiary upon the plan exhibited to the Legislature by the inspectors of the city and county of Philadelphia.*"

The above is an extract from the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the last session.

We know not what will be done with this building, or what system will be pursued in it.

*New Alms-House in Philadelphia.*—The principle of solitude at night is extending itself for the benefit of the pauper population in Philadelphia. A letter from an esteemed friend, dated 3d month, 30th day, says :—

“ I have pleasure in informing you, that the guardians of the poor of this city and county, and the commissioners for erecting our new and very extensive Alms-House,” (for the accommodation of about 2,000 souls,) “ have determined to build separate dormitories for each pauper, by which there will be a considerable saving in the cost of the buildings, and a much purer air ; and, what is of greater importance, decency, modesty, and piety, will have some opportunity of residing on the premises ; but which, on the old plan of building Alms-Houses, are carefully and effectually shut out.”

*Baltimore Penitentiary.*—The new building within the yard of the Baltimore Penitentiary, for the solitary confinement at night of nearly 400 convicts, has been finished and occupied during the last year. The directors have twice publicly acknowledged themselves and the State indebted to this Society for the plan of building, and the document in which the usefulness of the Society is thus acknowledged has been printed by authority of the Legislature. As a proof that it is not an unmeaning expression of their obligations, the directors of the Baltimore Penitentiary recently authorized the clerk to purchase one hundred volumes of the stereotype edition of the Society’s series of Reports.

*New Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.*—The principal building in this establishment is now so far finished, that it may be occupied ; but when we last heard, no convicts had been committed to it.

Mr. Powers, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, has reported a bill in Congress for the punishment of crimes in the District, which is mild and humane in its general provisions, substituting, in many cases, confinement in the Penitentiary for crimes formerly punished with death.

The keeper of the new Penitentiary has been appointed, and the inspectors also, who have provided, in their rules and regulations, among others more common, the following, which are more novel, but not less important.

1. “ There shall be morning and evening service performed, daily, by the Chaplain.

2. “ There shall be a Sunday school, under the direction of the Chaplain, with the co-operation and concurrence of the Warden.

3. “ There shall be a sermon preached, and divine service performed every Sabbath day, by the Chaplain.

4. “ There shall be present at all the religious services, and at the Sunday school, such officers as shall be designated by the Warden.

5. “ Each cell shall be furnished with a Bible, and such other religious books as the Warden, with the assent of the Inspectors, may think suitable to improve their morals and conduct.”

Such rules and regulations, being thus made part of a system of Prison discipline, in the District of Columbia, may become of great value to the world.

*New Penitentiary in Tennessee.*—In Tennessee, the objects of this Society are receiving particular attention at the present time. A letter from the Governor, dated Nashville, Dec. 18, says :—

“ The Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, together with your

letter of the 24th ult., were handed me by Colonel Robert Armstrong, of this place, a few days ago.

"The Reports contain much useful information, which is peculiarly interesting to us at this time, as our Legislature have passed a law at the present session, authorizing the erection of a Penitentiary.

"Three commissioners, with myself, have been appointed to superintend the building, and we have sent a gentleman to procure plans of the most approved Penitentiaries in the Eastern States."

We have since learnt that the architect here spoken of has visited Wethersfield, Conn., and taken the plan of that institution.

Since his return, the foundation of the new Penitentiary has been laid near Nashville. The building will be 310 feet by 58, and 3 stories high. A wall 4 feet thick and 30 high will enclose a yard of 310 by 300, in the rear of the main building.

*State Prison in Kentucky.*—In Kentucky, a very great change has been effected in the Penitentiary system. A new building has been erected for solitary confinement at night; moral and religious instruction, and a new discipline, resembling that at Auburn, have been introduced; the keeper has assumed the responsibility of supporting the establishment, and of paying over one half the net proceeds of the labor of the convicts to the State, and he says, in a letter recently received, that the earnings have exceeded the expenses, during the last five years, many thousand dollars.

*State Prison at Columbus, Ohio.*—In Ohio, too, we have evidence, that the objects of this Society are receiving attention. A letter from the superintendent of the State Prison at Columbus, dated April 28, 1830, says:—

"I am satisfied that we must abandon the system, or make arrangements to extend the Prison for solitary confinement at night. I had contemplated sending letters to the keepers of the different Prisons, soliciting information similar to that asked by you, that I might be able to lay the subject fully before the next Legislature, and show them the beneficial results of our best Prisons. Should your Report be printed in time to be here by the 1st of October, I should be pleased that you would inform me immediately, as it would save me the trouble of getting similar information in another way."

So much in regard to the prospect of improvement in the construction of the Prison.

In regard to moral and religious instruction, the synod of Ohio has provided a chaplain for the Prison at Columbus. A letter from the keeper, dated April 28, says:—"Divine service is performed every Sabbath in the upper hall, by a most worthy and pious man, the Rev. J. Chute; and, for the last six months, a Bible class has been attended every Sabbath by about 16 of the convicts, going through the Prison in rotation."

*New Penitentiary in Illinois.*—In Illinois a new Penitentiary is building, and the Lieut. Governor, who was visiting the Eastern States for the purpose, in part, of obtaining information concerning the Penitentiary system, was furnished with several copies of the series of Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, and a plan of building has since been furnished from the Prison at Auburn.

We have thus given a brief outline of the progress of the reform in Prisons during the last year.

*Stereotype Edition of the Reports.*—We proceed now to notice the measures which have been adopted by the Board during the last year, in regard to the Reports of the Society. Four thousand copies of the Fourth Report were published by the committee to whom it was referred, soon after the last annual meeting. The Legislature of Massachusetts purchased, for the use of the members, six hundred copies. The Legislatures of Vermont and New Jersey were liberally supplied; and such was the demand for them, in supplying the friends of the Society, and others who might render them useful, that the edition was soon exhausted, and with it the remaining numbers of our former Reports; so that our means of usefulness appeared to be gone; while the demand for the Reports from the south and west, from South America and Europe, were increasing. The Board, therefore, resolved to stereotype the whole series, i. e., the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 2d having been previously stereotyped, provided funds could be obtained for this specific purpose, so as not to embarrass the Society. The object was regarded with favor by those to whom it was presented, and the work was stereotyped, and two thousand copies of the stereotype edition printed, on the first of January. The volume contains 330 pages octavo, is sold in boards for \$1 a copy, and by the quantity to Legislatures, and public institutions, in the pamphlet form, for 50 cents a copy. If another edition should be required, the Society will be able to furnish them at a cheaper rate.

Six editions of the 1st Report have now been printed, three editions of the 2d, two of the 3d, and two of the 4th.

By thus extensively disseminating the information contained in the Reports, abuses in Prisons are exposed and corrected, or prevented, approved plans of Prisons made known, and the public mind interested to some extent in behalf of a miserable class of men.

*Imprisonment for Debt.* Returns have been received from nearly one hundred Prisons in the United States, showing *how many persons* were imprisoned for debt during the year ending December 30, 1829; for what sums they were imprisoned; how much time was lost in Prisons; how many were discharged by the creditor or his attorney; how many paid the debt; how many took the poor debtor's oath; what was the whole amount of debt; what was the whole amount of costs; and who supported the debtor in Prison.

The letters received from the sheriffs of different counties, and different and distant States, containing this information, merit the particular and grateful acknowledgments of the Society, for the labor bestowed in examining the records of the Prisons, to collect it. Many of the letters, also, are valuable, inasmuch as they contain an expression of the opinion of practical men, who have had the best opportunities of observation, in regard to the operation of the present laws on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

We have also received letters from judges, lawgivers, and philanthropists, expressing their opinion on this subject.

The following general remarks are supported by the first class of letters, to which we have referred:—

1. *The number of persons imprisoned for debt in the Northern and Middle States is very great.*

During the year ending December 30, 1829, there were imprisoned for debt in Concord, N. H., 31; in Taunton, Mass., 126; in Worcester, 271; in Boston, 1211; in East Greenwich, R. I., 80; in Newport, R. I., 78; in Pennyan, N. Y., 103; at Courtland Village, 112; in Buffalo, 338; in the city of New York, in 1828, 3,000; in Philadelphia, during 8 months, ending February 25, 1830, 817; in Baltimore, in 1829, 944. As nearly as we can ascertain from the returns which we have received, the number imprisoned for debt annually is, in Massachusetts, 3,000; in New York, 10,000; in Pennsylvania, 7,000; in Maryland, 3,000; and in the other Northern and Middle States, nearly as above in proportion to the population.

2. *The number of persons imprisoned for debt, compared with the number imprisoned for crime, is very great.*

In Worcester, Mass., the debtors were to the criminals as 3 to 1; in Rhode Island, as 4 to 1; in Pennyan, N. Y., nearly as 5 to 1; at Courtland Village more than 8 to 1; at Belvidere, N. J., as 5 to 1; at Flemington, N. J., as 6 to 1; in 17 Prisons in the Northern and Middle States, nearly as 5 to 1.

3. *The number of persons imprisoned for small debts is very great.*

In Philadelphia alone, the number of persons imprisoned in eight months, ending February 25, 1830, for less than one dollar each, was thirty. In eleven other Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, during the year ending December 30, 1829, for less than one dollar each, *thirty-two*.

4. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than one, and less than five dollars each, is still greater.*

In thirty Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, for more than one and less than five dollars each, *five hundred and ninety-five*.

5. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than five, and less than twenty dollars, is very great.*

In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned for more than five and less than twenty dollars, two thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

6. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than twenty, and less than one hundred dollars, is not one third as great as the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.*

In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have heard, the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars each, was 2841; for more than twenty, and less than \$100,—902.

7. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than one hundred dollars each is very small, in comparison with the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.*

In fifty-three Prisons, from which we have heard, the whole number imprisoned for more than one hundred dollars each, was four hundred and sixteen, or only as one to seven, compared with the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.

8. *The time lost in Prison is very considerable by those who are poorly able to lose it.*

In fifteen Prisons, from which we have heard, in the Northern and Middle States, the persons imprisoned for debt,

For less than one day, were . . . . .	269
For more than one, and less than five days, . . . . .	323
For more than five, and less than ten days, . . . . .	203
For more than ten, and less than twenty days, . . . . .	154
For more than twenty, and less than thirty days, . . . . .	83
For more than thirty days, . . . . .	431

Total amount of time lost in fifteen Prisons, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven days.

9. *While so much time is lost in Prison, it is a very fruitless business as a means of compelling payment.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, out of two thousand and fifty-seven persons imprisoned, the records show only two hundred and ninety-four who paid the debt.

10. *The number of persons discharged by the creditor or his attorney, according to the records, is more than three times as large as the number of those who pay the debt.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, as already stated, two hundred and ninety-four paid the debt, and one thousand and nineteen were discharged by the creditor or his attorney.

11. *The number of persons discharged by taking the poor debtor's oath, is more than twice as great as the number of those who pay the debt.*

In the seventeen Prisons above mentioned, two hundred and ninety-four paid the debt, and seven hundred and forty-four took the poor debtor's oath.

12. *The amount paid, according to the records, in consequence of imprisonment, is not one half the value of time lost at \$1 per day.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, the amount paid, in the year ending December 30, 1829, as nearly as can be ascertained, was seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars; the value of time lost in fifteen Prisons, during the same time, at \$1 per day, was nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

13. *This is not only very fruitless, but very expensive business to the creditor.*

We have reason to believe, that, in most cases, in which persons are discharged from Prison by the creditor or his attorney, or by the poor debtor's oath, the costs are paid by the creditor; and we have already seen, that in seventeen Prisons there were discharged by the creditor or his attorney, . . . . . 1019

By the poor debtor's oath, . . . . . 744

By paying the debt, . . . . . 294

We have made the inquiry of a number of the respectable men of our acquaintance, whether they ever imprisoned a man for debt. Their general answer has been, Yes; once or twice, and we lost the debt, and paid the costs.

14. *The operation of the laws, in regard to imprisonment for debt, is very different in the Northern and Southern States.*

In seventeen Prisons heard from in the Northern States, the number

of persons imprisoned during the year ending Dec. 30, 1829, was *two thousand, seven hundred and forty-two*.

In the same number of Prisons in the Southern States, only *thirty-five*.

15. *There are examples of amelioration and abolition.*

In Massachusetts, there is a law which forbids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than five dollars. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, four hundred and thirty-one persons. The great opposition to this law is said to have come from groceries and grog shops.

There is a law in New Hampshire, which forbids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than \$13.53. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, one thousand four hundred and fifty-four persons.

There is a law in Massachusetts, which requires the creditor to pay the board of the debtor. This law is said, by several of the jailers, to have diminished the duration of imprisonment for debt about one third.

A very shrewd and observing jailer, in a Prison where more than one thousand persons are imprisoned annually, remarked, that many cases of imprisonment for small debts would be prevented, if the creditors were obliged to make oath, that the debts were *true debts*; as in South Carolina.

*In Kentucky and Ohio, imprisonment for debt is abolished.* A similar law, in the Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, as nearly as we can ascertain, about *fifty thousand persons*.

16. *The laws and public opinion appear to be at variance on the subject of imprisonment for debt.*

We have already seen, to some extent, what is the operation of the laws. We now give an abstract of the laws of several States, where the evils of imprisonment for debt seem to be greatest. And immediately after the abstract, we shall give what we consider an expression of public opinion.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF SEVERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

*Maine.*—By the Law of Feb. 9, 1822, no person can be taken on execution, unless the debt founded on contract exceed five dollars.

The Court of Sessions are authorized to fix and alter the limits of the Jail yards.

If there are two Jails in the same county, debtors shall be committed to the nearest Jail.

Persons imprisoned for debt may have the liberty of the yard by giving bonds, with two sureties, for twice the amount for which they are imprisoned.

Debtors on the limits may take lodgings, by paying for the same.

The bond for not departing from the Jail yard is void, if the debtor surrenders himself, and goes into close confinement.

When a person cannot support himself in Prison, the keeper shall apply to a justice of the peace, who shall issue a notification to the creditor of the prisoner's desire to take the benefit of the oath. This notification to the creditor must be left at least fifteen days before the time of administering the oath. If the creditor does not live in the state, and has no agent or attorney there, the notification must be left with the clerk of the court, or justice, by whom the execution was signed. Any two justices of the peace in the county may administer the oath. Said justices



may, if necessary, adjourn their proceedings, not more than twice, nor for more than twenty-four hours. The creditor may propose interrogatories, and require them to be answered in writing by the debtor, which the justices shall certify. Each justice shall receive one dollar a day for attendance; the justice who issues the notification, fifty cents, and the same travelling fee as for taking depositions. If the justices are not satisfied that the debtor has given a true statement, in regard to his or her property, they may refuse to administer the oath. When the oath has been administered according to the form prescribed by law, the jailer is required to discharge the body, and it cannot be held any longer on such execution.

A person disqualified as a witness may have the oath administered.

If a prisoner is convicted of concealing his estate, he is liable to the penalties of perjury.

The judgment remains in force against the *estate* of a prisoner discharged, but not against the body, and the creditor may take out a new execution against lands.

If the debtor have property to the amount of \$30 or more, (that is unattachable,) and he shall spend or use the same without giving the creditor information and opportunity to receive the benefit of the same, to the amount of his debt, this shall be esteemed a fraudulent transaction in the debtor. Persons assisting and abetting in such a transaction are made liable to the creditor for double the amount of the money or goods thus secreted or spent.

The price of articles furnished by the jailer to the debtor, in case of dispute, shall be fixed by the Court of Session.

Persons having the liberty of the yard, unless discharged according to law, in nine months shall be held in close confinement.

Persons committed for taxes may have the liberty of the yard on giving bonds.

Persons committed for taxes may take the poor debtor's oath, according to the form prescribed by law.

The creditor may discharge the debtor, without affecting the judgment, by giving a written permission; such discharge not to release the debtor from debt and costs, but his body shall be exempted.

A prisoner, claiming relief as a pauper, shall be discharged, unless security be given for his support.

By the act of Feb. 25, 1824, persons arrested on execution may have the privilege of taking the poor debtor's oath, without being carried to Jail, when the debtor declares his intention of taking the oath. It then becomes the duty of the officer to take the debtor before the nearest justice, who shall make out a notification to the creditor of the time and place of taking the oath; provided the debtor shall give bond with good and sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the officer, that he will appear at the time and place appointed, and provided, also, that in case the justice shall not admit the debtor to the benefit of the oath, said debtor shall surrender himself to the officer or jailer.

In case of disclosure and proffer of real estate, or personal, the debtor's body is exempted if the creditor do not take such estate. And in case the creditor does not, within thirty days, cause the property thus disclosed to be taken on execution, the body of said debtor shall for ever afterwards be exempted from arrest on said execution.

The penalties of perjury are annexed to false swearing according to the provisions of this law.

Certain articles are exempted from attachment, viz: the wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, bedding, and household utensils, of any debtor, necessary for himself, his wife, and his children; the tools of any debtor, necessary for his trade or occupation; the Bibles and school books, which may be in actual use in his or her family; all cast-iron stoves, and stoves made of sheet iron, used exclusively for the purpose of warming buildings: one cow, one swine, ten sheep, with the wool which may be shorn from them, and thirty hundred of hay for the use of said cow, and two tons for the use of said sheep, shall be exempted from attachment; provided, that not more than one such stove to each building, owned or occupied by the same person or family, shall be so exempted; and provided, also, that the beds and bedsteads, exempted as aforesaid, shall not exceed one bed, bedstead, and necessary bedding to two persons, nor the household furniture the value of fifty dollars.

*New Hampshire.*—By the law of January 3, 1829, the following property is exempt from attachment—the wearing apparel necessary for immediate use, two comfortable beds, bedsteads, and bedding necessary for the same, household furniture to the value of twenty dollars, the Bibles and school books in actual family

use, one cow, one ton of hay, and one hog, and one pig not over six months old, and in case the debtor be a farmer or mechanic, tools of his occupation to the value of twenty dollars, six sheep, and the fleeces of the same sheep, while in possession of the owner of the sheep.

A poor debtor may have a chamber in the keeper's house, and the liberty of the yard, by giving bond, with sufficient sureties for double the sum for which he is imprisoned, provided, that, when any person is imprisoned on any such prison bond, he shall remain in close confinement.

When any poor debtor has not goods to the value of twenty dollars besides those exempted from attachment, he may apply to any two Justices of the Superior Court, or of the Common Pleas, or to any two Commissioners of Jail Delivery in the county, and pray to be admitted to take the oath prescribed by law. This may be done immediately; and the order of notice must be served at least fifteen days before the day appointed for such hearing. If the Justices are satisfied, at the time appointed for hearing the parties, that the debtor is entitled to the benefit of the oath, it may be administered; and when administered, if the debtor can satisfy the prison keeper for past charges, he may be discharged.

After the discharge, the judgment remains good against the estate, which may then, or at any time, belong to the prisoner, but not against his body.

The debtor's estate is made liable for Prison charges.

Persons disqualified to give testimony may take the poor debtor's oath.

If the creditor neglects to levy his execution, on the body of the debtor, for thirty days or more, after the poor debtor was imprisoned, then the body is exempted from arrest, in any action of debt on said judgment, for the period of one year.

By the law of January 1, 1829, no person can be committed to jail for less than \$13 33, and the limits of the yard are extended to the boundaries of the town where the prison is.

*Vermont.*—*Writs of attachment* may issue against the goods, chattels or estate of any person or persons; and for want thereof, against *their bodies*.—By the law of March 2, 1797. And the body or bodies of such person or persons, taken on mesne process, shall be holden and committed to Jail, unless he, she or they shall procure some person or persons to become surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the officer sending such process, or to the creditor or creditors.

Bail may surrender the principal into court before or during the term in which final judgment shall be entered, and be discharged from further liability. Or the principal may, at any time, be committed to Jail by the surety or sureties, if there is danger of his absconding or being out of the way.

Persons committed to Jail on mesne process, and kept in Jail until final judgment is rendered, shall be discharged from confinement by the jailer, unless the plaintiff shall, within fifteen days after the rendering of such judgment, charge him with execution.

When movable or personal estate cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the damages or costs of an *execution* and the legal fees thereon, the body of the debtor may be taken by the officer, and committed to the Jail.

Persons in Jail on mesne process, in any civil action, or upon execution, founded on any proper action of debt, shall be admitted to the liberties of the yard, provided they give bond to the sheriff of the county, with one or more sufficient sureties, &c., not to pass such limits until discharged by the creditor or by due process of law.—Law of March 9, 1797.

Jail limits of the several counties not to exceed in extent *four square miles*.—Law of November, 1813.

Debtors are permitted to retain, not liable to attachment on mesne process or execution, the following articles—1 cow, and such suitable apparel, bedding, tools, arms, and articles of household furniture, as may be necessary for upholding life.—Law of March 7, 1797.

By law of November, 1818, in addition to the foregoing articles, exempted from attachment, &c., the following are included—10 sheep, and 1 year's product of said sheep, either of wool, yarn or cloth, the best swine, or the meat of said swine, and forage sufficient to keep 10 sheep and 1 cow.

Persons committed to Jail on execution for debt, if they have no property to satisfy said execution, may take the poor debtor's oath, and be discharged, having first given *six days'* notice of his intention to take such oath, to the creditor, if he live within the county, and *twelve days'* notice, if the creditor live without the limits of the county.

The body of any poor debtor, so discharged from imprisonment, as aforesaid, by taking the poor debtor's oath, shall not be again liable to arrest or imprisonment for the same debt; but the debtor's property and estate shall be liable to be taken for said debt, equally as before, and his estate shall also be liable for his prison charges during all the time of his imprisonment.

*Massachusetts.*—The property exempt from attachment is the wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, bedding and household utensils, of any debtor necessary for himself, wife and children; the tools of any debtor, necessary for his trade or occupation; the Bibles and school books which may be in actual use in his or her family; together with one cow and one swine; provided, that the beds and bedding, exempted as aforesaid, shall not exceed one bed, bedstead, and necessary bedding for two persons; and household furniture, the value of fifty dollars.

By a subsequent law, the following articles are added to the foregoing, viz: six sheep, and two tons of hay for the use of said sheep, and for the use of a cow: said sheep, however, are not to exceed in value the sum of thirty dollars.

By a still later law, all cast-iron or sheet-iron stoves, used exclusively for the purpose of warming buildings, are exempted; provided, that not more than one such stove to each building, occupied by the same person or family, shall be so exempted.

Body of the debtor liable to arrest and commitment to Jail, on mesne process and execution, for any sum where the debt or damage shall exceed the sum of five dollars.

Where the debt or damage does not exceed five dollars, the body cannot be arrested; property only can be taken.

When the body of the debtor shall be committed to close confinement in any Jail, he shall be furnished with an apartment separate from that occupied by *criminals*.

Jail yards are not to extend more than fifty rods from the Jail.

Any person imprisoned for debt, either upon mesne process or execution, shall be allowed the liberties of the Jail yard, on giving bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the creditor or creditors, in double the sum for which he is imprisoned, conditioned that he will not depart from the Prison limits.

Bail may at any time surrender the principal, and be discharged from any further liability.

Whenever any person, committed to Jail on execution for debt, shall wish to avail himself of the benefit of the act for the relief of poor debtors, by taking the poor debtor's oath, and thereupon being discharged from his imprisonment, he must make application to some justice of the peace, who shall thereupon issue a notice to the creditor or creditors, his or their attorney, &c., *thirty days* previous to the time appointed for his being admitted to said oath.

It, after examination had before the proper authorities, the debtor shall be admitted to and shall take said oath, he shall thereupon be discharged from his imprisonment.

Such discharge does not at all affect the claim of the creditor on any property the debtor may subsequently possess. The body of the debtor, however, can never be afterwards arrested for the same debt or demand.

If any town shall become liable for the support of any poor prisoner in Jail, said town may recover any expense, so incurred, of the creditor who imprisoned him.

Neither jailer or other person is permitted to give or furnish any spirituous liquor to persons committed to Jail, either for debt or for crime.

No person committed to prison *on execution* for debt, if not discharged from his imprisonment within ninety days from his commitment, shall be allowed to have the liberties of the yard for a greater length of time than ninety days; but shall be put in close confinement, and be so continued until discharged from prison by the creditor, or in due course of law.

*Rhode Island.*—Where property cannot be found sufficient for the security or payment of a debt, the body of the debtor may be taken by the officer, by virtue of any original writ or mesne process.

If the debtor can find sureties for his appearance at court, &c., the officer having him in custody may hold him to bail.

If the debtor cannot find proper sureties, he is to be committed to Jail; but he may be discharged and suffered to go at large at any time before judgment shall be obtained, in case he can find sufficient sureties.

In case he can find no such sureties, and continues in Jail till final judgment, he

must be kept in Jail thirty days after the rising of the court, in order to be taken on execution. But if the creditor shall not take the debtor on execution within thirty days, then the sheriff shall discharge said debtor from his confinement.

Executions on a judgment for debt run against the body, provided property cannot be found, &c.; and the debtor may be committed to Jail.

The debtor may, however, if he can find proper sureties, have the liberty of the Jail yard.

Bail may, at any time, surrender the principal, and thereby be discharged from further liability.

A poor debtor, confined in Jail on execution for debt, may, if he see fit, enter a complaint to the competent authority, stating that he is unable to pay said debt, and praying that he may be permitted to take the poor debtor's oath, and be discharged from his imprisonment. In this case, notice of such complaint and the debtor's intention must be given to the creditor, or his attorney, at least seven days before the time appointed, &c.; and, on being admitted to his oath, the debtor may be discharged.

But, by a law of 1823, if the creditor shall appear, by himself or attorney, and shall advance to the jailer one dollar per week, (including also the time when the complaint was made, until the oath or affirmation was administered,) for the future support of such complainant, he shall not be discharged until such advance be discontinued.

And, furthermore, whenever discharged, the debtor is to leave with the jailer, for the creditor, his promissory note, payable in two years from date, with interest, for the amount of such execution.

Having been imprisoned for debt, and discharged by provision of law, does not exempt the *property* or estate of the debtor from subsequent attachment; but only the body from arrest for the same debt.

The following articles are by law exempted from attachment.

One bed and bedding for every two persons in a family, and also, for each person in a family, one chair, one knife and fork, one plate, one cup and saucer, together with other necessary furniture, provided the whole, including beds and bedding, do not exceed in value the sum of fifty dollars; also, necessary wearing apparel, together with one cow or hog, and the working tools of said debtor, necessary for his or her usual occupation; provided the said tools do not exceed in value the sum of thirty dollars.

*New-York*.—Jurisdiction of a justice of the peace extends to all actions where the amount claimed does not exceed fifty dollars.

"No female shall be arrested or imprisoned upon any execution issued from a justice's court."—*2d vol. of Revised Statutes, page 253.*

"No female shall be imprisoned on any process in any civil action founded upon contract."—*2d vol. Revised Statutes, page 428.*

Excepting, as above, in regard to females, the body of a debtor may be arrested and committed to Jail for any sum, either on mesne process or execution.

Insolvent debtors may be discharged from their debts, on executing an assignment of all their estate for the benefit of creditors, and by a petition for that purpose, signed by himself, and so many of his creditors, residing within the United States, as have debts owing to them at the time, in good faith, amounting to two thirds of all his debts. He must make out a schedule of all his property, of every description, which must be presented to the proper officer, and which must be sworn to by the debtor as true.

After a proper hearing, on a day appointed, if no fraud appears, the debtor may be discharged from all liability for any debts previously contracted; and, if in prison, shall be discharged therefrom.

Insolvent debtors may, by petition for that purpose, and by a voluntary assignment of all their estate, after a hearing before a proper tribunal, as provided by law, have their property distributed to their creditors, and their *bodies* afterwards secured from arrest for such debts; but their property, should they afterward have any, is still holden, and may be attached for the same debts. If in Prison, they are, after such assignment, if accepted, to be discharged from their imprisonment.

Certain articles of furniture, tools of one's trade, &c., &c., as usual, are exempted from attachment; family Bible, school books, used by or in the family, family pictures, and books, not exceeding fifty dollars in value, which are kept and used as a family library; a seat or pew, occupied by the debtor or his family, in any house of public worship; ten sheep, with their fleeces; one cow and two swine, and the

necessary food for them; all necessary pork, beef, fish, flour and vegetables, actually provided for family use; and fuel for sixty days.

Prisoners for debt are not to be confined in the same apartment with criminals.

Jail liberties shall not exceed, in extent, five hundred acres, and shall be laid out in a square or parallelogram, as near as may be.

Persons committed to Jail for debt may have the privilege of going at large on the Jail limits, by finding surety in double the amount of the debt, that they will not go off from the same. If they cannot find such surety or sureties, they are to be kept in close custody.

Bail may at any time surrender the principal.

Debtor, committed to Jail on execution issued by a justice, must be kept there until the debt shall be paid, or he be thence discharged by due course of law.

If the debtor have a family in the State, for which he provides, and be not a freeholder, he shall be discharged from Prison after thirty days. If he have no family, and be not a freeholder, he shall be discharged after sixty days.

Persons arrested by virtue of an execution issued on any judgment rendered in a *Court of Record* shall be safely kept in secure custody, in the manner prescribed by law, at their own expense, until said execution be satisfied, or they be discharged according to law.

*New-Jersey.*—By law of February, 1813, "It is unlawful to confine the person of any female for debt."

Other debtors may be arrested on mesne process and execution, and committed to Jail for any sum.

Jail limits not to exceed three acres.

Debtors confined in Prison may have the liberties of the Prison by giving the requisite bonds.

Person confined in Prison for debt may be discharged from his imprisonment, and his person be afterwards exempt from arrest on all debts previously contracted, by application to the Court of Common Pleas; presenting a true account of his estate, a list of all his creditors, with the debts due them. On making such application, and filing the proper papers, a notice is to be issued by the Court to creditors, stating the fact, appointing a time for hearing; and if, on a hearing, no fraud appear, the debtor may, on the surrender of all his property, be discharged. Any property he may afterwards have is, however, liable to attachment for the same demands.

Debtors and criminals are not to be confined together.

Property of debtor exempt from attachment—one cow, and one bed and bedding, the property of any debtor having a family.

*Delaware.*—A debtor may be arrested and imprisoned, in lack of property, on any original writ or execution.

Any person, imprisoned in the common Jail of any county, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding such imprisonment, may petition the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, stating such imprisonment, the cause, the insolvency of petitioner; setting forth a full and true account of all his or her estate, of every kind, debts, credits, &c., &c.; also a correct list of all creditors, with the sums due them, &c.; and offering to assign all his or her estate for the benefit of creditors, and praying, on making such assignment, to be discharged from imprisonment; may, after the usual hearing and forms in such cases, be discharged, provided no fraud shall appear in the premises.

Any person imprisoned for debt, who shall be unable to support himself in Jail, or whose family, if he be detained in Prison, shall become a public charge, may make a representation of such facts to the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, and such Court shall notify the creditor; and if the creditor shall not, within ten days, make provision for the support of such prisoner and family, the prisoner shall be discharged.

The discharge of a poor debtor from imprisonment, by the operation of the involuntary laws of Delaware, do not exempt any property the debtor may subsequently have from attachment. His body is no more liable to arrest for the same debts.

*Pennsylvania.*—"No female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passing of this act."—*Passed Feb. 8, 1819.*

Body of the debtor, excepting as above, may be arrested and committed to Jail for any sum, either on mesne process or execution.

Poor debtors, either before or after imprisonment, may, on making an assignment of all their estate to their creditors, be discharged from further liability, so far

as their *persons* are concerned; but their property, should they acquire more, would still be liable.

To avail himself of the benefit of the insolvent law, the debtor must make application to the proper authority; an investigation must be made, and all the usual steps in such cases taken.

A person who has not been a resident in the State six months cannot apply for the benefit of the act, until he shall have been imprisoned for three months next preceding.

Persons confined in Jail, for any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars, may, after thirty days, be discharged by the sheriff.

Prisoners for debt, unable to support themselves in Jail, are to be allowed twenty cents per day by the creditor; and, if this allowance is withheld by the creditor for three days, the prisoner may, on a representation to the proper authority, be discharged.

The customary articles of household furniture are exempted by law from attachment.

We have thus given an abstract of the laws of several States.

*We now give, as proposed, an expression of public opinion on the subject of imprisonment for debt.*

We have endeavored to obtain such an expression, by addressing a letter to many individuals, of well known intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the United States.

The circular was as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR—Will you have the goodness to express your opinion on the following subjects?

1. What do you think of imprisonment for debt for less than one dollar?
2. Do. for more than one and less than five?
3. Do. for more than five and less than ten?
4. Do. for more than ten and less than twenty?
5. Do. for more than twenty and less than one hundred?
6. Do. in any case, in which there is no evidence of fraud?
7. What do you think of imprisonment for thirty days, in cases in which the poor debtor's oath is to be taken?
8. Can Christian imprison Christian in any case, in which there is no evidence of fraud, with a good conscience?
9. Can Christian imprison infidel for debt, in similar circumstances, with a good conscience?
10. Is the penalty of imprisonment for debt well proportioned to the aggravation of the offence, in cases where there is no evidence of fraud?
11. What evil would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt?
12. What benefit would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt?
13. Have you ever found it necessary to imprison a man for debt due to you personally?

Please to communicate any facts or remarks, on other points, not embraced in these questions, but touching the general subject, which you may deem important.

The letters in answer to this circular, together with a few other extracts, concurring in the expression of the same opinion on this subject, will now be presented.

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Silas W. Robbins, dated Mount Sterling, Kentucky, June 2, 1830.*

“DEAR SIR—In relation to the subjects of your inquiries, my mind has long since been settled. Imprisonment for debt must have originated under government in its most rude and barbarous forms; and the continuance of the practice, under well balanced authority, has, in my estimation, been owing to the *want of reflection upon the subject*.

My remarks, in relation to this matter, will all be predicated upon the supposition that no evidence of fraud exists on the part of the debtor, but that he has be-

come unable to meet his engagements, owing to misfortune, miscalculation, or any casualty over which he had no control.

Imprisonment for debt is a penalty of an aggravated character, and cannot accomplish one desirable purpose; and not one evil can result, according to my understanding, from its abolition.

To imprison a debtor cannot enable him to discharge the debt; but it deprives the family of his exertions for their maintenance, and society of the product of his labor. It enables the creditor to gratify his vindictive and malevolent feelings upon the person of his unfortunate debtor. As far as my knowledge extends, this privilege has been, generally, abused.

Policy would never dictate to me the propriety or necessity of imprisoning my debtor to coerce payment. If he was dishonest, it would not make him otherwise, and if honest, indulgence would operate upon the better feelings of his nature, and lay him under additional obligations to endeavor to comply with his contract. My experience has tested the correctness of this course; and I have not found it necessary even to embarrass, much less to imprison, a man, for debt due to me personally.

The Legislature of Kentucky, at the session of 1821, repealed all laws which authorized a *capias ad satisfaciendum* to issue for debt. In Jan., 1827, the *ca. sa.* was revived upon all judgments, thereafter rendered, in actions of trespass *vi et armis*, (not ejectment,) and in actions for words spoken or written on seduction. Thus is our law at this time. The opinions thus expressed will include an answer to all your inquiries; and, if they can be of any service to you, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble."

This letter is written by a gentleman from the north, who has lived many years in Kentucky, is a Judge in one of the Courts of that State, and has had much opportunity of observation, both before and since imprisonment for debt was abolished in Kentucky.

*Extract of a Letter from J. Pitcher, Sheriff of Spencer County, Indiana.*

"Our law authorizes the officer, charged with the service of an execution, to administer the insolvent oath to debtors, and release them without committing to Jail; so that no debtors actually insolvent, unless obstinate, are committed to Prison."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Thomas S. Grimkie, dated Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1830.*

"DEAR SIR—I presume you have a copy of the questions contained in the circular, in the order in which they appear, in your printed letter. I have therefore numbered them, and my answers will bear corresponding numbers.

1, 2, 3, 4. If imprisonment for debt is to form a part of the ordinary scheme of laws, as it now does, there ought to be a limit; and I know none so appropriate as to deny to the creditor the privilege of imprisonment under \$20, that being the sum fixed by the constitution of the United States, above which a citizen cannot be deprived of trial by jury.

5, 6. I do not think imprisonment for debt ought to be allowed in any case, after judgment, except on an affidavit of the plaintiff, or some one for him, of actual fraud or concealment, or of reason to believe it. Nor would I suffer the plaintiff to have his execution, without giving the defendant an opportunity to answer on oath, subject to a personal examination, unless the plaintiff, or some one for him, would swear that he knew or believed that the defendant would conceal himself, or abscond, or was then about to depart.

7. I see no use in imprisonment, at all, under *ca. sa.*, unless fraud be alleged, or believed, and know not any reason for the thirty days' practice of which you speak.

8. There can be but one answer: no Christian can do it with a clear conscience. Nay, more; he cannot imprison the infidel or the heathen. This answers 9.

10. If there be no allegation or belief of fraud, I can hardly consider the power to imprison for debt, arbitrarily, as any thing more than personal tyranny, the relic

of a cruel, unjust age, incapable of estimating the value and dignity of personal right. The disproportion is enormous.

11. I am satisfied no evils would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt, provided proper precautions be taken to protect the creditor, and subject the unwilling or fraudulent debtor to the law of imprisonment.

12. I think the following would be some of the benefits resulting from abolishing imprisonment for debt. 1. Personal rights would acquire a new value, and higher dignity. 2. Imprisonment for debt would be confined to its proper object, viz: as a reasonable means adapted to the attainment of an important lawful end. 3. Imprisonment for debt, instead of being regarded as in no respect disgraceful, but rather a misfortune, would then be regarded as absolutely dishonorable; and this would be a powerful inducement to escape it. 4. No considerate man would subject another to this ordeal, but under circumstances of just suspicion. 5. Imprisonment for debt would never be used, as it often is, not for the legitimate purpose of obtaining the debtor's property, but to extort money or security from friends or relations.

13. Never, that I remember, though I really believe I have lost debts, which I might otherwise have recovered. My end would have been attained under a proper system.

14. My experience is, that the *ca. sa.* has scarcely ever been of any avail; far, far less efficient than a well constructed system would make it. My experience and settled convictions, after twenty years' practice, are, that in nine out of ten cases, (and I am not sure but I may say in nineteen out of twenty,) the property assigned was so trifling that no one would act as assignee.

I have confined what I have said, in answer to your inquiries, to the case of taking the body under the *ca. sa.*, or final process, to compel payment of the debt. I think that the creditor should have the *privilege*, not the *common right*, as is the case now, of arresting the defendant, on *bail* process, to compel security for the debt. I would abolish the general right, but would allow the creditor to employ this process; *provided*, in addition to the customary affidavit of the debt, he would add, on oath, either that the debt was insecure, in his belief, or that the defendant was about to quit the State, or alleging fraud, or concealment, or unfairness, in the contracting of the debt."

*Extract of a Letter from George Bristow, dated Marlborough County, South Carolina, April 24, 1830.*

"DEAR SIR—I have to inform you that we cannot imprison any person, in this State, for less than \$20."

*Extract of a Letter from John S. Moore, Sheriff of York County, South Carolina, dated May 1, 1830.*

"With pleasure, sir, I say, at this time, there is neither criminal nor debtor in the Jail of our District; and I fondly hope, through the instrumentality of the benevolent institutions of the day, that we will have often similar reports to make."

*Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medley, Sheriff of the County, dated Wadesboro', N. C., May 9, 1830.*

"There is one circumstance which, I perceive, you were not in possession of, as regards the collection of debt in North Carolina. The Legislature of this State has provided that, when a debtor is taken with an execution, against his body, for debt, he can give bond and security for his appearance at the next County Court, and then, if he complies with the act, be admitted to take the oath of insolvency, and be discharged. This law has existed since 1826, and has made a great difference in the number of prisoners, as almost every man can give security for his appearance."

*Extract of a Letter from John M. Reynolds, Sheriff of Campbell County, Virginia, dated April 21, 1830.*

"In Virginia, debtors are seldom confined in Prison. The debtor, on making a surrender of his all, is forthwith discharged by the Court of Insolvency."



*Extract of a Letter from John Broomhall, Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, dated Chester, April 7, 1830.*

“Imprisonment for debt, I am led to believe, has a demoralizing tendency; as I have known individuals striving to do well previous to being imprisoned, and afterwards take to bad habits.”

*Extract of a Letter from S. Albro, Sheriff of Hunterdon County, N. J., dated April 27, 1830.*

“The laws of New Jersey provide food, bedding, and fuel, for criminals in the County Prisons; but for debtors nothing is provided but walls, bars, and bolts. An applicant for the benefit of the insolvent law of this State must make oath that he has rendered a true and perfect inventory of all his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects. This inventory must accompany his petition to the County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The Court then appoint him a hearing, in forty days after making this application. You will now perceive that the debtor must subsist, during these forty days, upon the cold and precarious crumbs of charity, starve to death in Prison, or, infinitely worse than either, live upon the avails of a forsworn conscience.”

*From the Providence Daily Advertiser.*

“Saturday last, being return day, upwards of twenty persons were committed to Jail, in this town, for debt, on executions. This is the residuum of the shocks of 1829. Among the debtors are many of our most worthy fellow citizens. One of them, Captain Samuel Godfrey, is now eighty-six years of age, with the loss of hearing, and nearly bent double by infirmities. He is committed, too, not for a debt of his own, but for having been an endorser. We envy not the feelings of a creditor, who thus exacts the pound of flesh, at an age, too, when the sources of life are so dried up, that he might venture to cut it out without the risk of drawing a drop of blood!”

*A Turk's Thought on Imprisonment for Debt.*

A captain of a trading ship, being not long since in Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea-faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mussulman that, in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a Jail for imprisonment of debtors. “Christian dog,” said the disciple of Mahomet, “do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, so far as it will go to pay his just debts; but there we leave him; we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our prophet are above shutting up their fellow men in cages, in order to persecute, starve and torment them. We make a distinction between a man and a rat. I have been in several of the Nazarine [Christian] cities, and never looked at a debtor's Prison without horror, as a place where man is degraded to the condition of a rat.” *Several American Papers.*

*Extract of a Letter from Robert Ralston of Philadelphia.*

In answer to the six first questions, he says, imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished.

The 7th question, in regard to imprisonment 30 days, he does not understand.

The 8th question, he thinks not.

The 9th, the same.

The 10th, the same.

The 11th, he says, none, I should hope in the providence of God.

The 12th, he says, as the great consideration, divine approbation.

The 13th, he says, never, so far as can be recollected.

*Extract from a Letter signed Hamilton, dated Philadelphia, March 5, 1830.*

“The cruel effects, and the suffering resulting from imprisonment for debt, and its almost universal inefficacy in producing satisfaction of the claims of the creditor, have for a long time attracted public attention, and been depicted in vivid colors by different writers, in the hope of removing the evil. But improvements of every

kind, however plain and palpable, travel at a snail's pace, when they have to encounter inveterate prejudice. It has often happened that it required half a century to remove a crying evil, about which no two enlightened men could for a moment differ in opinion; and cases are by no means rare, in which half a century has been found inadequate for the purpose. The abuses of the court of Chancery in Great Britain, and its ruinous delays of justice, almost equivalent to a denial, are strongly in point.

The evil of imprisonment for debt has been somewhat mitigated in some of the States; but in others it remains in all its frightful enormity. In this State, no man, who can give adequate security for his appearance at the insolvent court, need go to Jail. Nevertheless, hundreds are sent to Jail for want of security. In Massachusetts, a law is in force, how long I cannot tell, which prohibits imprisonment for debts under five dollars.

A most astounding and revolting fact has been just presented to the public by the Boston Prison Discipline Society, (one of the most philanthropic and beneficent societies in the country,) respecting the state of imprisonment for debt in the city of New York. It appears,

'On the authority of Mr. Rowen, keeper of the debtor's apartment in that city, that the number of cases of imprisonment [for debt] during the year 1828, was 1035! The debts together amounted to \$25,409; the damages to \$362,076! the amount paid in Jail, \$295! which bears to the amount of actual debt, the proportion of 1 to 86! and to the amount of debts and damages, of 1 to 1313!'—*Fourth Report, page 17.*

Probably, among the variety of abuses attendant on, and inseparable from, civil society, a more monstrous or shocking fact cannot be produced, or one more at variance with our boasted civilization.

The facts in this connexion in our city are not quite so revolting; but they are sufficiently so to call for a radical remedy. But a short law of twenty lines, abolishing imprisonment for debts under five dollars, which might be passed in three days, would remove some of the most crying enormities of our present system.

The number of persons imprisoned in the debtor's apartment in this city, from June 6, 1829, until February 24, 1830, was 817, of whom there were—

30 whose debts were below 1 dollar.  
 233 above 1 and below 5 dollars.  
 174 above 5 and below 10 dollars.  
 140 above 10 and below 20 dollars.  
 142 above 20 and below 100 dollars  
 93 above 100 dollars.

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817

Of 252 of these unfortunate people, the debts were \$663 and the costs \$448.

Of 64, the debts were \$58 and the costs \$120!

That this state of things calls for a remedy, will not be questioned. The Massachusetts law is a remedy, plain, simple, and effectual, as to the most grievous portion of the evil; and it is to be hoped it will be applied without delay.

It is highly probable that such a law would considerably diminish the poor rates. The 263 persons above referred to, whose debts are below five dollars, are of the class who depend wholly for their own support, and that of their families, on their labor. Their extreme poverty precludes the idea of their being able to make any provision for their families during their imprisonment; and the consequence is, that that support, in the interim, devolves on the overseers of the poor.

HAMILTON.

*Philadelphia, March 5, 1830.*

P. S.—The irrefragable arguments of the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at a numerous and respectable meeting, held in New York on Tuesday last, are respectfully submitted to the Legislature of this State and to the public at large:—

“*Resolved*, That all mankind are born free, and with equal rights; that the right to life and to personal liberty cannot be alienated nor abridged by virtue of any voluntary contract.

“*Resolved*, That human life cannot be justly destroyed, nor human liberty right fully restrained, but for some criminal offence.

“*Resolved*, That debt, founded on fair contract, is no crime; nor is the non-payment of debt, through inability arising from involuntary error or misfortune, a criminal offence; and no person can be justly ‘deprived of his liberty,’ for the non-payment of debt occasioned by the causes above mentioned.

“*Resolved*, That imprisonment is punishment, and, as such, is inflicted on criminals; that to imprison an honest, unfortunate, insolvent debtor, is to punish him without trial or conviction, not for crime, but misfortune, and is unjust and oppressive; and any statute authorizing such cruelty and injustice is an unconstitutional exercise of legislative power.

“*Resolved*, That to contract debt with fraudulent intent, and to evade by fraudulence the payment of a just debt, are criminal offences; and the perpetrators thereof ought to be punished ‘according to the law of the land,’ and ‘due process of law’ in criminal cases.

“*Resolved*, That the Constitution is the supreme ‘law of the land,’ by virtue of which ‘no person shall be held to answer for his crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury;’ without which ‘due process of law,’ a fraudulent debtor or other criminal cannot be legally or justly ‘deprived of his liberty,’ or otherwise punished for his crime.

“*Resolved*, That the law authorizing the imprisonment even of a fraudulent debtor, by his creditor, in the manner in which it has been, and is now done, is subjecting a criminal to punishment at the will of his prosecutor, ‘without presentment or indictment of a grand jury;’—without trial for his alleged offence, without proof of his guilt; without ‘the judgment of his peers,’ or the sentence of any court exercising criminal jurisdiction; and, in short, without any of ‘the due process of law,’ to which every criminal is entitled, before he can, ‘by the law of the land,’ be ‘deprived of his liberty;’ is a direct violation of the several provisions of the Constitution, which are intended to secure the personal liberty and the right of every criminal to a fair trial by ‘a jury of his peers’ before he can be punished, or ‘deprived of any of his rights and privileges,’ by reason of any criminal offence.

“*Resolved*, That the law of imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished; and we hereby earnestly invite our fellow citizens, throughout this and other States which have not already repealed the law in question, to unite and co-operate with us in the use of all fair and lawful means to obliterate that foul blot which stains the pages of our statute book, dishonors the character of a free people, is inconsistent with the spirit of our republican institutions, and a reproach to the nation.”

*Extract of a Letter from Thomas Bradford, Jun., Esq., dated Philadelphia, June 12, 1830.*

“MY DEAR SIR—I am of opinion, that imprisonment for debt is wholly wrong, and, if proper measures were adopted by legislative enactment, might be rendered wholly useless. This remark answers the first six, and, to some extent, all the questions.

The object of imprisonment for debt is to compel the debtor to pay what he owes. If he has nothing wherewith to pay, his imprisonment prevents his acquiring property, and thereby defeats the end proposed. To punish a man because he is unable to pay what he owes, seems to me to be making misfortune a crime, seeing that this inability to pay, in many cases, arises from losses, sickness, want of prudence in business, and the fluctuation of trade, as well as other causes, which are not the result of, or connected with crime.—Intemperance is one of the most fruitful causes of small debts, and therefore the reformation of the lower classes, in this matter, will destroy the necessity of imprisonment for debt for small amounts.

I have had much opportunity, for many years, as an Inspector of the Prison, of witnessing the evils resulting from imprisonment for debt, and therefore can testify to the folly of the whole system. The debtor becomes reckless of character, dissolute, and ruined in many instances, and returns to society its bane and curse.”

*Extract from the Message of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, dated Council Chamber, Boston, January 6, 1830.*

“In connexion with the revision of laws which relate to the property of insolvents, those which respect their persons do not less require examination. The claims of humanity have long urged the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and I cannot but recommend, that the rigor of the statutes should, at least, be ameliorated, in

this particular. The most diligent and exact inquiry has shown, that but little effect, in enforcing the payment of money, is produced by confining the persons of debtors. Whatever decided advantage, in this respect, is experienced, proceeds from a dread of imprisonment, which induces to the honest application of means, and faithful efforts to avoid it. This is the true and only purpose of the law; and any degree of severity beyond what is necessary to accomplish it, should be dispensed with. If it was permitted to a debtor, when arrested on execution, instead of being taken to Prison, to give bail for his surrender at the Prison House within a prescribed time, there to be subjected to an examination, on oath, respecting his ability and property, and to be committed to close custody if he should be found to have practised fraud, or voluntarily to delay his creditor, the ends of justice might be as well secured as under the present course of procedure, and the dictates of benevolence and sympathy, and the rights of humanity, would be reasonably satisfied. The general state of embarrassment which now exists, and the increased number of unfortunate men who are suffering from the most unlooked for occasions of calamity, urge, with redoubled influence, at the present time, to the proposed, or some better, modification of the statutes."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Charles Jackson, dated Boston, May 18, 1830.*

"DEAR SIR—The only just or reasonable motive for imprisoning a debtor seems to be to compel him to apply his property to the payment of his debts. If, therefore, he is about to abscond, and to remove his effects beyond the reach of his creditor, or if he fraudulently secretes or withdraws them, so that they cannot be taken by legal process, the creditor, I think, ought to have the power to arrest him, and to prevent him, if possible, from enjoying at ease, or spending in luxury, what he has thus unjustly acquired. But when he is unable to pay the debt, and has no property to be surrendered to his creditor, it is wholly useless, as well as oppressive, to prolong his imprisonment. Such a measure, if considered as a punishment to the debtor, is very unequal and unjust, as it is inflicted without any regard to the magnitude of the debt, and without any distinction between a fraudulent debtor and one who is only unfortunate. I think, therefore, that imprisonment for debt ought never to be allowed, except in cases which I consider fraudulent; that is, when the debtor fraudulently or obstinately secretes or withholds his property. But as it is not easy to ascertain beforehand what cases fall within this description, it may be necessary to authorize the arrest of the debtor, making provision, at the same time, for an immediate discharge of his person, upon his surrendering all his property that is liable to attachment.

If a proper and convenient provision of this kind could be made, it would perhaps remove the principal objections to the existing laws; but so long as imprisonment for debt on mesne process, and on execution, is conducted as it now is, I am strongly of opinion, that it ought never to be allowed for small debts, so as to teach the poorer class of debtors. It would require more practical knowledge than I possess on this subject, to fix the amount of debt for which it ought to be allowed; but I should be glad to find, that it could be limited to fifty dollars. When a man whose living depends on his manual labor is imprisoned for a debt which he is unable to pay, there is a loss to the community, as well as to the debtor himself, of the produce of the labor which he might have performed; and the creditor's chance of receiving payment is of course diminished. If a debtor is unable to pay \$10, it seems to be the height of absurdity, as well as cruelty, to take him from his business, and to condemn him to idleness for a time long enough to have earned \$20.

There is, perhaps, one advantage in allowing imprisonment for small debts; which is, that it tends to deter the poor from contracting debts; and so far as it produces that effect, I believe that it is highly useful. But we daily see, that this is not an effectual remedy, and that many of that class will get credit where they can, though upon terms most oppressive to themselves. If these persons were wholly exempted from arrest and imprisonment, they would find it much more difficult to get credit than they now do. This would be beneficial, not only to themselves, but also to the class of creditors in general; as these latter, by giving less credit, would probably, on the whole, lose less than they do under the existing laws.

As to the duration of imprisonment, if allowed at all, I should suppose 30 days much more than would be commonly necessary. All that must be required is time enough for the debtor to make out a statement of his property, and to surrender or convey it to the person designated in the law, and to undergo an examination, on oath, as to the truth of that statement. I see no objection to allowing a

discharge, upon these terms, from arrest on mesne process, as well as on execution. It would further tend to prevent abuses in this respect, if arrest on mesne process were allowed for debt only, or for injuries to property, that are susceptible, in some degree, of a precise estimation; to the exclusion of all cases of mere personal wrongs, and of claims for unliquidated and uncertain wrongs.

If imprisonment for debt is, as I think it is, useless, when used merely to compel the surrender of property, which ought to be applied to discharge the debt, it follows that, in other cases, a Christian cannot, with a good conscience, make use of this process either against a fellow Christian or an infidel."

*Letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, dated Washington, May 2, 1830.*

"SIR—I have received your letter of the 19th of April, asking my opinion upon several questions, all relative to the subject of imprisonment for debt. I am quite willing to express my general opinions on that interesting subject, although they are not so matured as to be entitled to influence other men's judgments. The existing laws, I think, call loudly for revision and amendment. Your first four questions seek to know what I think of imprisonment for small sums. I am decidedly against it; I would carry the exemption to debts of thirty or forty dollars, at least. Individual instances of evil or hardship might, I am aware, follow from such a change; but I am persuaded the general result would be favorable, in a high degree, to industry, sobriety, and good morals, as well as to personal liberty.

You ask, in the next place, what I think of imprisonment for debt in any case where there is no evidence of fraud. Certainly I am of opinion that there should be no imprisonment for debt, where it appears that no fraud has been practised, or intended, either in contracting the debt or in omitting to pay it. But, then, it seems to me, that, when a man does not fulfil a lawful promise, he ought to show his inability, and to show also that his own conduct has been fair and honest. He ought not to be allowed merely *to say* he cannot pay, and then to call on the creditor to *prove* that his inability is pretended or fraudulent. He ought to show why he does not and cannot fulfil his contract, and to give reasonable evidence that he has not acted fraudulently; and, this being done, his person ought to be held no longer. In the first place, the creditor is entitled to the oath of his debtor, and, in the next place, to satisfactory explanation of any suspicious circumstances.

There are two sorts of fraud, either of which, when proved, ought to prevent a liberation of the person, viz: fraud in contracting the debt, and fraud in concealing, or making way with, the means of payment. And the usual provisions of the bankrupt act ought to be added, that no one should be discharged, who is proved to have lost money in any species of gaming; and I should include, in this class, *all adventurers in lotteries*. Having tendered his own oath, and made just explanation of any circumstances of suspicion, if there be such, and not having lost money by gaming, the debtor ought to be discharged at once; which answers another of your questions; for the detention of thirty days, before the oath can be taken, appears to me wholly useless.

You are pleased to ask whether, in my judgment, Christians can, with a good conscience, imprison, either other Christians, or infidels. He would be very little of a Christian, I think, who should make a difference, in such a case, and be willing to use a degree of severity towards Jew or Greek, which he would not use towards one of his own faith. Whether conscientious men can imprison any body for debt, whom they do not believe dishonest or fraudulent, is a question which every man, while the law allows such imprisonment, must decide for himself. In answer to your inquiry, whether I have found it necessary to use such coercion, in regard to debts of my own, I have to say, that I never imprisoned any man for my own debt, under any circumstances; nor have I, in five and twenty years' professional practice, ever recommended it to others, except in cases where there was manifest proof, or violent and unexplained suspicion, of intentional fraud.

Imprisonment for debt, my dear sir, as it is now practised, is, in my judgment, a great evil; and, it seems to me, an effectual remedy for the larger part of the evil is obvious. Nineteen twentieths of the whole of it would be relieved, in my opinion, if imprisonment for *small debts* were to be abolished. That object I believe to be attainable; and to its attainment, I think, the main attention of those who take an interest in the subject should be directed. Small credits are often given, on the confidence of being able to collect the debt by the terrors of the Jail; great ones, seldom or never.

Three simple provisions would accomplish all, in my opinion, that may be considered as absolutely required to a just state of the law, respecting imprisonment for debt in Massachusetts.

1. That no imprisonment should be allowed, when the debts, exclusive of costs, did not amount to \$30.

2. That there should be no necessity of imprisonment for thirty days, as preliminary to taking the poor debtor's oath; nor any longer detention than such as is necessary to give parties notice, and time to prepare for examination; and that a convenient number of magistrates, in every county, should, for the purpose of administering the oaths, be appointed by the government; and that such magistrates should be clothed with such further powers as might be thought expedient, in order to enable them to make a thorough investigation of the fairness or fraud of the debtor's conduct.

3. That in cases where the debtor had been discharged, if the creditor would make oath to newly discovered evidence, proving original fraud, or, to his belief, that the debtor had subsequently received property, and concealed or withheld the same from his creditors, it should be competent to such creditor to have investigation of such charge, and, if made out, to have execution against the person, and if not made out, that the creditor should pay the cost of the proceeding.

Other provisions might doubtless be useful; but if these three alone could be obtained, they would, in a great measure, clear the Jails of debtors, and give general satisfaction, I have no doubt, to creditors.

I ought to add that the imprisonment of females in the common Jails, for mere debt, is a barbarism which ought not to be tolerated. Instances of such imprisonment, though rare, do yet sometimes occur, under circumstances that shock every humane mind. In this respect, the law ought, in my judgment, to be altogether reformed."

*Extract from Dr. Channing's Election Sermon.*

"I am shocked at the imprisonment of the honest debtor, and the legislation, which allows the creditor to play the tyrant over an innocent man, would disgrace, I think, a barbarous age. I am not less shocked by the impunity with which criminal insolvents continually escape, and by the lenity of the community towards these transgressors of its most essential laws."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Samuel Hubbard, dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1830.*

"MY DEAR SIR—The professional business in which I have been engaged, has not been such as to call my particular attention to the subject of the imprisonment of the poor for debt. But, so far as my observation has extended, the arrest of poor persons, for sums under fifty dollars, is highly injurious, in its operation, to both debtors and creditors. The expenses connected with it are considerable; the loss of time on the part of the debtor is great; and the habits contracted or confirmed are usually of the most detrimental nature, both to the man and his family. It is my desire to have the law, authorizing imprisonment for debts under fifty dollars, repealed, and the whole system modified. For one, I should be well pleased with the experiment. Imprisonment is a punishment; and is it reasonable that any man should be punished without at least clear *prima facie* evidence of crime? To defraud men of their property, by unjustly detaining what is due to them, is, I admit, criminal in the person thus detaining; and such criminality may lawfully be punished by imprisonment. But where the debtor has no property to detain, and has contracted his debts in the common course of business, why should he be punished with imprisonment? My own opinion is, that no person should be arrested on mesne process in a civil action, unless upon affidavit for sufficient cause, shown before some competent person, authorized to administer the oath, and whose duty it shall be to judge whether the case stated in the affidavit comes within the provisions of the law; and I am also of opinion that the person thus arrested, as also when taken on execution, should be admitted to the poor debtor's oath, as soon as creditor, or his attorney, can be notified to attend, if it be found on his examination he is destitute of property. I am not prepared to express a decided opinion favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt in every case, but should the first instance, a modification of the existing laws, with a view, if successful, to the final change of the whole system. With these views, I

may add that, except on just suspicion of fraudulent conduct, at the time of contracting the debt, or in fraudulently concealing property to avoid payment of the debt, I think no man or Christian is warranted in imprisoning the person of his fellow man or Christian brother.

With the sincerest gratitude for your benevolent exertions, and with the expectation that your labors will be still more and more blest, in ameliorating the condition of the wretched inhabitants of our Jails and Prisons, I am, dear sir, with the greatest regard, &c."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Edward Everett, dated Charlestown, Mass., 4th Sept., 1830.*

"DEAR SIR—I have duly received your letter, requesting my opinion on several subjects connected with imprisonment for debt. I must leave it to those better acquainted with the practical effect of the existing laws, to make a discrimination between the operation of these laws, in reference to the *different sums* you have named. My view of the subject requires no such discrimination. But were I obliged to give a specific answer to your first question, 'What do you think of imprisonment for debt for sums less than one dollar?' I should say, I think it a disgrace to the community where it is tolerated; and that a person, who would deprive a fellow creature of his liberty for inability to pay that sum, ought himself to be sent to the State's Prison, till he had learned humanity, or rather to the Insane Hospital, till he was restored to reason.

But I ought to recollect that even such imprisonment has been authorized by the laws of our ancient commonwealth, and is now authorized by the laws and daily practice of some of the sister States; and that individuals are not justly chargeable with the iniquity of a system established by the law of the land, and sanctioned by custom. It is one of the worst effects of bad laws, that they corrupt public sentiment.

It is said to have been remarked, by the venerable Attorney-General of the commonwealth, on occasion of the late trial at Salem, that it was to be regretted that the common law had not, by the statute of 1 Ann, been brought a little nearer to common sense, in reference to the trial of accessories, before the conviction of a principal. I fear there is too great reason to say, that we live under a system of laws, touching the relations of debtor and creditor, utterly at war, not only with common sense, but common humanity.

Although crime may be connected with insolvency, yet insolvency is not of itself a crime. Where fraud has been committed, let that fraud be proceeded against under known laws, and punished, I care not how severely, so the bounds of reason and humanity are not passed. But inability to pay one's debts is itself no proof of crime. It may, and often does, arise from the act of God, and misfortune in all its forms. A man may become insolvent in consequence of sickness, shipwreck, a fire, a bad season, political changes affecting trade at home and abroad; or, being wholly prosperous in his own business, he may be involved in the ruin of his debtor. In the eye of the law of Massachusetts, a man's inability to meet his obligations, produced in any of these ways, is a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Suppose a Legislature were to pass a law, that whoever should have a ship cast away, or a ware-house burnt down, should be imprisoned thirty days. What would be thought of their humanity? what of their sanity? Such, however, in substance, is the law of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The absurdity of such a system is as glaring as its cruelty.

It is objectionable on another ground. To deprive a citizen of liberty is one of the highest inflictions of penal justice. Next to capital punishment, it is the most infamous punishment known to our law. The power of wielding this formidable weapon ought to be lodged exclusively in the hands of the magistrate. Grave public reasons should alone decide when it should be employed. The present law submits to the discretion, the caprice, and the passions of the creditor, whether he will or will not subject a citizen to this odious infliction of penal justice. There are men in the community who make a livelihood from buying up bad debts. The State puts its sheriffs, and constables, and the keys of its Prisons, under their control, and they daily wield their dreadful power, from motives of interest; sometimes without the possibility of deriving benefit; but more frequently with a studied and tantalizing choice of time and circumstances, such as to give to personal duress the character and effects of torture. Torture, in fact, it is; and many persons, no doubt,

would rather lose the joint of a finger, or submit to a few turns of a thumb-screw in private, than be shut up in the wards of a Jail.

Fortunately for the credit of the country at large, though to the discredit of Massachusetts, our law on this subject is behind the legislation of the majority of the States. Very few States in the Union deem so lightly of the value of the blessings which they secure to their citizens, as to allow an individual to deprive his neighbor of his liberty, for *thirty days*, for a debt of five dollars.

When the enormity and scandal of such legislation are considered, we can only wonder that it can subsist for a day in a community where the people make the laws, especially when we inquire what class of society is benefited by them. Creditors are not greatly benefited, as is notorious from the facts stated in the last Report of the Prison Discipline Society. In a report made to a meeting of gentlemen assembled in Boston, a year or two since, to consider this subject, it is stated that, 'within the last twenty years, the costs that have accrued in suits against insolvents have amounted to more than one million of dollars.'

It surely cannot be the interest or the wish of the mass of the people to lay such a tax for the purpose of filling the pockets of those benefited by the prosecution of petty debts.

Considered in connexion with the public good, and the cause of civil liberty, the facts disclosed in the last Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society present matter of reflection painfully important. Seventy-five thousand freemen, in these United States, it is estimated, are annually subjected, under the existing laws, to the infamous punishment of a Prison! And the costs and damages exceed, in many cases, the amount of the debts for which they are imprisoned!

There are several governments called *despotic*, where no such outrage on reason and humanity is tolerated. That it is submitted to in this community, is a proof how much practical oppression a people will endure, who enjoy, in theory, the power of providing a remedy. The acts of the British government, which drove our fathers to arms, were infinitely less grievous than the laws in question. Nor is there any question of national or party politics, that now excites the sensibility of the people of the United States, which so much concerns them as this subject, in regard to which so great an apathy prevails.

Harsh, however, as the expression may sound, if the people, possessing the means of a perfect and instant remedy in their hands, will not apply it, they ought to suffer. Were it not that the unfortunate class who suffer most—the poor and friendless—are unable effectually to make their wishes felt, and their rights respected, nothing would need to be said. A fortnight's time devoted, to the subject by the General Court, would be amply sufficient to enact a statute which would bring the law nearer to humanity and reason; and, if the people wish for such a statute, it is very easy to make their wish known and respected.

Wishing entire success to all judicious exertions to effect this end, I remain, &c."

*Extract of a Letter from H. W. Dwight, M. C., dated Washington, D. C., May 10, 1830*

"MY DEAR SIR—My answer to your 6th question supersedes a reply to all that precede it.

I think 'imprisonment for debt, in every case in which there is no evidence of fraud,' but a relic of the barbarous ages. I do not know what a Christian might do with a Christian or an infidel. I fear too little of Christianity enters into any of the concerns of common life. No 'benefits result from continuing, and no evils would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt.'

I have never found it necessary to imprison a man for a debt due to me personally, and whenever, in fifteen years' practice, I have done so for a client, I have always found it would have been better not to have done so."

*Extract of a Letter from Samuel A. Eliot, dated Boston, April 30, 1830.*

"I consider imprisonment for debt, under the present regulations, in all cases, injudicious, as a means of recovery; of an obvious tendency to produce cruelty on the one side, and vice on the other; disproportioned to the offence, where no fraud is imputed, and, where it is, of a vindictive rather than a correcting nature; and it is, therefore, a punishment of such a character as to be unworthy of countenance in a community calling itself Christian. I think great benefits would be experienced, or, at least, great evils avoided, by the abolition, or essential modification, of the



present mode of imprisonment for debt, provided some other punishment were substituted in its place; though I should fear its abolition, without some substitute, would only add to the evils already existing in society. So far from finding it necessary to imprison any one for debt to myself, I should think myself very ill employed with a view to my own interest, and much more so in a moral view, in confining those who owe me much larger sums than any you have named in your questions, which they are now unable to pay. I consider my only chance of recovery is in allowing them to pursue their occupations."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Artemas Ward, dated Boston, June 21, 1830.*

"MY DEAR SIR—To imprison a debtor, either Christian or heathen, believer or infidel, where there was no fault or fraud on his part, and whose inability to pay arose wholly from misfortunes, which human prudence and a reasonable use of his faculties could not guard him against, be his debt one, ten, or ten thousand dollars, in my mind, would be unjust, cruel, inhuman, and unchristian. A debtor who is without fault ought to be exempt from suffering, disgrace, or punishment; and a fraudulent, unfair, dishonest debtor ought not to escape without being punished according to the aggravation of his offence. Unless some penalty is annexed to dishonest insolvency, people will be induced to buy on credit, and live on the fruit of the labor of others, rather than to earn something themselves. Nothing is more frequent, even as the law now is, than for a debtor, who has numerous meritorious creditors, and has reduced his property by living above his income, or incautious speculations, so that he cannot pay them all, to convey all his property in trust to some favorite creditors, and set all other creditors at defiance, offering them nothing, unless they will take a small per cent. of their debt, and discharge the whole. A failure in business, and paying a small part, or nothing, of what one owes, is too lightly considered, in the estimation of the community; and I have no doubt that the instances are increased on that account. Bankruptcy is viewed very differently, *now*, from what it was in the days of our Puritan ancestors, who, though they might not be as well informed as the present generation, possessed as much moral purity, as to *mine* and *thine*. The elder President Adams, in his *Novanglus*, page 4th, speaking of the days of 1761, says, 'At that time, bankruptcy was infamous; now [1819] it is scarcely disgraceful.' Bankruptcy, arising from the causes which often produce it, at all times, and in all countries, ought to be infamous; but when it arises from misfortunes, it ought not to be even disgraceful. An unfortunate man ought to be aided and pitied, not punished or disgraced.

In answer to your question, 'whether I have ever found it necessary to imprison a man for a debt due to me personally,' I say, in the course of more than forty years of active business, with a great number of persons, but one only has been committed to Prison, by my orders, for a debt due to myself; and that took place about twenty years since. My debtor, in that instance, having been accommodated with a loan of upwards of \$14,000, and having never received from me any thing but kindness and favors, was chargeable with the blackest ingratitude, the grossest perfidy and deception, and deserved a punishment much more severe than the law enabled me to inflict.

*Extract of a Letter from E. P.*

"DEAR SIR—I would answer all your inquiries, from 1 to 10, by observing, in the general, that imprisonment is punishment; that punishment, if deserved, implies previous crime; that poverty is, in itself, no crime; nor does inability to pay a just debt necessarily imply crime; consequently, imprisonment, merely on account of such inability, is unjust and wrong. If it can be shown that the debtor has committed a crime, let him be punished for his crime, and according to his deserts; but let him not be punished for what may be merely his misfortune. I have never imprisoned a person for debt, and I trust I never shall. Connected with the abolition of imprisonment for mere debt, where there is no evidence of fraud or crime, I can think of no evils worth mentioning. What evils can result from the stop of palpable injustice? The poor, it is true, would find it more difficult to contract debts; but this (though it might sometimes straiten them) would not ultimately injure them."

*Extract of a Letter from J. P., dated Boston, May 6, 1830.*

"To the seven first of the questions proposed in your circular of the 19th ult., I say,

at once, I think it all bad, impolitic, unrighteous, inhuman, unchristian; that all imprisonment for debt, not for fraud,—for that is another matter,—is as great a violation of natural right as slave dealing.”

*Extract of a Letter from J. T., dated Boston, April 24, 1830.*

“Simple debt is not a crime, and is not justly punishable. It may be an indiscreet, or a foolish act, or it may be a very wise and proper one. Nor do I suppose, that one who prosecutes a debtor would attempt to vindicate the principle, that a debtor, merely as such, is to be punished, or, rather, no Legislature would recognise this principle in a law. It is supposed, 1st, that the debt was fraudulently contracted, or, 2dly, if not fraudulently contracted, that payment is withheld, when it might be made? Now, either of these suppositions may in many cases be a fact. Here, then, as I imagine, is the ground on which imprisonment for debt is justified, and on which it is legalized. The question then arises, How far does the imprisoning system either check this fraud, or secure payment where it would not otherwise be made? I have no doubt whether, to a certain extent, it conduces to each of these ends. But I have also no doubt whether it produces very far more fraud than it prevents; nor do I doubt whether there are ten unjust and wicked imprisonments for small debts, to one where the debtor would pay his debts if he could. I have seen much of the misery which this imprisonment for small debts brings upon the poor, and of the cruel injustice with which the law, in this respect, bears upon the laboring class of our population. I have known a respectable mechanic, for example, imprisoned for a debt of \$5, contracted by his family at a grocer’s, while he was himself very ill; and he was sent to Jail for that debt, when he not only was without a shilling, but his family was wanting bread because he was not able to work; and another for a debt of \$5 or \$6, contracted by purchasing certain tools; each of whom, I believe, would most readily have paid what he owed, if he had possessed the means of doing it. But not only so, I have known a poor man sent to Jail for a small debt, by one who paid his board there, for a more secure enjoyment of vicious intercourse in his family!

I look, however, beyond particular facts to first principles on this subject. I suppose, 1st, that debt, in a community, will be proportioned to the facility with which credit can be obtained. 2d. Credit can be obtained, in a community, in proportion as those, who have money to lend, or goods to sell, upon trust, can feel, that, in case of danger to their property, they can distress the debtor. 3dly. Does not this very facility of obtaining credit, therefore, grow out of debtor laws? I think it does. Do not far the greater number of bankruptcies grow out of the credits artificially produced and upheld? This, I suspect, is true. How far does the dread of imprisonment check the debtor in contracting debts? I think little. And I have no doubt whether it leads him tenfold to increase his deception to delude his creditor. What effect, also, has imprisonment itself upon the debtor? I believe the worst. I would not have a man imprisoned for simple debt of any amount. But if this must be, let the lowest sum, for which imprisonment is allowed, be one hundred dollars. Many, now living on small credits, cut off from this resource, would then be industrious. The seller, suffering fewer losses, would then afford to sell cheaper. An immense amount of deception would be prevented. Abolish imprisonment for debt, and you will make credit to depend on character, as it now does not. It will not be so easily obtained as it now is. A security of property will therefore be felt far greater than is upon the present system. And if virtue itself would not be promoted, which I do not grant, very much of vice would be prevented.”

*Extract of a Letter from A. R.*

“MY DEAR SIR—The incarceration of the body by judicial process, in case of mental sanity, I can regard in no other light than that of a *punishment*. There may be individuals, in the most abject classes of society, who would not regard it as such. To all others, it is a most severe affliction to be torn from their home and friends, deprived of liberty and the light of heaven, and immured within the walls of a Prison. Now, a severe *punishment* is the reward, not of misfortune, nor of the slighter degrees of heedlessness or negligence, but of *crime*. To deserve imprisonment, therefore, a person must have committed some crime, either against the State or against an individual; or, if the crime has not been actually committed, there must be good evidence that it is premeditated, and that it can be prevented in no other and better way.

Hence I have believed that the imprisonment of the debtor is justifiable only in cases of *dishonesty* or *fraud*. The fraud or dishonesty may have appeared in the act of contracting the debt; in giving false security; in evading or delaying the payment; in conveying away or secreting property which might satisfy the demand; and perhaps in many other ways. Where fraud has been practised, and can be proved, or where impartial persons would say there is strong ground to suspect it, I know not but the putting of the offender's body in Prison may punish or arrest his crime, without injustice to him, and with permanent benefit to the community. In all other cases, it appears to me, at present, that imprisonment is in fact a punishment without a crime, and the laws which sanction it impolitic and unjust. I 'think,' therefore, very unfavorably of imprisonment for debt, for any sum whatever, 'where there is no evidence of fraud;' and you have my opinion in reply to the first six questions proposed in your letter. The 10th question is also virtually answered in the negative: I think the 'penalty of imprisonment for debt, in cases where there is no evidence of fraud,' is *not* 'well proportioned to the aggravation of the offence.' And I would here add, in reference to question 13th, that I have never 'found it necessary to imprison a man for debt due to me personally;' and I fondly trust and believe I never shall. It is true, I have not been engaged extensively in traffic with my fellow men; but, in my limited experience, I have used no uncommon carefulness in selecting responsible men for my debtors.

As the laws of our country now stand, and considering that the whole system of credit is shaped by the legislation, I am not prepared to say that a Christian *cannot* sleep quietly on the night after he has taken his honest debtor by the throat, and cast him into Prison. Till the laws are changed, it is *possible* that an enlightened and pure conscience may approve the deed. But I would not myself be that Christian creditor, to imprison the debtor who had not been fraudulent or dishonest, whether *he* were 'Christian' or 'infidel.' [Questions 8 and 9.] Sir, I could not sleep on that night; I would not be that unrelenting, grasping, 'Christian' creditor.

I am aware that it is extremely difficult to frame such a code of laws as shall always discriminate between crime and misfortune, and secure the creditor all his rights without unduly increasing his power, or infringing upon the equitable rights of the debtor. The 'Christian' legislator who shall devise an impartial system for that purpose, to succeed to the present unequal and oppressive code, will deserve well of his country and of posterity. Some happy approximation to such a system, I believe, will ere long be devised. The genius of the age requires it; and I regard your well-directed efforts to expose the inconveniences and iniquities of the old system, as destined to prepare the way for such a propitious event. I can scarcely imagine 'what *evils* would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt,' [question 11.] if the revolution was made prudently and cautiously. If any should arise, they would be temporary; they must soon disappear, under the practical operation of a system founded on the eternal principles of justice, equity, and mercy. The '*benefits*' of such a change [question 12] must be innumerable and incalculable. Among them would be that of depriving the dishonest or malicious creditor of the power of harassing and persecuting the innocent; which, in ten thousand instances, would be to 'cut short the power of the oppressor.' Another benefit, by no means the least, would be that of regulating the whole system of credit; which would be an immense blessing, both to creditors and debtors. It would restore simple honesty to its throne, and revive confidence between man and man."

#### *Letter from J. H.*

"In answer to the printed inquiries you had the politeness to send me, I can say, generally, that I can see no justice or policy in punishing a person for his misfortunes, and that I know of nothing but *crime or guilt, which deserves or needs punishment*. I feel, most decidedly and sensibly, that fraudulent debtors ought to be examined, and pursued with greater vigilance, and punished with greater severity, at least equal to counterfeiters or forgers; and, until fraud is proved, or at least suspected, that no debtor ought ever to be imprisoned, whatever might be the evils resulting from such a law.

If the old adage is sound, that it is better ten guilty persons should go free than that one innocent man should be punished, it must forever put an end to punishment for debt, where no fraud is suspected. To imprison a man because his house or barn is struck and burned by lightning, his ship lost in a storm at sea, or because

he otherwise loses the means of supporting his family, as well as paying his debts, is unfit for a barbarous age, and much more for the enlightened age of which we boast."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Stephen White, of Salem, Mass.*

"DEAR SIR—I have just received your printed circular, requesting my opinion regarding imprisonment for debt, in certain given cases. I can answer them, I believe, satisfactorily in the aggregate. I am opposed to all manner of imprisonment for debt, unless it be connected with fraud. I am distinctly in favor of some provision being made by law, for the discharge of all innocent debtors, upon a *bona fide* surrender of all their property, for the equal benefit of creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Benj. Pickman, dated Salem, June 29, 1830.*

"DEAR SIR—I am, and ever have been, opposed to imprisonment for debt, for any sum whatever, however small or however large. I consider the law that authorizes it as inconsistent with the spirit of our government, and, what is of much more serious importance, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Christian religion; a law, therefore, which nothing could justify, but the clearest evidence that the good of society requires it. So far, however, from having proved beneficial, it has, I think, proved injurious to the community, and, in nine instances, at least, out of ten, to the hard-hearted creditor who has availed himself of it. According to my observation, a large proportion of those persons, who have been imprisoned for debt, were so for very small sums, and to gratify a malicious or revengeful temper; and, as such persons are generally unable to obtain surety for the liberty of the yard, they have been confined in apartments not much, if any, better than those in which convicted felons were confined. If the debtor, so confined, be a bad man, it only serves to excite in him a spirit of revenge; if he be a good but unfortunate man, it evidently renders him incapable, for the time, of providing for the support of himself, or his family, should he have one, and thereby increases his inability to pay his debts. I have observed, that a considerable proportion of those persons, who have been imprisoned for debt, have been put in Prison by the retailers of ardent spirits; a class of men, who, I hope, will not be much longer tolerated in society. While I entertain these opinions respecting imprisonment for debt, I also think that honesty cannot be too much encouraged, and that every species of dishonesty ought to be severely punished. If a debtor attempts to defraud his creditors, he should be punished for it; but then it should be considered as a public crime, (like forgery, for example,) and accordingly prosecuted, under the authority of government. Unfortunately, the men who are guilty of the greatest frauds upon their creditors are not generally the men who are imprisoned for their debts. How many insolvents have there been, who have failed for very large sums, and have not paid ten cents on the dollar, and, after having compromised with their creditors, by a deceptive representation of their property, have lived like men of large fortune! And among those creditors were, perhaps, included widows and orphans, who, by their failure, were deprived of their means of support. Such men can hardly be too severely punished, or too much despised. I would further add, on this subject, that, generally, creditors are a much more *wary* class of men than debtors; and, if the law authorizing imprisonment for debt were repealed, they would probably be more cautious how they gave credit; and this would be likely to have a beneficial effect upon the community, as it would tend to lessen the number of debtors and creditors, and would also give to men of fair character the advantage that they ought to have in obtaining credit."

*Extract of a Letter from Charles Sedgwick, Esq., dated Lenox, Mass., 1830.*

"I have spent a good deal of time in looking over the records of the Jail in this place, since May 22, 1828, and have examined copies of all the executions, in the hands of the jailer, on which debtors have been committed; and you will perceive, by the statement below, besides the loss and inconvenience occasioned to the debtor by imprisonment, that this mode of enforcing collections is useless and expensive to the creditor.

For a period of a little more than eighteen months, there have been committed to Prison, on civil process, 186 persons, in Berkshire. Some have been committed

on the writ, and some surrendered by their bail; but by far the greater part on executions for a small amount; and 6 or 8 for military fines, amounting to from 50 cts. to \$3.

During the first eighteen months, there were committed, on executions issued upon judgments recovered in the Common Pleas, . . . . . 33  
On executions issued upon justices' judgments, . . . . . 81

Out of the 33 mentioned above, there have been admitted to the poor debtor's oath, 17  
The residue have been discharged, and, although the records do not show how, it is well known that, in almost every instance, it is by giving new notes, without any additional security. . . . . 16

Of the 81 committed on justices' executions, there have been admitted to the poor debtor's oath, . . . . . 30  
Committed for military fines, and discharged after six days, . . . . . 6  
The residue discharged by the creditor, . . . . . 45

81

Of the 60 persons committed and discharged by the creditor, the whole period of confinement has been 773 days, and the average time of each, 13 days.

Of the 47 persons admitted to the poor debtor's oath, several have been confined for 60 days, owing to the neglect of the officer, in not serving properly the citation upon the creditor; but, supposing the citation properly served, and one day only allowed for this purpose, the whole period of their confinement would be 1457 days, or for each person 31 days.

The amount of thirty-three executions, issuing from the Common Pleas, on which the debtors were committed to Prison, is as follows:—

Debt.	Costs.	Costs of commitment.
\$4756 65	345 07	205 93
From the above deduct the sums in eleven executions, amounting to		
\$4088 79	127 47	108 36
<u>\$667 86</u>	<u>217 60</u>	<u>97 57</u>

For these last sums, the remaining twenty-two executions issued from Common Pleas, which is, on average, \$30 39 for the amount of debt in each execution.

#### Justices' Executions.

The amount of eighty-one executions, issued upon justices' judgments, is as follows:—

Debt.	Costs.	Costs of commitment.
\$860 40	288 78	245 56
From the above deduct the amount of twenty-seven executions, which is		
\$511 70	105 89	90 76
<u>\$348 70</u>	<u>182 89</u>	<u>154 80</u>

Amount of fifty-four executions, on which debtors were committed to Prison.

Out of these 54 persons, 43 were confined for 31 days each, 1333 days.

The remaining 11, on an average, 13 days each, 143 do.

Say that the above amount of fifty-four executions were all issued for the same sum each, and then the amount of forty-three executions, on which the debtors were admitted to the oath, would be

Debt, \$275 81; costs, 145 63; costs of commitment, 123 20.

The average of these forty-three debts would be, in that case, for each person,

Debt, \$6 48; costs, 3 38; costs of commitment, 2 86.

Costs, . . . . .	3 38	These costs all accrue on a debt of from \$5 to \$20.
Costs of commitment, . . . . .	2 86	
Jailer's key fees, . . . . .	40	
Expense of making out citation, &c., . . . . .	1 00	
* Serving citation, on an average, at least . . . . .	1 00	
Justice's fees on swearing out, . . . . .	1 00	
Board, 25 cents per day, for 31 days, . . . . .	7 75	
Value of debtor's time, 50 cents, . . . . .	15 50	
	<u>\$32 89</u>	

\* The fees for service of a citation are, service 30 cents, copy 30 cents, and 1 4 cents per mile travel; which makes the service as often 1 dollar and 50 cents as 1 dollar, and frequently much more.

This sum shows the least actual expense of the debtor, in time and money, where he takes the oath; but it is well known that the commitments on small executions generally take place at that season when labor is most valuable, and most in demand; and the average value of a debtor's time might fairly be set at 75 cents per day, which would make an addition to the above sum of

\$32 89

7 75

\$40 64

This is the expense, then, in general, incurred by the debtor or his friends, where he takes the oath, and is not committed to close confinement. When he goes within the Prison walls, the board is paid by the creditor.

Take an average of the eighty-one executions issued upon justices' judgments, where the debtors were committed, and the amount of debts, costs, and expenses, on forty-three of the number, where the debtors took the poor debtor's oath, is as follows:—

Amount of deb'ts.	Do. costs.	Do. cos'ts of commitments.	
\$456 75	\$152 07	\$130 35	
Costs, . . . . .			\$152 07
Costs of commitments, . . . . .			130 35
Jailer's key fees, at 40 cents each, . . . . .			17 20
Expense of making citation, &c., \$1, . . . . .			43 00
Do. of serving same, at \$1 25 each, . . . . .			53 75
Justice's fees on swearing out, \$1 00 each, . . . . .			43 00
Expense of board, at 25 cents per day, . . . . .			333 25
Expense of debtors' time, at 50 cents per day, . . . . .			€66 50
			<u>\$1439 12</u>

The above shows the result of imprisonment for debt, on executions issuing from a justice of the peace. Of the eighty-one executions issued, there is no means of ascertaining, with certainty, how thirty-eight of them were disposed of, any further than the general fact that new notes are taken from the debtor, without any additional security, and after much expense has accrued to him, and a loss of time from his employment of 13 days! On the remaining forty-three executions, the fate of which can be determined with certainty, it appears that the whole amount of debts was \$456 75, and the whole amount of costs and expenses, allowing only 50 cents per day for the debtor's time, is \$1439 12!

The expenses amount to more than three times the debt, without answering any good purpose whatever, and operate very hardly upon the families of those who are thus deprived of the proceeds of the debtor's labor, and who are most in need of it for their daily support."

*Extract of a Letter from Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.*

"Having long believed that to abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, would be introducing a safer system of credit, be greatly advantageous to the creditor, and thus to the community at large, my opinion has been made up in favor of that measure.

In regard to imprisonment for small debts, say twenty dollars, the evils of it appear to me to be so great, that I cannot believe they will be suffered to exist long in this State."

*Letter from the Justices of the Quorum and Sheriff of Berkshire County, Mass.*

"DEAR SIR—We very willingly state to you our opinion, as to the operation of our laws authorizing imprisonment for debt. Being justices of the peace and of the quorum in this county, we have attended, some of us for more than twenty years, at the examination of debtors, who have taken the benefit of the poor debtor's oath, and have had an opportunity of ascertaining the benefit creditors generally derive from the imprisonment of their debtors, and of learning the injury sustained by the debtors and their families, from such imprisonment. From our observations, we are decidedly of opinion, that there are but few cases in which any benefit is gained by the creditor, by the imprisonment of his debtor; and that the injury, in most cases, to the debtor, but more generally to his family, is very great; and, in some, the operation of the law is extremely oppressive."

WILLIAM WALKER, WILLIAM P. WALKER, and JOSEPH TUCKER.

The sheriff of the county adds—"Having been sheriff of the county eighteen years, I have observed the operation of our laws against poor debtors, and fully concur in the opinion of the above gentlemen. HENRY C. BROWN."

*Extract of a Letter from Jacob B. Moore, Sheriff of Merrimack County, N. H., dated Concord, May 1, 1830.*

"The Legislature has, within the last few years, materially softened the rigors of our laws for the collection of debts. No person can now be arrested and imprisoned on any debt or contract made since Jan. 1, 1829, unless it exceed the sum of \$13 33. By the law of Jan. 3, 1829, the limits of our Prison yard for the confinement of debtors was extended to the boundaries of the towns in which such Prisons are situated. These may be regarded as gradual steps toward the final abolition of imprisonment for debt in New Hampshire."

*Extract from the Message of his Excellency Matthew Harvey, Governor of New Hampshire, to the Legislature, dated Council Chamber, Concord, June 4, 1830.*

"Ever since the existence of our government, imprisonment for debt has been one of its acknowledged provisions, and our law in reference to delinquent debtors still retains that odious feature, which identifies it with measures that originated in times less enlightened than the present; but, by reason of various amendments and modifications, the object originally intended is now rarely accomplished. The entire control over the personal liberty of the debtor was formerly given to the creditor, to compel payment, either by the terrors of a Jail before commitment, or the misery of confinement afterwards. This power, in the hands of an unfeeling creditor, was often exercised with severity, and fell indiscriminately upon the honest and the dishonest; and whether the debtor had been deprived of the means of payment by the exercise of bad judgment or inevitable misfortune, or had fraudulently placed his effects beyond the reach of his creditors, when once committed to Prison, he was confined for life, without the possibility of a discharge, except by payment of the debt, or the mercy of the creditor, however embarrassing to friends, misled by their sympathies, or oppressive to an already miserable and destitute family. This severe operation of the law was not long tolerated by public opinion, when enlarged and more liberal views began to be entertained on the subject. It then commenced a remedy, by producing various enactments for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

This ameliorating policy has been continued so far that, although the power of imprisonment still exists, very few of those results, which formerly furnished arguments in support of the principle, are now produced. It is now rarely found that the debtor, committed to Prison under the present law, ever calculates on being discharged by payment of the debt. Since the last provision of the law on this subject, which extended the limits of the Jail yards to the extreme boundaries of the towns in which Prisons are situated, so far as my observation has extended, about *seven eighths* of all persons, committed to Prison for debt, on execution, have been discharged, on application to the commissioners of Jail delivery. Imprisonment within the chartered limits of a town has so little of real restraint about it, and the facilities for obtaining the poor debtor's oath are so great, that persons indebted, and possessing effects of small value, are induced to divest themselves of their property, so far that the amount remaining in possession shall not prevent the discharge provided by law, rather than to increase it by honest industry, with a view to the payment of debts. And when the amount of property is once reduced below this standard, it is very rarely suffered again to rise above it. The inevitable consequence is, a diminution of the quantity of labor, industry and economy; an accumulation of unnecessary cost; and an increase of poor and idle persons, who must, ultimately, be supported at public expense. That there should be some change in the law on this subject, there seems to be very little doubt. If the right to imprison the debtor is indispensably necessary for the purposes of trade and commerce, sound policy would seem to require, that all modern provisions for the relief of poor debtors should be repealed, and the law placed on the same standing it had ten or twelve years since, in order that the restraints of imprisonment might be realized and felt, and produce their originally intended effect. But if the right to imprison for debt is not necessary, (and I am decidedly of this opinion,) the same policy

would seem to require, that the remnant of the law, as it now exists on this subject, should be repealed, so far as regards all contracts hereafter to be made. Should this course be adopted, it would be in perfect accordance with that liberal policy which has so often been manifested in the proceedings of the Legislature.

Provisions, favorable to the poor and imprisoned debtor, have followed in uninterrupted succession, while none are found of an opposite character. This circumstance furnishes strong evidence that the progress of public opinion in this State has been favorable to the repeal of the law authorizing imprisonment for debt. But the question is referred to the Legislature, whether the time has arrived for such a repeal, or whether any alteration should be made in the present law at this time; and the decision, when formed, resulting from the collected wisdom of the State, will undoubtedly be founded in good reason and sound policy."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. Simon Greenleaf, dated Portland, Aug. 24, 1830.*

"MY DEAR SIR—I have considered, as far as my avocations would permit, the questions you were so kind as to send me, under date of April 19, respecting imprisonment for debt.

The legislation on this subject seems to have been founded partly on the notion that the non-payment of a debt was in all cases a crime, and partly on the assumption that the debtor was always able, but unwilling, to pay, and therefore required the coercion of a Prison. Both these principles have been partially abandoned; and some corresponding modifications have been made in the laws respecting imprisonment. But, taken as a system, they cannot, even now, be regarded as possessing much harmony of proportion, or as producing much benefit to the community.

In the course of twenty-four years' practice at the bar, I have known little good to result from imprisonment for debt, and am inclined to doubt whether all the sums collected in any one county by that operation would amount to as much as the expenses of all the commitments in that county, during the same period of time. It should be considered, however, that the fear of a Prison has, very probably, led many to make efforts for the payment of their debts, which otherwise they might never have attempted; but it is also apparent that the former laws may have had much more of this effect than the present lenient code. And it should also be noticed that, ever since the revolution, the course of legislation, at least in the New England States, has been steadily progressive towards the exemption of the debtor from restraint. I suppose that it will not go back. There ought, doubtless, to be something in the law which may serve to deter improvident and inconsiderate persons from incurring debts without any regard to their ability to discharge them. And perhaps the existing laws may have had some such effect. But there ought also to be something which may operate to deter creditors from permitting or encouraging such persons to contract debts beyond their power to pay. Probably many bad debts may be traced, as well to urgent offers of goods, at an almost unlimited credit, as to the unrestrained inclination to buy.

The present system seems to be particularly faulty, in making no discrimination among the various classes of judgment debtors; consigning to one common Prison, and treating in the same manner, as well the honest man, who incurred his debt with the fairest prospects, and the most upright intentions, frustrated by the providence of God, as the defrauder, the swindler, the wilful trespasser, and the slanderer. Admitting the debtor to be merely unfortunate, willing to pay, but unable, I see nothing but fruitless barbarity in committing him to Prison.

It is much easier to point out the faults in any human system than to devise a remedy for them, since all human systems must come short of perfection. But if, as a remedy for the evils of imprisonment for debt, it were to be abolished altogether in cases of contract, I should think that the facilities of the creditor, for the collection of his debt from the property of the debtor, ought at the same time to be increased. Let the debtor, for instance, be liable to arrest on mesne process, so far as to be held to an examination under oath, touching the property he may possess, and to which the creditor might resort; subject to such imitations as might be deemed expedient. Let the creditor have more ready access to the conscience of his debtor, by way of personal examination. Let the courts have unlimited chancery jurisdiction over all cases of fraud, trust, and account; so that all persons, connected in any mode with the property of the debtor, may be examined under oath, and compelled to disclose and produce it. Increase the penalties against



fraud, as well as the modes of punishment; and extend them to all cases of the conveyance or concealment of property to defraud creditors. And provide, if deemed expedient, that, when a debtor has arrived at a certain point in his affairs, his property may all be sequestered and divided equally among *all* his creditors. If, in some such modes as these, or in some other and better, the path of fraud could be hedged up, and the collection of debts be made more certain and easy, I should think that imprisonment for debt, in all cases of contract, might safely be abolished, with the approbation even of creditors themselves.

I say nothing of trespassers, fraudulent debtors, and the whole class of wrong-doers, to whom your inquiries do not extend, and whose cases seem to me to deserve a distinct and wholly different plan of treatment, more in the spirit of the older laws."

Thus we have given what we consider an expression of public opinion on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Having done this, we have executed the plan which we had proposed to ourselves for this Report. We have given a brief outline of the progress of the reform in Prisons during the last year. We have stated what measures have been adopted by the Board of Managers concerning the Reports of the Society. We have given some of the results of our inquiries, and an abstract of the laws of several of the United States in regard to imprisonment for debt, and what we consider an expression of public opinion on the subject.

Having executed the plan of the Report, we submit the question, whether any good has been effected by the Society, and whether any further good is in prospect; and if so, whether the Society shall continue to be patronised, as in years past, in a good degree, according to the extent of its necessities?

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 Lawrence, Amos  
 Marvin, T. R.  
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 Parkman, Francis  
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 Ropes, William  
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 Tappan, John  
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 Ward, Artemas  
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 Lansing, D. C.  
 Stocking, Samuel  
 Varick, Abraham

*Williamstown, Mass.*  
 Griffin, Edward D.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1829, to June 1, 1830.

<i>Abington, Mass.</i>			Andrews, E. T.	2	Lincoln, Heman	2
Shedd, William, towards			Badlam, Stephen	2	Loring, Barnabas T.	2
constituting him a life			Bancroft, Jacob	2	Loring, G.	2
member, from W. Shedd	3		Bartlett, Levi	2	Lovejoy, W. R.	2
Cobb, Edward	2		Beecher, Edward	5	Low, Isaac	2
King, Benj.	5		Bird, Robert L.	2	Malcolm Howard	5
King, Joshua	3		Blanchard, Joshua P.	2	McLean, Ann	10
			Blasland, William	2	McLean, Ann	10
	13		Bowdoin, James	10	Mears, Elijah	2
Friends in addition	9		Bumstead, Josiah F.	10	Means, James	2
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>			Bumstead, Jos. F.	5	Means, James	2 50
Beck, D. Romeyn	2		Bumstead, Josiah	5	Melledge, James	2
Blair, P.	2		Bumstead, Josiah	6	Munroe, Edmund	10
Bleeker, Harmanus	2		Butler, James	2	Munroe, Edmund	10
Bleeker, G. V. S.	2		Cash, for Reports, by T. R.	2	Munroe, Edmund	5
Boyd, P.	2		Marvin	2 78	Munson, Israel	10
Brown, James	2		Channing, Walter	2	Newell, Montgomery	2
Corning, Erastus	2		Child, David L.	1	Nickols, Thaddeus	2
Cash, \$2, do. \$2	4		Cobb, Nathaniel R.	5	Nickols, Thaddeus	2 50
Cash, \$1, for Report, 50 cts.	1 50		Cummings, Daniel	2	Noyes, Daniel	5
Dale, W. A. Tweede	2		Cutler, Pliny	10	Noyes, Daniel	3
Gernservort, Peter	2		Curtis, Charles P.	2	Oliver, Henry J.	2
Humphrey, Friend	2		Cash, a friend,	3	Odiorne, George	2
James, John	2		Cash, a friend,	2	Phelps, Abner	10
James, William	2		Dana, Ephraim	2	Pierce, William	2
Keeler, C. A.	2		Daniell, Otis	2	Potter, Alonzo, cash in	
Matthews, Frederic	2		Davis, Thomas A.	2	part for life member	4
Morris, A. K.	2		Doane, G. W.	5	Palfrey, John G.	2
Smith, Israel	2		Dole, Daniel	2	Palfrey, J. G.	2
Varick, Richard De Witt	2		Edwards, Henry	2	P. C. S.	20
Van Rensselaer, I. S.	2		Edwards, Henry	10	Park, Amasa	2
Van Vechten, Jacob	2		Eliot, Samuel A.	10	Perkins, Benjamin	2
Webb, H. L.	2		Emerson, G. B.	3	Potter, Alonzo	5
Webster, Chs. R.	2		Eustis, William T.	2	Pritchard, Gilman	5
Willard, John	2		Evarts, Jeremiah	5	Rand, Asa	5
Woodworth, John	2		Evarts, Jeremiah	2	Reports sold	5
<i>Andover.</i>			Fairbanks & Loring	4	Rogers, Edmund	1
Abbott, Amos	2		Flagg, Josiah	5	Reynolds, William B.	5
Adams, John	3		Fletcher, Richard	2	Reynolds, Edward	5
Abbott, Sarah	2		Francis, David	2	Richards, Joseph	2
Badger, M.	2		A friend	10	Richardson, J. B.	2
Blanchard, Amos	3		Fuller, Timothy	2	Richardson, J.	2
Clement, Jonathan	2		Fullerton	2	Rogers, George	2
Cooper, Margaret	2		Gilbert, Samuel	2	Ropes, Hardy	2
Ellis, K. S. and Griffin H.	2		Gray, Francis C.	20	Scudder, Charles	2
Farrar, Samuel	2		Grant, Moses	2	Scudder, Charles	2
Flagg, Timothy	2		Grant & Daniell	10	Shimmin, William	2
Gould, A. J.	2		Green, David	3	Shaw, R. G.	5
Hooker, Edward	2		Green, David	2	Stone, William L.	2
Newman, Mark	2		Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2	Sullivan, John	2
Newman, M. H.	2		Hale, Enoch	2	Safford, Daniel	5
M. A. \$1, G. D. 50 cts.	1 50		Haskell, Edward	2	Safford, Daniel	10
M. S. 75 cts., I. D. \$1	1 75		Hayward, George	2	Swett, Samuel	2
K. \$1, N. S. \$1	2		Head, George E.	2	Stoddard, Charles	2
<i>Ballston Spa, N. Y.</i>			Hill, Henry	5	Stoddard, Charles	10
Henry, James V.	5		Hill, Henry	5	Sumner, Bradford	2
Palmer, Thomas	2		Hilliard William	5	Tappan, Charles	5
Taylor, John W.	2		Hobart, Albert	2	Tappan, Charles	5
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>			Holmes, Henry	10	Tappan, John	20
Reports sold,	50		Holmes & Homer	15	Tappan, John	5
<i>Bangor, Me.</i>			Homer, G. J.	10	Tappan, John	20
Hill, Thomas A.	2		Howard, Benjamin	2	Thatcher, Peter O.	2
<i>Bedford, N. Y.</i>			Howe, Hall J.	2	Train, Samuel	5
Jay, William	30		Howe, James	5	Train, Samuel	10
<i>Everly, Mass.</i>			Howe, James	10	Tuckerman, Edward	10
Oliphant, David, from gen-			Howe, James	5	Tufts, James	2
tleman and ladies in his			Hubbard, Samuel	10	Twombly, Alexander	2
Society	30		Hubbard, Samuel	10	Vose, Reuben	2
<i>Boston.</i>			Hubbard, William J.	2	Ware, Mark	2
Annual Meeting contribu-	49 42		Jackson, Ward	2	Walker, Ezra	1
tion			Jackson, Charles	10	Waterston, Robert	2
Annual Subscribers	5		Jackson, James	10	Whitmarsh, Thomas	2
Adams, Chester	2		Jackson, P. T.	10	Wigglesworth, Edward	2
Adams, William	2		Johnson, Samuel	2	Willis, Horatio M.	3
Adams, Z.	2		Knowles, James D.	2	Willis, Nath.	10
Anderson, Rufus	2		Lady	10	Willey, Newton	2
			Lawrence, Amos	10	Williams, Willard	2
			Leach, Shepherd	2	Warren, John C.	5
			Lincoln, Ensign	2	Winthrop, Thomas L.	10

Winthrop, Thomas L.	10	Kent, George	2	<i>Jamaica, L. I.</i>	
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5	Morril, Samuel	1	Crane, Elias W.	2
Worthington, William	5	Palmer, Dudley S.	2	Lamberson, David	2
Wheelwright, Lot	10	Pickering, William	2	Lamberson, Mrs.	2
Wisner, Benj. B.	5	<i>Corackie, N. Y.</i>		Shelton, Nathan	2
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>		A friend	50	Van Wyck, Wickes	2
Benjamin, Simeon	2	Hollenbeck, Rhoda	2	Wickes, Eliphalet	10
Cash	1	<i>Croftsbury, Vt.</i>		<i>Lansinburgk, N. Y.</i>	
Carrol, D. L., from ladies in		Congregational Society	2 50	Cash	1
his society	30	<i>Danvers, Mass.</i>		Garfield, T.	1
Hart, Samuel	3	Cash	1	Hedges, William	1
Van Sinderin, Adrian	5	Contribution	13 90	Janes, Mrs.	2
<i>Byfield, Mass.</i>		Cowles, George, by his		Janes, Horace	2
Barbour, Isaac R.		people	30	Parnele, J. F.	2
<i>Cambridge.</i>		Cowles, George	2	Reid, James	2
Norton, Andrews	5	Crane, Samuel	1	Seeley, S.	1
<i>Cambridgeport.</i>		Daniels, D.	2	Wickware	1
Chaplin, James P by Wil-		Daniels, Robert S.	1	<i>Ludlow, Vt.</i>	
liam J. Hubbard	10	Frothingham, I.	2	Cannon, Frederic E.	10
Perry, David	2	Frost, Caleb S.	2	<i>Marblehead.</i>	
Pond, Enoch	2	Oakes, Caleb	30	Hooper, Nathaniel, by	
<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i>		Osborne, Joseph	2	his mother, Sarah L.	
Adams, John	2	Osborne, Sylvester	2	Hooper	30
Baughlin, Peter	1	Pool, Ward	2	<i>Massachusetts Legislature,</i>	
Brace, A.	2	Poor, Enoch	1	For 600 copies of the	
Children	1 64	Poor, Nathan	1	4th Report	150
Coit, W. H.	1	Robbins, Thomas	1	<i>Milton, Mass.</i>	
Children near Catskill	91	Sanger, Abner	2	Bent, Josiah	1
Cook, A.	2	Shillaber, Ebenezer	2	Davis, William	1
Cooke, Thomas B.	30	Smith, Caleb	2	Metcalf, Nathan	2
Crane, Daniel	2	Sutton, William	2	Townsend	50
Day, Caleb	2	Upton, Elijah	10	Tucker, Jesse	1
Day, E. B.	2	Williams, Malachi	1	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	
Day, Orrin	30	<i>Elizabethtown, N. J.</i>		Beach, Ephraim	2
Dwight, B. W.	2	Crane, James	2	Bruen, James	2
Elliot, J. G.	2	J. D. P.	1	Contribution,	8 50
Griggs, W. E.	2	Kellogg, Elijah	2	Condit, John S.	2
Hale, Thomas	1	Meeker, David	2	Condit, Silas	2
Hawley, Ezra	2	<i>Exeter, N. H.</i>		Cross, Abraham	2
Hill, Hiland	2	Sullivan, George	2	Dougherty, Alex. A.	2
Ilyde, Henry	2	<i>Fishkill, N. Y.</i>		Gifford, A.	2
Ilyde, Wilkes	2	Christie, Albert	2	Goble, Luther	2
McInstry, H.	2	Hugher, J.	2	Hornblower, Joseph C.	1
Mesick, P. T.	2	Hyer, W. S.	2	Hedden, James	2
Penfield, S. L.	2	Leonard, William B.	2	Hedden, James N.	2
Porter, Addison,	2	<i>Georgia.</i>		Hays, D. J.	2
Porter, David	2	Clay Thomas S.	10	Jacobus, Peter	2
Snow, Freeman	50	<i>Hampton, N. H.</i>		Park, Edson	2
Sole, Robert	37	Harris, Roswa.		Pennington, William	2
Tappan, William.	2	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>		Pierson, Stephen H.	2
Van Vecten, A.	2	Ellsworth, William	2	Rankin, William	2
Wilson, F. N.	2	Goodman, Richard	2	Rhode, George	2
Yeomans, S.	25	Goodwin & Co.	2	Shipman, Aaron	2
<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>		Peet, Harvey P.	2	Tichenor, David	2
Bethune, G. W., from his		Terry, Rhoderic	2	Tracy, John	2
mother	30	Wells, James R.	2	Tuttle, William	2
Corning, Jasper	30	Whiting, Charles	2	Van Courtland, Stephen	2
<i>Charlestown, Mass.</i>		Woodbridge, Ward	2	Vanderpool, J.	2
Austin, William	2	<i>Haverhill, Mass.</i>		Ward, Aaron	2
Doane, John	2	Contribution	12	Wheeler, J. L.	2
Fenner, J. P.	2	Keely, George, from his		Whitehead, Asa	2
Flint, S.	2	people,	30	Wilbur, Rodney	2
Jackson, Henry	2	Phelps, Dudley	2	<i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i>	
Kidder, Samuel	2	Phelps, Dudley, from his		Mollson, G. P.	2
McIntire, E. P.	2	people,	30	Sundry persons	3 50
Skilton, M.	2	<i>Hudson, N. Y.</i>		<i>Newburg, N. Y.</i>	
Tufts, Amos	2	A friend	50	Belknap, Abel	2
Warren, Isaac	2	Bame, Jeremiah	2	Brown, James S.	2
<i>Cherry Valley, N. Y.</i>		Coffin, W. H.	50	Cook, Ruth	50
Magher, Peter	2	Martin, Robert	50	Corwin, E. H.	2
Morse, James C.	2	Mellen, James	2	Farrington, Daniel	2
<i>Chittenango, N. Y.</i>		Platt, Israel	2	Lander, Benjamin	2
Sherman, David A.	1	Punderson, F.	2	Law, Beveridge, & Co.	5
<i>Concord, N. H.</i>		Root, E.	2	Roe, Jefferson	2
Abbot, Nathaniel	1	Stone, Silas	2	<i>Newbury, Mass.</i>	
Bouton, N.	2	Skinner, H. P.	1	Miltimore, James.	
Carter, Ezra	1	Thurston, Edward C.	2	<i>Newburyport.</i>	
Evans, Asaph	1	Van Dusen, P.	50	Whipple, Charles, donation	
Fletcher, Samuel	2			in books to constitute Bar-	
Haddock, W. T.	2				

ber, of Byfield; Harris, of Hampton; Miltimore, of Newbury; and Holbrook, of Rowley, life members.

*New Haven, Conn.*

Baldwin, R. S.	2
Baldwin, O. S.	2
Bradley, Abraham	2
Bradley, L.	1
Brewster, James	2
Candee, L.	2
Clark, Joseph M.	2
Cutter, William	2
Daggett, David	2
Day, Jeremiah	2
Dow, N. M.	2
Dwight, Henry E.	2
Dwight, Timothy	2
Dwight, S. E.	2
Fitch, Eleazer T.	2
Forbes & Son	2
Goodrich, Chauncey A.	2
Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2
Hotchkiss, Russell	2
Hull, Sidney	2
Hull, Esther	2
Hitchcock, S. K.	2
Ives, Eli	2
Jarman, F. T.	2
Kimberly, Dennis	2
Kingsley, James L.	2
Knight, Jonathan	2
Leffingwill, William	2
Mahby, A. H.	2
Munson, Eneas	2
Peck, N.	2
Pond, C. H.	2
Pyncheon, H. R.	2
Robinson, George	2
Sherman, Roger	2
Silliman, Benjamin	2
Smith, Theophilus	2
Townsend, W. K.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2
Townsend, Isaac H.	2
Townsend, Isaac	2
Twining, Stephen	2
Totten, George	2
White, Dyer	2
Whitney, Henrietta	2

*New York.*

Aldrek, A. D.	2
Allen, Moses	5
Allen, Stephen	30
Ames, R. N.	2
Appleton, D.	2
Baldwin, M.	2
Bates, James C.	2
Blatchford, R. M.	2
B. G. W.	2
Banks, W.	2
Barnum, E. P.	2
Beers, A.	1
Bliss, Elam	5
Bliss, James C.	10
Booth, Wm. A.	2
Bowerbank, S.	2
Broadhead, Dr., by ladies in his society,	30
Brooman, J.	10
Brooks, J.	2
Brown, Mr.	2
Brower, J. L.	2
Brower, Jacob	2
Brower, John	5
Brower, John	2
Brownlee, W. C.	2
Brown, Silas	3
Burr, Edwin	2
Cash, 2; do. 3,	5

Cash,	1	Halsey, J. C.	2
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2	Hannah, George	2
Cash, 2; do. 1,	3	Hallock, Gerard	2
Cash, 5; do. 1,	6	Haines, R. T.	5
Cash, 1; do. .50; do. .50,	2	Hall, C. D.	5
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 1,	3	Halstead, C. O.	2
Cash, 1; do. 1.50,	2 50	Haviland, C. D.	2
Cash, 2; do. 2; do. .50,	4 50	Havens, Gabriel	2
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4	Hinsdale, Henry	2
Cash, 5; do. 1; do. 1,	7	Hoffman, Murray	2
Cash, .50; do. 1; do. 1,	2 50	Hoffman, P. V.	2
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 50,	2 50	Holt, Lucius	2
Cash, 3; do. 3; do. 1,	7	Hought, Henry	2
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4	Holden, Edward	2
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4	Holden, Horace	2
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 2,	4	Holden, Thomas	2
Cash, .25; do. 2,	2 25	Hoe, Robert	2
Cash 1; do. 1,	2	Holmes, Silas	2
Cash,	2	Holmes, Obadiah	2
Cash,	2	Howard, Joseph	2
Cash,	2	Howe, Calvin W.	2
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2	Humphreys, Elijah	2
Cash, for Report,	50	Hunter, John	2
Cash, 2; cash 2,	4	Hutchinson, R. I.	2
Cash,	2	Hurd, John R.	3
Cash,	5	Hurlbert, J.	2
Cash,	2	Hyde, S.	2
Cash,	2	Ives, A. W.	2
Cash,	2	James, Henry	2
Cash,	2	James, Henry	2
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4	Jones, D. S.	2
Cash, .50; do. 1; do. 1,	2 50	Jones, Robert	2
Cash, 1; do. .50,	1 50	Kelso, James	2
Cash, 1; do. 2,	3	Kent, James	2
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2	King, Charles	2
Cash, 2; do. 2,	4	Kipp, Leonard	2
Carlton, C. G.	2	Knight, A.	2
Carriek, Robert	2	Lambert, Snyder	2
Caswell, N.	5	Lawrence, C. W.	5
Cauldwell, E.	2	Leavitt, Joshua	2
Chester, Thomas	2	Lecon, F.	1
Clapp, B.	2	Little, W. H.	2
Cobb, Oliver	2	Lockwood, R.	2
Cock, Thomas	2	Littlefield, N.	2
Cockrane, A. G.	2	Lord, Eleazer	2
Collins, J. B.	2	Lynes, Samuel	2
Connor, James	2	Marvin, Francis	2
Corneille, R. C.	2	Mason, Cyrus W., by ladies in his society	30
Cox, Samuel H., from la- dies in his society	30	Meigs, D. B.	2
Crosley, W. B.	5	Mead & Sackett	2
Day, W. A.	2	Murray, Hannah	2
Day, Asa	2	Moore, W.	5
Day, Mahlon	2	Manderville, William	2
De Witt, Peter	2	McCackren,	2
Dyckman,	1	Marvin, H.	2
De Witt, Thomas	2	Marvin, A. S.	2
Devoe, G.	2	Maxwell, Hugh	2
Drake, Jacob	5	McComb, John	5
Duryee, Richard	2	McAuley, Thomas, from ladies in Rutgers-street church,	30
Dwight, G. A.	2	Morton, John A. jun.	2
Earle, Sylvester	2	Moore, John H.	2
Edgerton, A. T.	2	Mott, Jordan	2
Eastman, Jonathan	2	Nelson, T. S.	2
Eastburn, Manton, from ladies in his society,	30	Nichie, John	2
Elliot, John M.	2	Nevins, B. L.	2
Ely, Abner	5	Nail, John	2
Fanshaw, Daniel	2	North, John	2
Falconer, Archibald	30	Peck, A.	2
Farlin, W. B.	3	Patton, Wm., from ladies in his society,	30
Fenn, Gaius	5	Parker, James	2
Few, Catharine	5	Pierson, Elijah	2
Field, H. W.	5	Peritt, Pelatiah	30
Folger, B. H.	2	Phyfe, Robert	2
Foot, M.	2	Platt, G. W.	2
Freeman, P.	2	Pettibone, N. P.	2
Fuller, Robert	2	Platt, J.	2
Goodwin, Eli	2	Phelps, George	2
Grafton, N. G.	2	Phyfe, John	2
Griscom, John	2	Pierce, G.	2
Grosvenor,	2		
Hammet,	1		

Post, George D.	2	<i>Philadelphia, Penn.</i>		McKnight	2
Post, Joel	20	Allen, Solomon	30	Price, Jeremiah	2
Proudford, L.	2	Bassett, Thomas	5	<i>Succasunny Plains, N. J.</i>	
Rhodes, Mrs. A.	2	Bird, Charles	5	Hillard, Charles	2
Robbins, A.	2	Carey & Lea	10	<i>Topsfield, Mass.</i>	
Rogers, James H.	2	Carey, Matthew	5	Cash,	8
Russell, E. A.	2	Carey, Matthew	30	Cleveland, N.	2
Russell, Emanuel	2	Collins, Isaac	10	Huntington	1
Seaton, F.	2	Collins, Thomas	5	Perkins, Abigail	1
Seydau, James	2	Cope, Alfred	2	Perkins, Benjamin	50
Shaw, James	10	Cope, Thomas P.	5	Perley, Nathaniel	1
Shaw, Abel	2	Henry, Alexander	30	Stone, Jeremiah	2
Shipman, George P.	2	Henry, J. S.	5	Wildes, Rachel	25
Silliman, W.	2	Here, Jacob	5	<i>Trenton, N. J.</i>	
Smith & Wheeler	2	Schott, Thomas	3	Alexander, James W.	2
Smith, James	2	<i>Portland, Me.</i>		<i>Troy, N. Y.</i>	
Smith, Lemuel	2	Cross, Nathaniel	2	Bigelow, T. B.	2
St. John, Charles	2	Hyde, William	2	Blatchford, T. W.	2
St. John, M.	2	<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>		Buel, D.	2
Stevens, John C.	30	Knowlton, John	2	Chichester, J.	2
Stanton, George H.	2	Libbey, David	1	Corning, Gordon	2
Staples, S. P.	2	Ladd, Henry	1	Grant, G.	2
Starr, Charles	2	Miller, J. K.	2	Holley, H.	1
Spring, Gardner, from Ja-		P. \$1; cash, 50 cts.	1 50	Jepson, Edward	2
dies in his society,	30	Parker, N.	2	Lyman, Charles	1
Stokes, Henry	2	Putnam, Israel	5	Pierce, C.	2
Strong, G. W.	2	Waterbury, J. B.	2	Rankin, James	2
Strong, B.	2	Wheelwright, E.	2	Raymond, James	1
Sturgis, J.	2	<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>		Schoonhoven, J. V.	2
Swanton, Robert	2	Cuyler, Cornelius, from		Tibbets, George	2
Taylor, J. B.	1	ladies in his society	30	Tucker, Mark, from ladies	
Taylor, Knowles	2	Wilkinson, R.	2	of his society	30
Tappan, Arthur	20	Wilkinson, W.	1	Vaill, George	2
Tucker, Moses	2	<i>Princeton, N. J.</i>		Weed, A.	2
Tucker, R. I.	1	Alexander, Archibald	2	Wickes, James	1
Thurston, J. P.	2	Carnahan, Dr.	2	<i>Vermont.</i>	
Tomes, Francis	2	Clow, Henry	2	For Reports	25
Tracy, F. A.	2	Lowrey, John	2	<i>Waterford, N. Y.</i>	
Walker, Charles	2	McLean, John	2	Cheever, E.	2
Walker, Joseph	5	Miller, Samuel	2	Doe, N. B.	2
Ward, John	2	Patton,	2	Douglass, I. H.	2
Warner, H. E.	2	Schenck, J. C.	2	Kimball, Elijah H.	2
Watts, John	2	Voorhees, R.	2	Sellick, William	2
Wetmore, A. R.	2	Woodhull, G. S.	2	<i>Wethersfield, Ct.</i>	
Wetmore, Noah	5	<i>Reading, Mass.</i>		Contribution, by the hand	
Wetmore, David W.	2	Reid, Jured	2	of James Convers	2
Wickham, J. D.	2	Reid, Sarah	2	<i>Wethersfield, Conn.</i>	
Wheeler, Epenetus	2	<i>Rowley, Mass.</i>		Buck, D. B.	2
Wheeler, M.	2	Holbrook, Willard.		Buck, Winthrop	2
Wheelwright, John	2	<i>Salem, Mass.</i>		Goodrich, Jesse	2
Wheelwright, William	2	White, Stephen	30	Goodrich, Joshua	2
White, E.	3	<i>Schenectady, N. Y.</i>		Goodrich, Simeon	2
White, Eli	2	Alexander, Stephen	2	Pilsbury, Amos	2
Whitney, Stephen	5	Brobston, William	2	Pilsbury, Moses C.	5
Wilson, George	2	Fairman,	50	Riley, Martha	2
Wilbur, Marcus	2	Van Vecten, J.	2	Robbins, Ashur	2
Winterton, William	2	Yates, J. C.	2	Stillman, Timothy	3
Woodruff, John O.	2	<i>Sing Sing, N. Y.</i>		Skaats, Abraham	2
Wright, John	2	Hitchcock, Irad	2	Tenney, C. J.	2
Wyckoff, H. S.	2				
<i>Patterson, N. J.</i>					
Sullivan, John L.	2				

Total amount of cash acknowledged in the above list,  
Add error in addition,

\$3,358 70  
82

Deduct three subscriptions of \$2 each, entered but not paid,

\$3,359 52  
6

\$3,353 52

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in account with CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER. Cr.

To cash paid Grant & Daniell, for paper, . . . . .	\$290 00	By cash received from sundry contributions, . . . . .	\$95 37
" " Perkins & Marvin, for printing, . . . . .	315 91	" " for services of the secretary, . . . . .	58 00
" " Carter & Heudec, for do., . . . . .	106 70	" " for Reports sold, . . . . .	265 00
" " Amos Haskell, for binding, . . . . .	57 00	" " from life subscriptions, . . . . .	840 00
" " M. Latham, for collecting, . . . . .	20 00	" " from annual subscriptions and donations, 2095 15	
" " incidental expenses, . . . . .	67 74		
" " Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the Prison at Charlestown, . . . . .	270 00		
" " Rev. G. Barrett, chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing, and agent, . . . . .	297 97		
" " Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, . . . . .	433 35		
" " postage, stationery, travelling expenses, and salary of the secretary, . . . . .	1226 35		
Balance on hand to new account, . . . . .	268 50		
	<u>\$3353 52</u>		<u>\$3353 52</u>

Boston, May 25, 1830.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.

*We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of Mr. Charles Cleveland, Treasurer of the Prison Discipline Society, and find the same correctly cast, and properly vouched.*

Boston, May 25, 1830.

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, } AUDITORS.  
CHARLES STODDARD, }



## STATISTICS ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829

	Portland, Me.	Machias, Me.	Concord, N. H.	Ipswich, Mass.	Salem, Mass.	Taunton, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.	Boston, from April 16, 1829, one year.	Worcester, Mass.	New London, Conn.	East Greenwich, R. I.
Number of criminals,	52	10	12	20	98	83	21	21	71	44	22
“ “ debtors,	346	58	31	20	77	126	21	1211	271	53	80
For less than \$1,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
“ more than 1 and less than \$5,	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	21
“ more than 5 and less than \$10,	108	9	0	2	9	44	7	785	180	12	19
“ more than 10 and less than \$20,	100	13	10	11	18	41	8	366	86	6	20
“ more than 20 and less than \$100,	103	20	17	4	38	30	4	188	14	22	8
“ more than \$100,	32	16	2	3	12	6	1	—	—	8	4
“ less than 1 day,	213	46	10	1	0	7	4	—	—	3	0
“ more than 1 and less than 5 days,	77	2	5	5	30	35	5	—	—	24	34
“ more than 5 and less than 10 days,	34	3	2	1	6	30	2	—	—	13	28
“ more than 10 and less than 20 days,	17	5	6	0	5	18	2	—	—	5	10
“ more than 20 and less than 30 days,	1	1	4	6	13	10	2	—	—	2	4
“ more than 30 days,	4	1	4	7	23	26	6	—	—	5	1
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	140	8	5	14	24	47	6	609	159	29	36
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	17	52	—	151	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt,	6	8	5	0	12	1	1	72	17	10	16
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	53	42	14	6	22	16	5	115	70	20	25
Amount of debts,	\$23,755	58	1,144	6,350	10,854	52,833	491	78	2,755	39	2,168
Amount of costs,	52	1,027	314	301	700	926	113	89	—	180	93
Price of board,	1 25	1 25	1 42	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	—	1 25	1 75	2 00
By whom paid,	Creditor.	Creditor.	Debtor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	—	—	11 Dr. 32 Cr.	Generally Dr.
On mesne process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746	85	—	—



## STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.	Towanda, Penn.	Chester, Penn.	Beaver Co., Penn.	Union Co., Penn.	Norristown, Penn.	Bethany, Penn.	Philadelphia, 8 months, ending Feb. 25, 1830.	Cambridge, Md.	Denton, Md.	Baltimore.	Duplin Co., Vir.	Scottville, Vir.
Number of criminals, . . . . .	12	21	13	6	21	4	—	19	14	1264	1	79
“ “ debtors, . . . . .	22	19	97	11	28	10	817	8	42	944	3	108
For less than \$1, . . . . .	50	1	6	0	3	1	30	0	7	47	0	8
“ more than 1 and less than \$5, . . . . .	8	5	39	5	12	2	233	0	14	303	0	21
“ more than 5 and less than \$10, . . . . .	3	8	27	0	8	2	174	5	6	220	0	19
“ more than 10 and less than \$20, . . . . .	6	2	15	3	3	3	140	2	6	189	3	15
“ more than 20 and less than \$50, . . . . .	5	0	12	3	2	2	142	1	7	162	0	37
“ more than \$100, . . . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	98	0	1	23	0	8
“ less than 1 day, . . . . .	0	4	8	1	6	2	—	1	0	128	0	0
“ more than 1 and less than 5 days, . . . . .	18	2	61	4	9	4	—	6	27	455	0	0
“ more than 5 and less than 10 days, . . . . .	2	4	17	3	8	1	—	1	0	140	0	0
“ more than 10 and less than 20 days, . . . . .	0	4	18	4	3	3	—	0	0	139	0	52
“ more than 20 and less than 30 days, . . . . .	0	5	3	0	1	0	—	0	0	38	3	8
“ more than 30 days, . . . . .	2	0	2	5	1	0	—	0	0	44	0	48
Discharged by creditor or his attorney, . . . . .	0	5	17	5	1	1	—	0	0	371	0	1
Discharged by jailer for board, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt, . . . . .	11	4	39	1	4	3	—	0	5	100	0	93
Discharged by poor debtor's oath, . . . . .	12	10	12	6	23	2	—	3	8	*254	3	9
Amount of debts, . . . . .	\$321 24	397 67	1,073 86	159 26	122 00	122 00	—	—	1,299 27	30,894 74	33 40	12,647 39
Amount of costs, . . . . .	—	59 16	183 74	14 46	—	54 15	—	—	147 86	3,343 55	31 05	307 21
Price of board, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,586 80	—	33
By whom paid, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On mesne process, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 219 by the insolvent laws.



## STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.

	Greenville, S. C.	Chester C. H., S. C.	Riceborough, Ga.	Clinton Co., Ga.	Elberton, Ga.	Morgan Co., Ga.	Warrenton, Ga.	Elmham Co., Ga.	Glynn Co., Ga.	Louisville, Ga.	Madison Co., Ga.	Athens, Ga.	Athens, Ohio.	Rockport, Ind.	Woodville, Miss.	Liberty, Amity Co., Miss.
Number of criminals, . . . . .	2	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	14	1	21	0
“ “ debtors, . . . . .	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	13	0
For less than \$1, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ more than 1 and less than \$5, . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ more than 5 and less than \$10, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ more than 10 and less than \$20, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
“ more than 20 and less than \$100, .	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
“ more than \$100, . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
“ less than 1 day, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
“ more than 1 and less than 5 days, .	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
“ more than 5 and less than 10 days, .	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
“ more than 10 and less than 20 days, .	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
“ more than 20 and less than 30 days, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ more than 30 days, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
Discharged by creditor or his attorney, .	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Discharged by jailer for board, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt, . . .	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Discharged by poor debtor's oath, . .	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of debts, . . . . .	\$560 00	110 00	—	0	0 27 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 00	—	314 14	0
Amount of costs, . . . . .	80 00	40 00	—	—	0 2 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 00	—	213 00	0
Price of board, . . . . .	30	30	—	—	0 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	40	0
By whom paid, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Debtor.	—	—	—
On mesne process, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## STATISTICS ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, IN BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.

From the Pittsfield Sun.

<i>Period of Commitment.</i>	Whole number committed in each year.	By authority of Courts.	By authority of Justices of Peace.	By authority of Justices of Peace of Pittsfield.	No. who took the poor debtor's oath.	No. of those committed by Justices of Peace who took the oath.	No. who were supported by towns.	No. of those supported by towns who took the oath.
Jan. 1, 1811, to Dec. 31.	98	54	44	18	44	22	<i>No record kept.</i>	<i>No record kept.</i>
" 1812, "	87	37	50	19	39	22		
" 1813, "	102	40	56	28	45	29		
" 1814, "	63	25	38	22	24	12		
" 1815, "	79	37	42	23	25	14		
" 1816, "	154	73	81	44	64	24		
" 1817, "	174	73	101	49	73	37		
" 1818, "	125	53	72	29	51	34		
" 1819, "	112	38	74	27	38	25	34	16
" 1820, "	95	28	66	23	52	36	25	18
Total in 10 years,	1088	464	624	287	455	255	82	52

REMARKS.—The debts of the 624 committed by authority of Justices of the Peace will average about \$12 each. During the three years that a record has been kept of those supported by towns, they are equal to one quarter of all the commitments in those years. About nine twentieths of the whole number committed took "the poor debtor's oath."

Whole number committed, and particulars thereof.	Amount of Debts.	Costs of Suit.	Costs of Commitment.	Garl Fees, and Expenses of the Oath.	Amount of Board.	Total amount of Costs, &c. and Board.	Value of Time lost, at 40 cts. per day, for 30 days.	Aggregate Costs, Expenses, Board and Time.
1819.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whole number committed, from January 1, to December 31, 1819, 112.*	3332 17	739 23	391 38	120 80	896	2147 41	1344	3491 41
Of this number, 38 took the poor debtor's oath.†	1818 90	496 75	184 41	91 20	304	1076 36	456	1532 36
Of the whole number, 34 were supported by the towns.‡	462 83	120 69	108 82	81 60	205 54	516 65	408	924 65
Of those supported by towns, 18 took the poor debtor's oath.§	236 21	88 71	68 64	43 20	108 53	309 08	216	525 08
1820.								
Whole number committed, from January 1, 1820, to December 31, 1820, 94.	3291 20	535 95	359 44	141 60	658	1694 99	1128	2822 99
Of this number, 52 took the poor debtor's oath.¶	2211 61	317 73	203 12	124 80	364	1009 65	624	1633 65
Of the whole number, 25 were supported by the towns.**	332 04	111 66	89 35	46	153 08	400 09	300	700 05
Of those supported by towns, 18 took the poor debtor's oath.††	212 92	69 46	65 56	43 20	110 80	289 02	216	505 02

\* The costs amount to 37 per cent. The cos's, board and time amount to five per cent. more than the whole amount of debts!

† The costs amount to 43 per cent. The costs, board and time amount to 84 per cent. on the amount of debts!

‡ The cos's amount to 68 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to double the amount of the debts!

§ The costs amount to 85 per cent. The cos's, board and time amount to more than double the amount of the debts!

¶ The costs amount to 31 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to 84 per cent. on the amount of the debts!

|| The costs amount to 29 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to 74 per cent. on the amount of debts!

\*\* Cos's, 75 per cent. The cos's, board and time amount to more than double the debts!

†† The costs are 85 per cent. The costs, board and time are nearly equal to ten and a half times the amount of the debts!

## Analysis of Commitments for Debt for 1819 and 1820.

Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	Total.	REMARKS.
37	37	24	9	3	1	0	1	112	In these two years, three tenths of the commitments were under 10 dollars; two thirds under 20; and seven eighths under 50.
25	41	13	6	6	2	1	0	94	
62	78	37	15	9	3	1	1	206	

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

1830.	Maine State Prison.	Vermont State Prison.	Richmond, Vir. Penitentiary.	Ohio Penitentiary.	Kentucky Penitentiary.
Number of Prisoners, . . . . .	91	109	149	150	97
Males, . . . . .	88	109	127	138	95
Females, . . . . .	3		4	2	
Colored Males, . . . . .	2	5	18	12	2
Discharged at Expiration of Sentence, . . . . .	44	15	30		
Pardoned, . . . . .	5	23	5		
Americans, . . . . .	79	88		137	64
Foreigners, . . . . .	12	21		13	7
Perjury, . . . . .	1	2		1	1
For Larceny, . . . . .	58	63	37	67	14
Other Crimes, . . . . .	1		28	6	11
Counterfeiting, . . . . .	5	15	3	9	6
Forgery, . . . . .	4	6	6	4	2
Assault to Ravish, . . . . .	7				
Assault to Kill, . . . . .	3	4		12	
Manslaughter, . . . . .	6	3	8	5	5
Murder, . . . . .	1		30	9	
Adultery and Lewdness, . . . . .	5	2			
Horse-stealing, . . . . .			30		21
Bigamy, . . . . .		1		1	1
Burglary, . . . . .		6	4	29	3
Rape, . . . . .		3	5	6	1
Arson, . . . . .		4	3	1	
Average Number in the Hospital, . . . . .	4	4	12	12	
Average Number of Deaths . . . . .	1	2	15	3	
On 2d Commitment, . . . . .	26	20	31	15	12
“ 3d “ . . . . .	2	2	5		2
Received into the Prison in 1820, . . . . .		40	93	61	
“ “ 1821, . . . . .		30	80	58	
“ “ 1822, . . . . .		30	104	47	
“ “ 1823, . . . . .		29	83	50	
“ “ 1824, . . . . .	26	38	62	49	
“ “ 1825, . . . . .	56	35	24	75	
“ “ 1826, . . . . .	58	44	47	63	
“ “ 1827, . . . . .	35	22	44	75	
“ “ 1828, . . . . .	55	32	54	44	
“ “ 1829, . . . . .	47	24	46	77	
Number of Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	70	30		60	
“ “ New Prison, . . . . .		136			
Number of Officers, . . . . .	12	13			
Warden's Salary, . . . . .	\$700	\$850	\$2000	\$1000	
Deputy Warden's, . . . . .	340	400	600	400	\$400
Clerk's, . . . . .	340	180	600	300	300
Overseer's, . . . . .	340	350	500	300	
Overseer's, . . . . .	300				
Overseer's, . . . . .	280	132			
Physician's, . . . . .	100			150	
Guard's, . . . . .		108		254	132
Chaplain's, . . . . .		200			
Total Expenses, . . . . .	7952	8650		14,243	
Total Earnings, . . . . .	7594	7000		8032	

# REPORT

OF THE

## JOINT COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE PRISON.

JANUARY, 1830.

*The Committee appointed to settle the accounts of the State Prison, and to which was assigned the additional duty of reporting a system of Prison discipline, beg leave further to report :*

That, in order to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Prison, so far as it regards the discipline of the same, and the manner in which its affairs have been conducted, the legislature, by resolution, empowered the committee to send for persons and papers.

By virtue of this authority, your committee have examined with great particularity into all the concerns of the institution, and have arranged the evidence under different heads.

The principal object has been to show the difficulty, under the present construction and arrangement of the buildings, shops and offices, to enforce a proper discipline, and also to point out the expenses attendant on the present arrangement.

#### 1st. ON THE CONSTRUCTION.

THE GUARD ROOM is on the north-west corner of the building. It commands a view of neither the yard, the shops, the wings, or the walls of the Prison. Here the principal keeper, and the clerk, who acts as deputy, transact much of their business; and while they do this, they know nothing from actual observation, for the time being, of the conduct of the assistant keepers, or prisoners, in any part of the establishment. They might as well be placed in one of the solitary cells, so far as the inspection and control of the Prison is concerned. The prisoners might rise upon the under keepers in the shops; the prisoners in the cells of either the north or south wing, might make their escape; the sentinel, on the wall, might sleep at his post, and the principal keeper and his deputy, in the guard room, be so far removed from hearing, and cut off from sight, as to know nothing of it. Instead of this, the guard room should command, from one position, the range of cells, the whole yard, the prisoners in the shops, under their respective officers, and the sentinel on the wall; then the principal keeper, from the guard room, or, in his absence, his deputy, commands the whole establishment.

Again, the NIGHT ROOMS are not sufficiently numerous to separate the men. They are put two, three, and four, in a room; and the rooms are so constructed, that the men can freely communicate from window to window, and from door to door, and from the building to the street. Besides all this, the halls, by the side of which the night rooms are arranged, are separated from the passage leading to the room where the watch is on duty, by solid doors, with complicated fastenings, and this passage by other doors from the guard room. Thus the prisoners, by the construction of the night rooms, are removed as far as possible from the inspection or control of the subordinate officers. In consequence of this, we shall see, in the progress of the Report, how many plans of mischief are devised, and how many escapes are effected, from the arrangement and construction of the night rooms.



The SHOPS, too, and other places of labor, are scattered about, without form or unity of design; and the men are necessarily divided into small companies, so that it would require a much larger number of keepers than are at present employed, to exercise a constant inspection of the men, without which there can be no thorough discipline. One of the buildings is divided into five small apartments, which would require as many officers, to keep a proper discipline; while, in the whole of this building, with the present number of keepers, there can be but *one* officer. In the other apartments of this building, therefore, there may be traffic of the state's property, gambling, fighting, and other mischief, without detection.

The COOKERY, HOSPITAL and PLACE OF WORSHIP also, are inconvenient and concealed. The *cookery* is directly under the centre building, far removed from the observation of a keeper. From the front window of the cookery, the prisoners have been in the habit of passing and repassing things to persons in the street. This is a very natural and easy outlet for the shoes belonging to the State which are missing. The *hospital* is an old room, not well ventilated, and is so impregnated with the Prison smell, that it would be likely to make a well person sick; and is so situated as not to be under inspection or control, unless an officer is set apart for this duty; which cannot be done without an increase of officers. Finding this a convenient place of concealment, the prisoners, under false pretences, leave their work, and get into it. The *chapel* is liable to similar objections. It is separated by four passages, and five doors, from the building in which the prisoners are lodged; so that much time and labor are necessary in getting the prisoners into it. And besides, it is a small and uncomfortable place for the religious worship of so many men. It is in its size and character like the hospital. It is one of the old night rooms, used many years ago for the purpose of lodging the men, before the south wing was built.

The SENTINEL'S BOX, on the wall, is not well designed. It does not command the interior of the yard. There are many hiding-places, where the men can screen themselves from the observation of the sentinel, behind the shops, and other buildings, and many prisoners prepare themselves, without his knowledge, or the knowledge of the men under whose particular care they are placed, for attempting to escape. Besides, the sentinel cannot command the north wall, on the north side; nor the west wall, on the west side; nor the south wall, on the south side. Discharged convicts, therefore, and persons ill-disposed, can approach the Prison from north, south and west, without the knowledge of the sentinel on the wall, and furnish prohibited articles, and implements of mischief and escape, to the convicts. We dwell the longer on the construction of the Prison, in this respect, because we shall see the consequences of it in the progress of the Report, in the very great number of escapes which have taken place since the Prison was built. Thus we have seen that the guard room, the night rooms, the shops, the cookery, hospital, chapel and sentinel box are not properly constructed.

## 2d. ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON AS CONNECTED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION.

In a Prison thus constructed, there can be no discipline. *The subordinate officers are not subordinate.* The principal keeper has no good position, from which to command his men. It would take him a long time to go around the Prison, and look them all up. Instead of which, he should have a position from which he can at once overlook officers, as well as prisoners. This would effectually prevent those faults, which the keeper of the Prison, in his official report to the committee, says, page 2, "*he found requiring a remedy—1st, great laxity on the part of the assistant keepers in their duty; leaving the prisoners alone, to the great neglect of their occupations, and the destruction of all system and order; 2d, the general prevalence of insubordination, and the pre-existence of a perfect familiarity and almost unrestrained intercourse among the prisoners, and between the prisoners and the assistant keepers; and 3d, the extensive indulgence of a system of traffic between the prisoners and their keepers, in which articles made by them, and property over which they had no control, were exchanged with the keepers for other commodities, in a secret and covert manner.*" How are these things to be prevented, if the principal keeper is to be shut up in a room, from which he can see nothing that is done by officers or men? The great principle of unceasing inspection is lost sight of, and these deeds of darkness are done, because they can be done in the dark. The way to correct them is, to bring them out into open day, so

that the principal keeper can, at any moment, with a single glance of his eye, inspect the whole establishment.

In consequence, partly, of the same defect in the construction of the buildings, *the convicts are idle and disorderly*. The shops are so divided and subdivided, that there are nearly twice as many separate apartments, for the convicts, as there are officers. The convicts, therefore, must necessarily be left alone. This single disadvantage would break up the discipline of the best Prison in the world. The officers leave the shops, and the convicts of course leave their work. In such circumstances, what security can there possibly be, that the convicts shall be all the time profitably at work?

There are complaints not only that the convicts are idle and disorderly in the shops, but they leave the shops and go into the yard; and one witness testified that "he could not get them back, till they were sent for." The reason assigned by them for leaving the shops is from necessity; but in a well constructed Prison, there is a water-closet connected with every shop, which only one man can enter at a time, and which he can enter only from the shop, and this breaks up all necessity for leaving the shops, and all opportunity for false pretences, in regard to this thing, and leaves the keeper the command of his men; so that all, excepting one, at every moment of time, are under his eye, and this one, who for a little time is removed from his observation, is in solitary, and it is known where he is.

As the Prison is constructed, *there are various opportunities for combination in mischief, among the prisoners, which are broken up at once in a well constructed Prison*. Much evidence is furnished to the committee by different witnesses, concerning a combination of men in the Prison called the STANCH GANG. One witness says, "*they will lie, and swear to it; they will steal provision, and carry it off; they will lurk in the kitchen, and steal other men's provision; they will threaten each other's lives; they will make dirks; they will lie, steal and gamble; they will make their own cards. I gave one of the inspectors one pack, and sent one pack to a friend in the country, that he might see what can be done in the Prison. They have rules by which they are bound to each other; one rule is, if a man tells any thing, they will fall a-foul of him and beat him.*"

Another witness was asked if he knew any thing about the STANCH GANG. He said there was such a GANG. *They would not tell of each other; if they did, they would beat the informer. He had known one stab another. They consider him a traitor who informs of their evil deeds. Such men are called snitch.*

Another witness says, the STANCH GANG are persons combined together to get away, and not to tell each other's secrets. "If any one tells of them, they fall on him and beat him. There was a black man nearly killed in the weave shop. They took the stone coal and beat him on the head, and it cut like a knife. He was nearly killed." Another witness, when asked about the stanch gang, said "he thought the State had better let them go, than be under such discipline. They have frequently drawn knives upon each other in the yard. In one instance, one would have cut out the bowels of the other."

Much evidence has also been furnished to the committee, concerning the want of power to enforce discipline among the convicts, *in consequence of the manner in which the south wing is constructed, where the convicts sleep*. One witness says the prisoners will steal oil to burn in the cells, and carry sticks and strings to the cells, that they may pass things from one to the other, and from door to door.

Another witness was asked if the convicts could communicate with each other after they were locked up at night. He said, *they could communicate with each other, twenty of them*. Witness says, that the convicts often worked in the cells on the Sabbath, making hats; he had caught them at it, and put a stop to it; but he did expect they carried it on. He gave the name of the convict who made a complete ladder in the cells to scale the walls; with which it was done. Witness was asked if he heard any conversation among the men at night; he said "that the former keeper was opposed to it, but it was impossible to prevent it, in the way the men are kept; they would be generally talking about roguery." Witness then gave a particular account of the instruction he heard an experienced thief give one less experienced, about the best way of raising twenty dollars to begin with, after he got out. The latter was a young convict, who was soon to be discharged.

Another witness says, "the men are so much together, it is very much against the interest of the institution. They talk about what they have done, and what they will do, and how they may get out."

Another witness believes "that the prisoners have had knowledge of the difficul-

ties existing in the government of the Prison. He has heard the prisoners talk about it, in the cells. He has heard them talk about the change in the government of the Prison, in the cells at night. He has heard the prisoners, after they were locked up in the cells, conversing with discharged prisoners, in the street. No longer ago than four weeks, two men came along and began to converse, and he stopped them."

Witness says further, "in the cells, one night, two of the prisoners fought: one bit the other's finger, and a piece of the bone came out. They are put together, old and young, without regard to their crime. They lay their beds on the floor. They are single beds, but when there are three, they make them up all as one, and sleep all together. They sometimes want to be separated, because they quarrel."

Another witness has often heard the prisoners talking from the south wing, with persons on the outside. He has caught them at it, late at night. They once shot an arrow, attached to a string, into the street, and the string was found extending from the night room to the street—supposed to be for the purpose of drawing in something. Witness does not think any thing more can be done for the benefit of the State, in that Prison, than is now done.

Another witness, speaking of putting three or four in a room at night, and the things going on among the men, after they were locked up, concluded by saying, "as to that Prison, it is a mere burlesque on Prisons."

*Owing to the construction of the Prison, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent traffic with the prisoners, which is subversive of all discipline.* In a properly constructed Prison, it is the impression upon every mind, both of convict and assistant keeper, "I am constantly under inspection. Every thing which I do will be seen." But there are so many hiding-places in this Prison, and so few facilities for inspection, that this seems not at all to be the impression, on the minds of either keeper or convict.

The principal keeper says, "when he became keeper of the Prison, he found an extensive traffic between the prisoners and under keepers, particularly in the articles of straw hats and whip-stocks. When asked to give a statement of the principal evils, which he had discovered in the Prison, he said the shoe shop was a place of resort for the keepers; some of the keepers told him, that another was in the habit of going into the kitchen, and spending some time there, while his men went at loose ends. He watched the keeper of whom this complaint was made, and found that it was so. Since this he has found it of little use to attempt to enforce any orders, and has had enough to do to get along any way." He then gave a particular account of some hats, sold by a convict to a keeper, and the price put upon them by the convict.

Another witness stated, "that convicts had made hats to sell: it was likely they had made other things; they would be taken out and sold. He believed one of the keepers had taken out things, and sold them for the convicts." This keeper afterwards acknowledged to the committee, that he had done so. Witness further says, "the convicts get tobacco; I do not know how they get it; the proceeds of hats and other things might buy it. There are many ways they have in common." Witness could not watch his men so as to know where they went. There were more of them to watch him. They might go out if they pleased, and if he saw them about the wagons which came into the yard, he would drive them away. Witness said, that some time last spring, one of the keepers sold articles for the convicts. He understood the principal keeper was opposed to it, but it was done. I believe it was done in both their times.

Another witness testifies, "that one of the keepers told him, that the old convict who takes care of the cloth from the weave shop, is never without money; that he used to traffic in tobacco, buy it and sell it out again."

Another witness, a citizen of Trenton, thinks he has seen one of the keepers carry articles to a certain store, and exchange them for the convicts. The keeper and store keeper referred to, were both called, and acknowledged that it was so. Witness did not believe that the traffic was confined to this keeper.

Another witness knows "that many articles were made in the Prison by the convicts, but he does not know how they got out."

Another witness, one of the keepers, says, "he has thrown tobacco on the ground for convicts." This was done to avoid an order which prohibits assistant keepers from giving them tobacco. Witness further says, "that his children have taken things from prisoners, and sold them, in exchange for other articles. He believes that all the keepers' children have done it. Witness explains by saying, "that they went on the wall, and let down strings to take things up; that it has also been done

through the basement story windows, in front of the house, with convicts in the cookery." Many of these things it would be very difficult, if not impossible to prevent in the buildings, as they are now constructed. There is no point of observation, from which there can be a thorough supervision, by the principal keeper, of the whole establishment; but, on the contrary, very many hiding-places, besides a guard room for the principal keeper and his deputy, from which they can only look into the street, and see nothing that is done in the Prison.

*For the same reason, the discipline is interrupted by a knowledge in the Prison, among the convicts, of almost every thing that is done abroad.*

The principal keeper says, that "things which take place in town are known to the prisoners within twenty-four hours, which could not be known except from the keepers; there is such a familiarity between them, that these things are all communicated." This familiarity between keepers and convicts could soon be broken up by the principal keeper, if he was faithful, if the construction was such, that he could from his office overlook the whole establishment, and see keepers and convicts at the same time.

Another witness said, that "it was too much the case, that there was a familiarity between the convicts and keepers. He says the convicts seem to know most every thing that is going on."

Another witness thinks "the convicts know what is going on in Trenton," and says "they will know within a month what is going on here to-day."

He says they have newspapers; "I have seen papers more than once; but did not see any one give them to the convicts." This is the great difficulty in this Prison; almost any thing may be done, (there are so many hiding-places to do mischief,) and the responsible officer cannot see who does it.

*Owing in part to the construction of the Prison, the discipline is such, that riots are frequent, and it is difficult to prevent them; there are many places for concealment, and, necessarily, from the construction, frequent opportunities for combination, out of which these riots have grown.* The principal keeper said, "he had lately had an attempt at riot, and there was another riot since he had been there, in the weave shop. The keeper was absent from his shop contrary to the regulations of the Prison. The rule is, that no keeper shall leave his shop till the relief comes. This rule is violated every day." This is the testimony of the principal keeper. While the assistant keepers say truly in their defence, that there are more shops and places of labor for them to oversee, than there are keepers; and they are obliged to go from one to another; consequently an opportunity for riot is afforded when the keeper of a shop is absent.

Another witness testified, "that they had pretty severe riots. If any one tells of them, they fall on him and beat him. It has been done four or five times in a year." One of the inspectors testified, "that the Prison had been in a regular state of insubordination during the last year." Another witness, one of the contractors, testified, "that he saw a very alarming riot at the Prison. When I went to the door," said witness, "there could not have been less than thirty convicts between the two shops. One of the keepers was doing all that he could to suppress it; another threatened to fire upon them from the wall; another keeper came to the gate, and called for a musket. He was as pale as death. There was some private difficulty between two convicts, and the others took sides. I heard one of the convicts swear, that he would not leave the yard, till he had been the death of the other." If the Prison was so constructed as to separate the convicts at night, and admit of keeping them in their places in the day time, under constant inspection, both from the keepers in the shops and those in the guard room, these riots could be effectually prevented.

*Again, the discipline of the Prison is destroyed by the keepers sleeping at their posts, and, as the Prison is constructed, the safety of the Prison has frequently been endangered at night.* The principal keeper testifies, "that during the summer, he found the assistant keepers sleeping on their posts at night. They were called before the board of inspectors, and acknowledged that they had done so." The board notified them through the keeper, that they should expect them thereafter to do their duty. After this the assistant keepers locked the principal keeper out of the hall, which led to the room where they were on duty, one week, which he attempted to enter several times, but could not. The assistant keeper alleged, as a reason for doing this, that the safety of the Prison was in danger from discharged convicts, who had formed the design of coming over the wall in the night; entering the passage which leads to the room where the watch is on duty; securing the

watch, and releasing the prisoners. About this time, according to the testimony of both the assistant and principal keeper, two or more discharged convicts did actually come over the wall in the night, into the yard; the dogs gave the alarm; the keepers were at once on duty; the ladder was found where they had scaled the wall; the alarm-bell was rung; but the villains made their escape. The principal keeper supposes that their object was plunder, as some shoes were found which they had taken from the shop, near the place where they had scaled the wall. The assistant keepers suppose that their object was the release of the prisoners.

Not a great while after this, there was another alarm of a similar kind, when the principal keeper was not at home; but it was not satisfactorily ascertained whether, at this time, any person from without came over the wall. The result of the whole was, that a different arrangement was made between the principal and the assistant keepers, by which the former was supplied with a key to open the door of the passage leading to the night watch, and the night watch were supplied with a key, that they might secure themselves against the assaults of discharged convicts. This would seem reasonable, so far as the safety of the Prison is endangered from discharged convicts; but it is not calculated to keep the night watch awake while on duty, because they are so securely locked, and concealed from observation, in a small room by themselves, that they might sleep on their posts, and still not be detected; for when the principal keeper comes to unlock the door of the passage leading to the watch room, the noise would be likely to awaken the night watch, if he were asleep, so that the principal keeper would not know whether he had been asleep or not.

There is another difficulty about the place where the night watch is on duty in this Prison. If the watch is awake, he cannot see, from the room where he is usually stationed, any part of the building where the convicts are lodged. He must leave his station, and go out into the passage, and pass through one or two doors, before he comes to the only place where he can see the night rooms; and even then he must go into four stories, and peep over the tops of eight doors, before he can inspect forty cells; and, after all, he can only see the doors; he cannot see the interior of the cells, nor know whether the convicts are there, or whether they have escaped through the roof or external walls into the yard.

In a Prison properly constructed, the place where the night watch is on duty is not liable to such objections; because the principal keeper, from his private apartment, at any moment, can look in upon him, and see that he is awake, without the knowledge of the night watch; and the night watch, from the open space in which he is placed, by changing his position 30 feet, without passing through any door, can command the doors and windows of every night room in the building; and, at the same time, if a convict gets out of his cell, he is not only exposed to the fire of the sentinel, but he is still in Prison, for it is a Prison within a Prison. He has got out of one Prison into another. He has got out of his cell, but he has gotten into a place where he is exposed to the fire of the sentinel, and, if the alarm is given, to the fire of the musketry of all the keepers in the guard room.

Not so in our State Prison; the convicts may get out of their night rooms, into the open yard; thence, unseen in the dark, over the yard wall into the street. The construction is, therefore, such, that the night watch may sleep at his post, and the convicts escape with impunity.

### 3d. OF ESCAPES.

To show that this is not a representation unsupported by facts, we have obtained information from the records of the Prison, concerning the *escapes* which have actually been effected since the Prison was built. This list is now before us: it contains the names of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT convicts who have made their escape. This is more than one twelfth part of all who have been committed to the Prison—a proof of the insecurity of the Prison; so far as our knowledge extends, in the history of Prisons, without a parallel.

Of the whole number who thus escaped, *ten* escaped, *one* at a time; *sixteen*, *two* at a time; *twenty-one*, *three* at a time; *twenty-four*, *four* at a time; *five* at *one* time; *fourteen*, *seven* at a time; and *eighteen*, *nine* at a time. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. Males, *one hundred and three*; females, *five*. One escaped by making a hole in the door; one, by a false key; two, who were at work on the new cells; three, by forcing the hall door; four, through the yard gate; four, in a manner not specified; five, through the grates without sawing; five, by sawing

the grates; twenty-nine, by scaling the wall; and forty-nine, through the roof, walls, and doors of the main building. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. Twenty-eight were retaken the same day; twenty-five, after more than one day, and in less than one year; six were gone, time not specified; two were gone one year; one, two years; one, three years; and fifty-five were never retaken. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. In these troubles, one keeper was stabbed; three prisoners broke into the guard room, and got two guns with which they escaped; two prisoners were shot, but not killed; and one was shot dead.

The official document from the Prison records, from which these results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked A.

The amount paid in apprehending the above prisoners was seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and three cents.

#### 4th. OF PUNISHMENT.

Notwithstanding the number of escapes from this Prison, there does not appear to be any want of sufficiently severe punishments for misdemeanor.

Solitary confinement on a scanty allowance of bread with cold water is much used. The period of time not unfrequently extends to twenty and thirty days, and this too in the winter season, in cells warmed by no fire. The suffering in these circumstances is intense; the convicts lose their flesh and strength, and frequently their health; they are sometimes so far broken down, as to be unable to work when they are discharged into the yard, and to require nearly as much time in the hospital, to recruit them, as they have had in the cells, to break them down.

The committee saw a man in the hospital last week, just taken from the cells, where he had been punished for misdemeanor about twenty days. He was prostrate upon the bed, emaciated, and unable to work, and complained of much pain. The physician called the attention of the committee to his pulse, which he remarked was very feeble. The keeper thought it would be some time before he would be able to work.

Besides punishments in this mode, the records show, that chains are much used; sometimes with a fifty-six attached to them, and sometimes for the purpose of chaining the prisoner to the place where he is at work. A number of the prisoners, at the present time, have chains upon them, and the committee saw one, twelve or fourteen years of age, who had on an iron neck yoke, with arms extending 18 or 20 inches each way from his head, which was said to be, not for punishment, but to prevent his getting through the grates.

The following list is furnished by the clerk of the Prison, who has been there twenty years. It shows the number of prisoners that is supposed to have died in consequence of being severely punished in the cells, for disobedience:—William Thomas, Thomas Steward, John O. Brian, William Bower, John Brown, Tunis Cole, Aaron Strattain, Thomas Somes, Pomp Cisco, and Peter Marks—10.

The document from which this statement is taken, is herewith submitted, marked B.

If the Prison were so constructed, as to separate the men at night, and keep them perfectly still, and thus break up all such combinations as that of the *stanch gang*; and if the shops were so constructed as to admit of a constant inspection, so as to keep the prisoners in their places, at their work in silence,—there would be comparatively little need of severe punishments, because rebellion and villany would be prevented in the very beginning.

#### 5th. OF DEATHS.

The whole number of DEATHS in the Prison, including the ten above-mentioned, is *forty-nine*.

The whole number of prisoners committed is one thousand two hundred and six.

The average number of prisoners, taking the whole period of time, is supposed to be fifty; which gives a bill of mortality of about three per cent., which is three per cent. less than that of the Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia, and about two per cent. more than that of the Prisons of Auburn and Wethersfield.

The document herewith submitted, from which the above is taken, is marked C.

#### 6th. OF RECOMMITMENTS.

The RECOMMITMENTS are, out of ninety, the whole number, *seven* a second time; *two* a third time; and *two* a fourth time. CASES OF REFORMATION, we

have heard of few or none. At Auburn, out of six hundred, the whole number, the recommitments are, *seventeen* a second time, and, from latest information, *none* a third. CASES OF REFORMATION at Auburn, out of two hundred and six discharged convicts, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX well authenticated.

#### 7th. OF EXPENSES.

Some particulars in regard to the expenses and earnings of the New Jersey State Prison, as furnished from the treasury department, are as follows:—

The expenses exceeded the earnings, in four years, from 1800 to

1803 inclusive, . . . . .	\$21,776 29
In nine years, between 1810 and 1822, . . . . .	58,651 33
In eight years, from 1822 to 1829 inclusive, . . . . .	46,425 44
Total loss, including the loss in the periods specified above, . . . . .	164,963 81
Average loss to the State, annually, from September, 1798, to September, 1829, thirty-one years, . . . . .	5,304 05

The official document, from which these results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked D.

How can these things be? They are not satisfactorily explained. According to the returns to the committee from the Prison, the food of the prisoners per day, costs, . . . . . 4 Cts. 8 Mills.

The clothing, . . . . .	1 5
Incidental expenses, . . . . .	2 9

Total amount, excluding pay of officers, . . . . .	9 3
Pay of officers for each man daily, . . . . .	9 4

Total expense of each convict daily, . . . . .	18 7
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Of the whole number of convicts, sixteen are employed in shoe-making, each of whom, as an easy day's work, is said to make one pair of coarse shoes per day. The price paid by contractors for making such shoes is, for each pair, *thirty-three cents*, the State to find shoe-thread, &c.

When any part of the shoemakers are employed for the State, the shoes which they make are charged to the State, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a pair, for common shoes, and other work at a similar rate. Why, then, do not the shoemakers earn from twenty-five to thirty cents per day; and not, as they are returned, only eighteen cents and nine mills? If the returns are properly made, it must be because they are not furnished with work, and kept at it. When the committee visited the Prison, several shoemakers were sitting in idleness, because the contractors had not furnished them with work. One of the inspectors testified before the committee as follows:—"No longer ago than yesterday, I went to the Prison, and the keeper of the shoe shop was not in his place. I found only two of the men at work; as soon as I stepped in, the convicts said "*Whist*," and went to their places like a parcel of rabbits. I went round the Prison, and when I came back, the keeper was in his place, and I gave him a piece of my mind." This business of the *shoe shop*, is the most important branch of business, *except one*, in the Prison; that is, the *weaving business*.

In the weavers' shop, thirty-nine hands are employed. This is a branch of business, in which most of the hands in the Baltimore Penitentiary are employed, which has cleared for the State, over and above every expense, in the last eight years, upwards of *seventy thousand dollars*.

In the weavers' shop, in the New Jersey State Prison, thirty-nine hands are employed, and twenty-six looms. The cheapest work done on these looms is done for two and a half cents per yard, which is about half a cent less per yard, than is paid for the same kind of work, done for the same persons, in town. The task in winter is ten yards per day; but the average quantity of work done is supposed by the keeper not to exceed nine yards, in winter. Allowing it to be nine yards, this would give the earnings twenty-two and a half cents per day, at the lowest prices, in the shortest days. In the summer season, the task is fourteen yards per day. Suppose them in summer to fall short of their task one yard per day, as in winter, and weave but thirteen yards; they would earn thirty-two and a half cents per day in summer. This is supposing the lowest prices for all the looms. But many of the looms weave cloth for three cents, and three and a half cents, per yard, and

the country looms for ten cents a yard. In such cases, the business is much more advantageous to the State than in the cases above mentioned. But with the most favorable supposition to the weaving department, and the most unfavorable to the State, it appears, that the men in the weave shop can earn, in winter, each twenty-two and a half cents a day, and in summer thirty-two and a half cents per day; or an average, for the whole year, of twenty-seven and a half cents per day. The ordinary day's work, in town, for hired hands, is twenty yards, and the lowest price three cents per yard, by which a weaver in town, at the most moderate estimate in weaving the same goods, can earn sixty cents per day. But in the Prison, according to the official returns to the committee, the weavers earn but eighteen cents per day; or, if the spoolers are included, they earn but twelve cents and a fraction. Thus, in this most extensive branch of business, if the returns are correctly made, the men do not pay their part of the expenses by six cents and eight mills per day each. They earn twelve cents, and they cost eighteen cents and seven mills. Here, too, the explanation is the same as in the shoe shop. The contractors do not supply work, or the overseer does not keep them at it. The principal keeper says, "that many hundred days are lost in consequence of the contractors not supplying work;" and one of the inspectors testified, "that he had been into the shop and found the overseer asleep at his post." The same witness says, "the prisoners leave their shops when they choose, and things are pretty much out of sorts at the Prison."

Besides weavers and shoemakers, it appears, from the official returns, that two MEN were employed as coopers; and this department produced for the State, from the labor of these men, in the course of the year, *fifteen dollars and seventy-three cents*. Four were employed in sawing stone; and this department produced for the labor of these *four men*, in the course of the year, twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents; THREE were employed as tailors, and FIVE in spinning; but the proceeds of their labor cannot be ascertained from the returns; TWENTY-NINE promiscuous hands, including all the above except the weavers and shoemakers, having their food and clothes found them, earned, on an average, according to the official returns, *five cents per day each*. From the same return it appears, that the whole number earned on an average *ten cents and four mills per day*, and cost *eighteen cents and eight mills*.

The committee would not express an opinion, whether these very unfavorable results, provided the returns are correctly made, are to be attributed, to which of the three following causes, in the greatest degree: to the construction of the Prison, which admits of such combination in villany during the night, and such concealment in idleness during the day; to the neglect of the overseers; or to the imperfection of the contracts, which do not make the contractors liable if the men in their employ are not supplied with work. All three, in the opinion of the committee, are evils demanding a speedy remedy.

That they are not necessary evils, subjecting the State to such heavy expenses, for the support of the Prison, is evident from a comparison between the State Prison in New Jersey, and the new State Prison in Connecticut, in regard to their expenses and earnings during the last year.

The New Jersey Prison had *ninety* prisoners; the Connecticut, *one hundred and thirty-four*.

The expenses of the New Jersey Prison were . . . . .	\$6,199 00
The expenses of the Connecticut Prison were . . . . .	5,876 13

The expenses of the New Jersey Prison, for the support of ninety prisoners, exceed the expenses of the Connecticut Prison for the support of one hundred and thirty-four prisoners . . . . .	322 87
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The earnings of the New Jersey Prison were . . . . .	3,427 98
The earnings of the Connecticut Prison were . . . . .	9,105 54

The earnings of the Connecticut Prison exceed the earnings of the New Jersey Prison. . . . .	5,677 56
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And the <i>expenses</i> of the Connecticut Prison are less than the <i>expenses</i> of the New Jersey Prison . . . . .	322 87
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This is the view which the committee have taken of the expenses and earnings of the Prison.



The document, from which the above results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked E.

Besides, among the official documents returned to the committee, it is stated, that one hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-one cents are due from the State to the convicts for *overstint*. This, however, makes no part of the trial balance sheet, as it ought, if it is due. The under keepers say it is due, the principal keeper says it is not. From one sheet of the official returns, it would appear to be due. From the other, on which the other debts of the institution are stated, and the trial balance sheet, it appears not to be due.

One of the inspectors testifies, "that the accounts do not show exactly the amount made or lost. He understood from the clerk, that there were outstanding bills not handed in. He coincides with the other witnesses, that the inventory was taken generally by the keeper, and principally by copying the old inventory, so that the State could not know from year to year what is lost." Once in several years the inventory would be taken right. By this mode of taking the inventory, it will be perceived, there would be a heavy loss all at once, while the State would appear, from year to year, not to be losing more than *five thousand dollars annually*.

#### OF THE FOOD, FUEL, NUMBER OF OFFICERS, LOCATION, AND REMEDY FOR EXISTING EVILS.

The principal articles of *food*, with the quantities and prices, during the last year were

273 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of rye flour, from \$1 62½ to 2 50	
per cwt. . . . .	\$449 51
40 cwt. corn meal, from \$1 to 1 12½ per cwt. . . . .	43 12
Other flour and meal bought by the bushel and barrel . . . . .	101 37
Total cost of bread stuff . . . . .	\$594 00
6129 lbs. of beef, from 3 to 3½ cents per lb. . . . .	\$197 16
4352 do. pork, from 4½ to 5 cents . . . . .	206 61
1969 do. hogs' heads, from 2½ to 3 cents . . . . .	48 10
7500 herring, at \$1 per thousand . . . . .	7 50
1 beef's head . . . . .	25
Total cost of meat . . . . .	\$459 62
1232 gallons of molasses, from 28 to 40 cents per gallon . . . . .	428 16½
178 bushels of potatoes, from 23 to 33 cents per bushel . . . . .	53 12½
Total, . . . . .	\$481 29

#### RECAPITULATION.

Bread stuffs . . . . .	44,699 lbs. . . . .	cost . . . . .	\$594 01½
Meats . . . . .	12,450 " . . . . .	" . . . . .	451 87½
Molasses . . . . .	39,424 gills . . . . .	" . . . . .	428 16½
Potatoes . . . . .	13,392 pints . . . . .	" . . . . .	53 12½
			\$1527 18
Other and smaller articles of food . . . . .			66 01½
Total expense of food . . . . .			\$1593 19½

The proportion of each article, which this would

give to each man daily, estimating the number

of men at ninety, is . . . . . 1 lb. 4 oz. 3-10 of bread stuffs.  
 6 " 2-10 of meat.  
 1 gill 2-10 of molasses.  
 1 gill 6-10 of potatoes.

It will be observed, that the molasses costs almost as much as the meat, and eight times as much as the vegetables. The committee are satisfied, that this is out of all just proportion; that the molasses should be diminished from one gill and 2-10 to ½ a gill, which would save on the molasses two hundred and thirty-nine dollars

76 cents annually; that the sum, thus saved on the molasses, be expended for beef, so far as to make the ration of beef one half more than it now is. The allowance of beef the last year has been only three ounces to each man per day, the cost of which was one hundred and ninety-seven dollars 16 cents. The change we recommend is, that out of the two hundred and thirty-nine dollars 76 cents, saved on molasses, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars 16 cents, be expended to purchase beef, which will give six ounces of beef instead of three ounces. This diminution of molasses, and increase of beef, will enable the men to work with more strength, and we shall still have forty-two dollars 60 cents saved on the molasses.

We recommend further, that the Indian meal be diminished from 6 ounces and 6-10 per day to 4 ounces. The men, many of them, complain that they have too much mush and molasses. This will save forty-four dollars annually on the mush. That the money thus saved shall be expended for potatoes, which will increase the quantity of potatoes from one gill and 6-10 to three gills.

We recommend also, that the rye flour be diminished from 14 ounces and 9-10 to 12 ounces, which will save on this article one hundred and ten dollars; that thirty-eight dollars and 40 cents of the sum thus saved be expended for potatoes, which will increase the allowance of potatoes to one pint; and that the remaining seventy-one dollars 60 cents saved on the rye flour, together with the forty-two dollars 60 cents saved on the molasses, be expended for beef, which will increase the allowance of beef to eight ounces per day, by increasing the expenses of the State on the provisions, nineteen dollars 24 cents, annually.

Any two men in the weave shop, on the custom work, in consideration of this change and improvement in the ration, may easily make up this deficiency, by the additional work performed. The ration, when changed, will stand thus per day:— $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. rye flour, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. corn meal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. beef, and 3 ounces of pork, 1 pint of potatoes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a gill of molasses; and the smaller items, salt, &c. amounting to \$66 01 $\frac{1}{2}$  unaltered.

This ration would nearly resemble the ration in those Prisons where the men more than support themselves.

The *fuel* required in the Prison, as it is now constructed, amounted last year to *one hundred and one cords and a half* of wood, twelve and a half tons of stone coal, and two hundred and ninety-four bushels of charcoal, at an expense of five hundred and twenty-three dollars 93 cents. Eight stoves are used to warm forty night rooms, while, in a properly constructed Prison, two stoves would warm one hundred and fifty. Twenty-two fires are used to warm the whole establishment, and, as the Prison is constructed, the committee do not see how any of these fires can be dispensed with; while, in a well constructed Prison, the committee are convinced, from the returns of the new Prison in Connecticut, that the number of fires required is so much less as to diminish the expense in the article of fuel more than three hundred dollars annually.

The *number of officers* required in this Prison, to promote a wholesome discipline, must be, according to the testimony which the committee has received, seven, where there are now but three; that is, an increase of four, at four hundred dollars per annum each. This would increase the expenses sixteen hundred dollars annually, while the present number of officers, in a well constructed Prison, would secure a better discipline than the number thus increased in the old Prison. The difference of expense, then, in the old Prison, and in a new and well constructed Prison, as to the number of officers and the fuel, would be one thousand nine hundred dollars annually, or the interest of thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars—a sum sufficient to build a new Prison.

The *location* is unfavorable for business. No man would think of selecting that as a good place for the transaction of a large business. If Trenton is the town for the Prison, the present site is not the place for it. It is without natural advantages. It was put where it is, because a man gave the land to build it on. It is estimated that the least difference between the expense of transacting the business of the Prison where it is, and in town, would be three hundred dollars annually. The Prison, then, with its present location and construction, has physical disadvantages, viz.: on the location, annually, \$300; on fuel, \$300; and on the number of officers, \$1600; which would make a difference of two thousand two hundred dollars annually, between the old Prison and a new one, which is the interest of thirty-five thousand dollars—a sum more than sufficient to build a new Prison.

These considerations are entirely independent of the greater security, industry, and more productive labor, which can be secured in a new Prison; by breaking up

the traffic, combinations in villany, attempts to escape, riots, fighting, gambling, making cards and counterfeit coin. The committee see no reason why these evils cannot be removed in New Jersey as well as in Connecticut, nor why the State Prison in New Jersey, like that in Connecticut, should not, instead of being an expense to the State of five thousand dollars annually, be a source of income of three thousand dollars annually.

The directors of the new Prison in Connecticut say, in their last report to the Legislature, "We found a system in operation at the old Prison, which had, for ten years previous to its abandonment, occasioned to the State an expense of \$84,634 05 over and above its earnings, which sum had been drawn from the treasury; being an average deficit of more than \$8,400 per annum. We found the moral results of the system to be more unfortunate than the pecuniary, and that all its tendencies were to debase and corrupt the convict. The new Prison, for the year ending on the first of April last, after defraying every expense for its management and support, has earned to the State \$3,229 41; making a difference to the State, between the old and new Prison, of \$11,629 41 annually—an annuity more than sufficient, in three years, to cover the expense of building the new Prison.

"The results of the experiment," say the directors, "are now before the public. We can truly say, they have exceeded our highest anticipations, both as it respects their moral and pecuniary character."

Your committee have yet to learn why such results cannot be realized in New Jersey, as well as in Connecticut.

Thus the committee on the State Prison has endeavored to submit the facts, in the case now before them, in a full and impartial manner. These have produced, in the minds of the committee, an unanimous opinion, that the *construction* of the Prison is *altogether wrong*, and does not admit of being *essentially corrected* in the old establishment. The *discipline*, in consequence, in great part, of the *construction*, may be called *disorder* rather than discipline. The *escapes* have been, so far as our knowledge extends, without a parallel, *principally in consequence* of the *imperfection of the buildings*. The *punishments*, from the same disadvantages in construction, have been very severe, to prevent riots, insurrections, and escapes. The committee *greatly lament* the facts in evidence, on this part of the subject. The *deaths* are more numerous than they would be in a Prison well constructed and well ventilated. The *recommitments* are numerous in proportion to the number of convicts; and the *cases of reformation*, few or none; because the men are *associated together day and night for purposes of mutual corruption*; and this *cannot be prevented* in these buildings.

The *expense* of supporting the establishment is *very heavy*, and this too, in great part, *because the men cannot be kept at their business*.

The *difficulties among the officers* are *greatly to be lamented*. If the construction of the Prison is such, that the prisoners provoke the under officers, because they do not stay in their places, and mind their business, and the under officers provoke the principal keeper because they do not stay in their places and mind their business; *this is no sufficient excuse for passion, profane swearing, and wrangling among the officers; these things should have no place in this public institution, which has written over its door, "THE NEW JERSEY PENITENTIARY."*

We have recommended an alteration in the food of the prisoners, for the purpose of giving them more health and strength to labor, without any considerable additional *expense* for food to the State; and we think we have shown, that there is a difference, necessarily, of *more than two thousand dollars a year*, between the expense of supporting the old Prison, and a new one, in consequence of the quantity of fuel, and the number of officers required in the old Prison, and the inconvenience of its location. In this connexion, we think we have shown, also, from the example of the State of Connecticut, *how the State of New Jersey can save*, in a few years, *by building a new Prison, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expenses of its construction*.

The committee therefore recommend, with entire unanimity, the building of a new Prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn, in New York, and at Wethersfield, in Connecticut.

The committee beg leave to state to the Legislature, that the Prison Discipline Society at Boston has appropriated and expended in our State Prison, for the purpose of moral and religious instruction, the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars, in different sums and at different periods, which amount, they recommend, should be refunded to the Society.

In concluding the Report, the committee consider themselves bound to acknowledge publicly the great benefit and advantage which they have received from the Rev. Louis Dwight, the secretary of the Prison Discipline Society in Boston.

His intimate acquaintance with every thing touching the subject of Prison discipline, and the information which the committee has derived from him, have greatly facilitated the researches and examinations of the committee, and highly merit the thanks of the Legislature.

A. HOWELL, }  
AMZI DODD, } *Committee of Council.*

CHARLES HILLARD, }  
LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, } *Committee of*  
FERDINAND S. SCHENCK, } *Assembly.*  
ISAAC HINCHMAN, }

#### DOCUMENT (B.)

Showing the number of prisoners who are supposed to have died in consequence of being severely punished in the cells for disobedience, &c.

William Thomas,	died 17 December, 1809.
Thomas Steward,	" 23 July, 1811.
John O. Brian,	" 6 Sept. 1823.
William Bower,	" 25 April, 1816.
John Brown,	" 10 Sept. 1821.
Tunis Cole,	" 22 August, 1822.
Aaron Strattain,	" 20 Nov. 1827.
Thomas Somes,	" 29 Nov. 1827.
Pomp Cisco,	" 29 Sept. 1828.
Peter Marks,	" 29 Feb. 1820.

#### DOCUMENT (D.)

*New Jersey Treasury Department,* }  
Trenton, Jan. 30th, 1830. }

*To His Excellency Peter D. Vroom, Esq.*

SIR—In compliance with the request contained in your note of this morning, I herewith annex a statement, showing the general as well as the annual operation of the New Jersey State Prison, on this department, from 1797, the time the first appropriation was made for its erection, up to 1829, inclusive. The statement includes all expenses incurred in transportation of prisoners, costs of prosecution, erection of Prison, officers' salaries, &c. &c., by which it appears that the annual average loss is about five thousand dollars; the whole loss being \$164,963 01. It will also appear by the statement, that in 1809, 1810, 1812, and 1813, there were balances in favor of the Prison. These results did not arise from the operation of the Prison in any of those years. They grew out of the sales of articles manufactured in former years. From the best information that I have been able to obtain, I think myself safe in saying, that the Prison has not supported itself in any one year since its erection.

I am, with great respect, your obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES PARKER.

#### STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

1797.	Paid Prison agent.....	\$14,327 18
1798.	" " " .....	13,545 92
1799.	" " " .....	13,285 45

1800.	Paid keeper.....	\$5,579 03	
1801.	“ “ .....	5,079 27	
1802.	“ “ .....	3,255 13	
1803.	“ “ .....	7,862 86	
			21,776 29
1804.	“ “ .....	3,179 38	
1805.	“ “ .....	2,856 95	
			6,036 33
			<u>\$68,963 17</u>
1806.	“ “ .....	\$2,607 29	
1807.	“ “ .....	1,884 65	
1808.	“ “ .....	2,486 73	
			6,978 67
			<u>\$75,946 84</u>

## CR.

1809.	By received from keeper.....	\$5,146 21	
1810.	“ “ “ “ .....	8,910 50	
1812.	“ “ “ “ .....	1,264 84	
1813.	“ “ “ “ .....	733 25	
			16,059 80
			<u>\$59,837 04</u>

Balance against the Prison

## DR.

1811.	To paid keeper.....	\$7,443 34	
1814.	“ “ “ .....	4,135 50	
1815.	“ “ “ .....	3,930 00	
1816.	“ “ “ .....	6,351 55	
1817.	“ “ “ .....	8,770 75	
1818.	“ “ “ .....	9,859 24	
1819.	“ “ “ .....	6,065 61	
1820.	“ “ “ .....	1,872 50	
1821.	“ “ “ .....	10,169 84	
			58,651 33
1822.	“ “ “ .....	5,805 00	
	Transportation, &c.....	1,678 49	
			7,483 49
1823.	To paid keeper.....	3,725 00	
	Transportation, &c.....	2,740 27	
			6,465 27
1824.	“ paid keeper.....	6,331 00	
	Transportation, &c.....	2,160 31	
			8,491 31
1825.	“ paid keeper.....	3,350 00	
	Transportation .....	1,444 43	
			4,794 43
1826.	“ paid keeper.....	2,025 00	
	Transportation, &c.....	1,654 89	
			3,679 89
1827.	“ paid keeper.....	2,987 50	
	Transportation .....	1,790 24	
			4,777 74
1828.	“ paid keeper.....	3,029 37	
	Transportation, &c.....	2,818 94	
			5,848 31
1829.	“ paid keeper.....	3,125 43	
	Transportation, &c.....	1,759 52	
			4,885 00
			<u>\$164,963 81</u>

Total.....

## DOCUMENT (E.)

*New Jersey Prison—90 Prisoners, 1829.*

<i>Expenses.</i>		<i>Earnings.</i>	
Provisions.....	\$1,593 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nail Factory.....	\$10 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing.....	507 17	Cooper Shop.....	15 73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Incidentals.....	345 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Plaster.....	355 35
Furniture.....	18 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sundry Account.....	126 88
Repairs.....	65 94	Shoe Shop, or Cordwainers..	1,106 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel.....	513 93	Weaving Account.....	1,708 91
Profit and Loss Account.....	38 00	Stone sawing Account.....	29 32
		Interest Account.....	75 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
	\$3,081 50 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Pay of officers.....	3,117 50		\$3,427 98
			3,081 50
	\$6,199 00 $\frac{3}{4}$		
			\$346 48

*Connecticut Prison—134 Prisoners, 1829.*

<i>Expenses.</i>		<i>Earnings.</i>	
Provision.....	\$1,863 03	Smith's Shop.....	\$474 39
Clothing and Bedding.....	495 20	Cooper's Shop.....	1,258 88
Fuel and Incidental		Shoe Shop.....	3,540 62
Expenses including		Nail Shop.....	1,771 64
the Salary of the		Carpenter's Shop.....	1,363 72
Officers	3,378 78	Tailor's Shop.....	15 84
Hospital.....	139 12	Labor of Lumpers.....	49 35
			614 58
	\$5,876 13		
Earnings of Connecticut.....			\$9,105 54
" N. Jersey.....			3,427 98
Difference.....			5,677 56

Expenses of N. Jersey more than Connecticut.....	\$ 322 86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Earnings of " less than ".....	5,677 56

*Extract of a Letter from Joel Miller, Warden of Maine State Prison, dated Thomaston, April 20, 1830.*

"Since I entered on the duties of my office, (July 1, 1828,) a convenient building has been erected for female convicts, enclosed by a yard, so as to exclude them entirely from the view of the males. In the summer of 1828, twenty additional cells were erected on the west wing of the Prison. The moral and religious instruction imparted to the convicts has been limited to one short sermon each Sabbath, until, the last summer, a Sabbath School was established at the Prison. I have this day written Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq., warden of the Connecticut State Prison, requesting him to forward me his views on the subject of books, as well as the mode of instruction, classing the convicts, branches taught, &c. Could you find time and opportunity to send me your views on the same subject, I should esteem it a treasure worth preserving. I think of becoming a member of your valuable Prison Discipline Society, (if found worthy.) I shall send to the Sabbath School Union Depository in Boston for the books for the school and library. I find it difficult to ascertain, with accuracy, the number of convicts who were intemperate drinkers when committed; but I have used my utmost endeavors to ascertain the fact as near as possible, and am confident that I hazard nothing in saying, that more than two thirds of all the crimes, for which the convicts are now suffering imprisonment in this Prison, may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to an intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Of the ninety-one convicts now in Prison, seventeen were unable to read when committed."

*Extract of a Letter from Hon. John H. Cotton, Superintendent of the State Prison, dated Windsor, Vermont, May 5, 1830.*

"We have preaching and other religious exercises on the Lord's day, and a school for the instruction of those who come in destitute of any education, containing, upon an average, for the year, fifteen scholars.

As far as information can be obtained, in relation to the habits of the convicts previous to their coming to Prison, the generality of them acknowledge, that the too free use of ardent spirits was the great cause of the commission of the crimes for which they were convicted."

*Extract of a Letter from the Clerk of the Baltimore Penitentiary, dated Baltimore, April 17, 1830.*

"The keeper regrets that the copy of your Reports, which you mention as having sent, did not reach him. It should have arrived at the same time with your letter, but must have miscarried. Your letter was, however, laid before the directors, a few days since, at their monthly meeting; and they have authorized a subscription for one hundred copies. The amount may be collected either through any one of the banks in this city, by a draft upon me as clerk of the Penitentiary, or transmitted by mail, at your option."

*Extract of a Letter from Samuel P. Parsons, Keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, dated Richmond, May 26, 1830.*

"The improvements made since the building was rebuilt, in 1824, consist in altering the cells, directed by the law of 1824, from dark and close solitude, to light and more airy ones. There has been a change in the hospital of some importance, though this department is still very far short of the most desirable change to complete the system. From the hospital flows a very immoral influence, after separating convicts at night; and I question much whether it is not a mockery upon the police to have a hospital where the patients are associated, day and night, without restraint,—the bad, and the worse than bad, the subject of flattering expectation of reformation, and the irreclaimable, all grouped together; the one instructed to think contemptuously of the justice of that punishment calculated to reform, and render him useful to himself and country, while the other has the strongest inducement to feign himself sick, to be transferred to the place of all others the most congenial with his wishes. We rarely have a scheme of villany, or improper conduct of any kind, that is unconnected with the hospital. A greater subdivision of the rooms has enabled us, for the last twelve months, to separate all the prisoners when not at labor, (except in the hospital.)

The moral and religious instruction consists in furnishing each convict with a Bible and other books calculated to improve the mind, at the discretion of the superintendent, and occasionally preaching by the ministers of different societies. We have no room large enough to assemble the convicts in; and, when assembled, it is in the open yard. It is therefore in good weather only that we can have the service of those disposed to aid us in the work of reformation. If I had a printed copy of my report to the governor at the close of last year, I would send it; but as I have not, I subjoin an extract from it, on this subject.

"I hope I shall be excused for remarking, that, notwithstanding the Prison is in beautiful order, under a good and efficient police, I consider it defective in a moral point of view; believing, as I do, that, while government is punishing offenders, to the terror of evil doers, and to correct their moral habits, it should extend the correction to the improvement of the mind, so far as to give those entirely destitute of education sufficient to enable them to transact the common business of life. This instruction I would not extend beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. Was there a suitable place erected for a chapel, the convicts might receive moral and religious instruction, without adding to the expenses of the institution. A school would be organized for the instruction of those without education, and such of the charitable and benevolent ministers of the gospel, of the various denominations of Christians, as are induced to administer counsel to the convicts, would have a comfortable room to meet in."

We have but little sickness except such as has been contracted before conviction; mostly consumption of the pulmonary character, and the dropsy, having their origin generally in intemperance and dissipation. Of the number confined at this

time, there are thirty-two that have been hard drinkers; there are seventy-six that cannot read and write, twenty of which are colored. Some are well informed, and in general the most incorrigible villains, which proves to my mind, that where a man has had good instruction, with the best opportunity of doing well, and departs from correct principles, and continues in bad habits, he becomes more hardened, and is the object of less hope, than he who has not had the same opportunity."

*Extract of a Letter from B. Leonard, Keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, dated Columbus, April 28, 1830.*

"Our Prison has always been a sinking institution, to the amount of near \$10,000, annually. The Prison-yard, buildings, &c., occupy about one and an half acres of ground. We have not shops sufficient to employ more than eighty men, and no room in the yard for building any more, leaving seventy men constantly unemployed. I have been in the establishment only since the first of March; consequently my knowledge is limited; but, from what I have discovered, I am satisfied that we must abandon the system, or extend the Prison, and make arrangements for solitary confinement at night.

You inquire how many have been addicted to the use of ardent spirits. From an inquiry made of each individual, separate and apart from any other, last November, it appeared that about four fifths were more or less addicted to drinking spirits, and that dissipation was principally the cause of their crimes.

Of the present number in the Prison, about two thirds of the number can read, and about one half can write. As regards improvements, none of any consequence have been made of late."

*Extract of a Letter from Joel Scott, Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, dated Frankfort, Kentucky, July 8, 1830.*

"It gave me much pleasure to know that you felt an interest in the state of Penitentiaries and of Penitentiary discipline in the western country.

The Kentucky Penitentiary was established by law in the year 1798, in the town of Frankfort, about half a mile distant from the Kentucky river. The exterior wall is built of rough stone, and is twenty-six feet in height. The outer wall encloses about two acres of ground, in the form of a parallelogram. The principal buildings are a three-story brick house, used as an office and store-house; a three-story brick building, about eighty feet long, containing nine rooms, used as work-shops, &c.; a two-story brick building, one hundred and twenty feet long, open above and below, from one end to the other, used as work-shops; also a two-story stone building, one hundred and forty feet long, divided in the centre by a passage running from one end to the other, above and below, on the sides of which are one hundred single cells, each about seven feet long, four feet broad, and seven feet high, used as dormitories for the prisoners. The cells are kept white and clean.

Many of the partitions have been torn away, in order to make the work-shops as large as possible, and to confine the prisoners, when at work, within view of the officers.

The prisoners are lodged, from dark to day-light, in separate cells, which are lighted and aired by means of two grated windows, one on each side of the cell. They lie upon beds stuffed with straw or shavings, with covering suitable to the season. The cells are without fire. The cells are swept daily, and washed weekly.

A physician is employed, at a salary of \$100 per annum. The Prison is entirely destitute of a hospital and nurse, as they are but little needed: sickness and death being rare among the prisoners. In the last five years, one prisoner has been shot by the guard, one has been stabbed by his fellow prisoner, one has been hung, and one has died of a disease under which he had been long laboring.

There are now in this Prison two black and ninety-five white persons, all males. About forty-six lost their parents before they were sixteen years old; about thirty of them cannot read; eighteen or twenty have been habitual drunkards, and more than two thirds of the whole number attribute their confinement, directly or indirectly, to intemperance."



SIXTH

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

**PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,**

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1831.



**Boston:**

PERKINS AND MARVIN, 114 WASHINGTON STREET.

STEREOTYPED AT THE  
BOSTON LITH AND STEREOTYPE ENGRAVING.

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1831.



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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Society held its Sixth Annual Meeting on Tuesday, May 24, at 12 o'clock, M., in Park Street Meeting-House.

The President of the Society, SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was opened by reading the 18th chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Mr. FAIRCHILD. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN: after which the Treasurer exhibited his annual statement of the funds, and the Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report.

The Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT offered a resolution recommending the acceptance of the Report, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. HEWITT.

*On motion of Rev. Mr. POTTER, seconded by ALFRED D. FOSTER, Esq., of Worcester,*

RESOLVED, That the condition of Poor, Imprisoned Lunatics, deserves the particular and persevering exertions of this Society, and all the friends of humanity.

Mr. EVERETT and Mr. POTTER addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions they offered.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE Board of Managers of the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, have occasion to acknowledge the goodness and severity of God;—the goodness of God, in mercifully inclining the hearts of men to do so much, during the past year, in this department of Christian benevolence; and the severity of God, in removing by death one of its beloved life members, one of its life directors, and one of its vice-presidents. The life member to whom we allude, resided in New York; was intimately connected with the great objects of benevolence in that city; died at sea just before the week of the anniversary meetings, and was often mentioned and deeply lamented by the different societies there, as he deserves to be here, for his cordial coöperation in all benevolent designs. When the heart and hand of such a man as ARCHIBALD FALCONER are cold in death, the agents of benevolent societies feel their loss.—The life director, whose decease we are called to deplore, possessed the same spirit; was more extensively known; and was to this Society, as to many others, among the earliest and most liberal benefactors. We allude to JOSIAH BISSELL of Rochester, New York. We have heard Mr. Evarts say, if there were twelve such men in the world, it would hasten the approach of the millennium.—The vice-president of this Society, whose death we most deeply feel, was a friend to this object before the Society was formed, or even contemplated, except, perhaps, by himself. His comprehensive mind, his deep research, and thorough knowledge of the world in which we live, convinced Mr. EVARTS, long before it had been proposed, that the ground now occupied by this Society was a field for observation and benevolent action, which must not be neglected. While the revered man of whom we speak, thus felt and reasoned, and gave the most substantial evidence of his approbation by his countenance, patronage, and a letter of credit which would have furnished Bibles for all the Prisons in the land, others, who might have esteemed themselves wiser than Mr. Evarts, looked on with indifference. The coolness, decision, heartfelt approbation, and letter of credit, above alluded to, written in the full strength of faith, and confidence of hope and affection, for the purpose of recommending a suitable agent to examine and supply destitute Prisons with the Bible, might have been, for aught we know, the *hinge* on which the very existence of this Society depended. It was written to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, we think, in October 1824, about

seven months before the Prison Discipline Society was formed. We wish we had the letter here, and probably might have had it, greatly to the benefit of this Society, if we had supposed that the body of the beloved friend who wrote it, would have been, at the very time of reading the Report, on the way to this city, to receive the last honors and sorrows which we can express, before it is laid in the tomb beneath this church. Our grief at his death we should not know how to bear, if Heaven was not brought nearer to earth by it, and if we had not already seen how this event teaches humility, dependence on God, tenderness of heart, brotherly kindness, and submission; and if we did not regard it as the *act* of God, which will probably produce greater effects on the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ in Christian and heathen lands, than the personal presence of our departed friend, his spirit of wisdom and counsel, and his correspondence with the churches. *Besides, we think there is instruction in this event, in regard to our duty as a nation to the INDIANS, which could not have been so effectually taught without the sacrifice.* Oh that all being wise, who, in the Divine Mind, have any concern in this death, may learn fast, and continue to learn for a long time, what it teaches;—truth to the false, magnanimity and benevolence to the oppressor and the covetous, humility without ostentation, Godly sorrow for personal guilt and the sins of the world, temperance, equanimity, decision, courage, patient labor while life lasts, love to Christ and the souls of men, and peace in death, to all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ:—these are some of the things to be learnt in memory of our departed friend.

We must now leave this part of the subject, and proceed to the plan of the Report.

THE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE GEOGRAPHICAL, AND THE TOPICS WILL BE, IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, STATE PRISONS, HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, COUNTY PRISONS, AND ASYLUMS FOR POOR AND IMPRISONED LUNATICS.

### MAINE.

*Imprisonment for Debt in Maine.*—A law was passed in March last, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors. The ostensible object in passing this law was, to exempt the honest debtor from arrest and imprisonment, except in cases where fraud is alleged and proved, by competent witnesses, before an impartial tribunal. The provisions of this law apply to all debts exceeding five dollars. They give the execution creditor power to call the debtor before two justices of the quorum, and propose interrogatories; and if it shall appear, that the debtor has no property, except such as is by law exempt from attachment, and that he has not been guilty of fraudulent concealment, the justices may administer the poor debtor's oath immediately, provided the creditor does not appeal from their decision. If, on examination, the justices are satisfied that he is not a fit subject for the oath, he may be committed to Prison without the privilege of bail, until he surrenders property which he may have concealed, or pays the debt. This law, if properly administered, may probably save from imprisonment in Maine

about one thousand persons annually. The extent of the evil, which it is intended to remedy, may be estimated from the list of cases of imprisonment, as shown by the Records in the county of Lincoln during the last year.\*

\* List of Debtors committed to the Prison in Wiscasset, within the County of Lincoln, in the course of the year ending January 1, 1831.

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed.	Debt.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
S. H.	Bremen,	Jan. 7	4 00	63 89	U. S.	On payment of costs, Nov. 6
B. G. P.	Alna,	15	25 50	8 19	J. L.	Bailed and settled.
W. H.	Waldoboro',	22	11 25	4 03	J. S.	" " "
G. F.	Bowdoinham,	23	5 40	3 25	J. W. S.	" " "
Same,	"	"	9 35	4 15	G. J.	" " "
J. H.	Dresden,	25	1620 25	12 01	C. D. C.	By creditor's attorney, Oct. 12
L. W.	Litchfield,	29	5 17	3 12	A. T.	Bailed and settled.
Same,	"	"	3 69	3 79	T. of L.	" " "
C. O.	Waldoboro',	30	Taxes,		T. of W.	" " "
T. F.	Alna,	Feb. 6	12 01	5 49	J. C.	By creditor, Nov. 6.
G. H.	Dresden,	12	1927 10	57 29	U. S.	Bailed.
L. H.	"	"	1516 76	63 03	"	"
G. T.	"	"	941 37	46 21	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 10.
A. A.	Richmond,	"	1581 59	63 02	"	" " " " 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	941 37	46 21	"	" " " " 9.
J. C.	"	"	1027 18	57 29	"	Bailed.
D. C.	Richmond,	"	1351 59	19 32	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	1351 59	19 32	"	" " " " 9.
B. K.	"	"	135 63	29 30	"	" " " " 6.
J. C.	"	"	633 36	59 91	"	Bailed.
J. S.	Richmond,	"	105 63	29 30	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
W. G.	Dresden,	15	12 30	5 49	P. C.	Bailed, supposed settled.
D. M.	Lisbon,	29	13 12	4 99	J. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 9.
J. P.	Alna,	"	197 19	9 68	J. S.	By creditor's attorney, Nov. 19.
L. T.	Whitefield,	"	20 01	4 65	B. P.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 9.
J. C.	Lisbon,	23	288 79	18 91	T. W.	Bailed, and no return.
G. W. F.	Thomaston,	"	9 42	4 67	B. R.	" " " "
T. B.	Dresden,	24	273 19	7 24	E. W.	" " " "
J. M. R.	Bowdoin,	"	20 03	14 02	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 11.
W. H. Jr.	Jefferson,	25	Costs,	27 25	S. B.	Bailed, no return.
S. A.	Thomaston,	Mar. 2	9 55	3 59	J. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 29.
A. H.	"	"	18 88	25 85	J. F.	" " " " " "
N. C.	Patrick To. Plant.	"	6 91	4 28	S. M.	Bailed, no return.
J. P.	Whitefield,	3	49 74	7 86	E. W.	" " " "
D. P.	"	"	49 74	7 86	Same,	" " " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	17	Taxes,		T. of W.	By note for debt and costs, Nov. 22.
S. D.	Thomaston,	"	10 05	3 93	J. H.	Bailed.
J. O.	Litchfield,	"	10 82	5 09	T. B.	"
Same,	"	"	13 51	6 00	J. D.	"
J. L.	Waldoboro',	19	108 93	19 65	W. T.	By A. S. Oct. 11.
R. G.	Union,	"	112 82	15 23	L. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 30.
P. O.	Bath,	20	91 61	8 57	J. G.	" " " " Dec. 15.
D. C.	Liberty,	22	13 00	19 78	J. L.	Bailed, no return.
J. E.	Bath,	25	81 27	9 35	W. L. W.	" " " "
Same,	"	"	25 84	14 79	J. M. M.	" " " "
J. S.	Woolwich,	April 1	5 59	3 31	I. S.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 1, 1831.
Same,	"	"	Tax. 4 10	1 35	T. of W.	Bailed.
W. W.	Newcastle,	3	93 57	15 40	L. & L. S.	"
P. T.	"	"	93 57	15 40	Same,	"
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	Mar. 31	1927 18	59 79	U. S.	By sec. of treas., May 14.
F. H.	"	"	1027 18	59 79	Same,	" " " " Sept. 24.
J. J.	Washington,	April 13	1 37	1 25	J. F.	By creditor, Oct. 25.
R. E.	Dresden,	16	19 55	3 41	M. S.	Bailed, no return.
W. B.	"	"	14 50	4 00	B. S.	" " " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	"	6 74	91	T. of W.	By notes for amount of both ex-
Same,	"	"	Taxes,		Same,	ceptions and costs, Nov. 22.
W. D.	Jefferson,	"	Tax. 1 98	1 55	T. of J.	By plaintiff, May 5.
J. S.	Wiscasset,	19	179 64	9 53	J. J.	By plaintiff, Dec. 31.
S. P.	Patrick To. Plant.	21	18 11	5 07	J. O.	By poor debtor's oath, Oct. 22.
Same,	"	27	16 09	5 99	H. M.	"
J. E.	Newcastle,	24	93 57	15 65	L. & L. S.	Bailed.
A. R. Jr.	Dresden,	May 1	19 19	3 83	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Aug. 11
J. P.	Thomaston,	11	27 03	10 04	W. R.	"
N. C.	Bath,	13	10 09		J. Y.	Bailed.
B. S.	Bath,	15	817 29	44 16	U. S.	By notes for costs and taking the
R. S.	"		817 29	44 16		oath, Feb. 25, 1831.
T. B.	"		817 29	44 16		"
J. H.	Dresden,		817 29	44 16		By taking the oath, May 17, 1831.

*State Prison at Thomaston.*—This Prison contains about as many solitary cells as convicts. These cells are so constructed and arranged, that evil communication is in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented, while the men are confined in them, which is about one half of the whole time. We believe that each cell is furnished with a Bible, and that the cells are so constructed as to admit light enough to read in the daytime. A large part of time, therefore, is spent, by the convicts in this Prison, in silence and solitude, with the Word of God in their hands; so that those who can read, if they are disposed, have a favorable opportunity to read the Bible, without shame, and with none to take the good seed out of their hearts, at the moment it is planted: and those who cannot read, can think. In compassion to those who cannot read, a Sabbath school has been instituted, where they can learn. A chaplain is employed to superintend it, as well as to preach the gospel; and the warden appears to be a man, who coöperates with the chaplain in the moral and religious instruction of the convicts. Joint labor is perform-

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed	Debt.	Co ts.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
F. B.	Wiscasset,	May 15			D. S.	By creditor, May 17.
M. W.	"	"	11 80	5 50	A. W.	Bailed.
C. L.	Waldoboro',	17		96 22	J. J.	By poor debtor's oath, June 7.
J. E.	Phippsburg,	19	104 03	10 53	D. & S.	" " " "
W. A.	Alna,	"	6 37	3 45	B. W.	Bailed, no return.
Same,	"	"	8 19	2 25	C. W.	" " " "
P. K. Jr.	Nobleboro,	22	18 52	5 26	W. M.	" " " "
E. H.	Dresden,	25	306 74	14 21	B. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 29.
W. K. 2d.	Newcastle,	27	5 20	5 88	J. H.	Close confinement, Mar. 3, 1831.
J. B.	Topsham,	June 2	106 11	9 12	B. & H.	By poor debtor's oath, "
J. W.	Alna,	5	10 25	3 59	J. H. S.	Bailed.
Same,	"	"	6 00	3 92	H. W.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 18, 1831.
T. B.	Wiscasset,	7	651 58	10 45	D. P.	Bailed.
J. K.	Gorham,	11	20 09	4 64	E. S.	By creditor, June 23.
K. F. R.	Union,	16	777 26	23 56	J. C.	
A. H. N.	Lisbon,	17	91 50	23 12	W. C. S.	
I. P.	"	18	30 05	13 84	J. B.	Poor debtor's oath, Nov. 11.
A. P.	Newcastle,	"	10 09	5 40	S. S.	Bailed.
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	"	38 60	25	A. J.	"
J. S.	Bristol,	"	155 55		R. R.	"
J. J.	Lisbon,	21	43 84	12 63	B. S.	No prov. for board, June 29.
T. S. R.	Richmond,	25	54 76	26 29	E. H.	By poor debtor's oath, July 17.
R. K.	"	26	5 00	2 88	J. P.	Bailed.
M. J.	Washington,	July 5	30 59	16 10	H. Q.	No prov. for board, April 13, '31.
B. S.	Thomaston,	"	26 68	6 84	J. R.	Bailed.
D. P.	Whitefield,	"	26 43	8 63	J. L. C.	"
Same,	"	"	12 50	4 27	R. K. P.	"
J. D.	Edgecomb,	7	5 47	5 40	S. S.	"
J. C. B.	Litchfield,	12	6 90	5 77	N. M.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
Same,	"	"	6 15	4 25	J. I.	Bailed.
C. B.	"	"	5 33	4 17	E. W.	Poor debtor's oath, April 12, "
Same,	"	"	5 01	4 00	A. T.	" " " " " "
Same,	"	"	7 80	4 03	J. G.	" " " " " "
M. W.	"	"	16 42	4 10	L. & P.	Bailed.
J. B.	"	"	18 74	3 29	J. P.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
N. J.	Washington,	14	6 00	5 29	B. K.	No prov. for board, July, 23, "
J. W.	Waldoboro',	16	7 33	5 78	F. C.	Poor debtor's oath, Mar. 21, "
F. M.	"	"	26 74	7 15	P. G.	No provis. for board, May 2, "
S. T.	Bath,	July 17	768 57	14 91		
Same,	"	"	118 01	13 75		
Same,	"	"	736 65		G. C.	No execution being levied, Aug. 2, 1830.
Same,	"	"	138 72			
Same,	"	"	158 72			
P. W.	Waldoboro',	20	19 61	3 58	J. L.	Bailed.
S. P.	Jefferson,	23	63 02	7 40	R. K. P.	Poor debtor's oath, April 20, '31.
A. N.	Wiscasset,	26	137 77	9 48	F. T.	" " " " Mar. 31, "
S. C.	Newcastle,	29	14 60	3 41	J. P.	Bailed.
F. J.	Warren,	"	194 72	14 31	L. B.	"
E. R.	Union,	"	15 28	3 13	T. H.	Poor debtor's oath, April 2, "
O. D.	Newcastle,	31	9 65	3 75	J. D.	By creditor, March 25, 1831.
C. B. R.	Topsham,	Aug. 2	17 25	5 40	I. J.	" " Aug. 23.
J. N.	Thomaston,	3	19 33	6 46	E. H.	No provis. May 14.



ed, under close inspection, when the convicts are neither in solitary confinement, nor under instruction; so that the whole time, except that allotted to sleep and food, is designed to be filled up with reading and reflection, instruction, supervision and labor. With this system, we believe the instances are not solitary, in which the grace of God has proved sufficient to turn the heart from sin to holiness. We have the evidence of our own senses, and of several undoubted witnesses, concerning one instance of most remarkable conversion from the Prison, in which the nature has been changed as from the lion to the lamb. This man was a terror to all around him. Even when he intended to do no harm, his keepers were afraid of him. We have heard an account from

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed.	Debts.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
E. K.	Union,	Aug. 4	16 35	4 25	P. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Apr. 2, 1831.
G. K.	Waldoboro',	5	5 91	3 76	B. R.	Bailed.
D. P.	"	9	5 94	2 50	H. W. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Oct. 1.
T. S.	Union,	16	13 27	4 09	S. A.	No provis. May 21, 1831.
J. E.	Newcastle,	18	31 83	13 63	D. C.	Bailed.
W. S.	Thomaston,	24	1094 77	13 23	P. H. G.	Bailed, by poor debtor's oath.
M. M. G.	Edgecomb,	25	1000 00	81 75	U. S.	By order of Gov., April 22, 1831.
C. S.	Jefferson,	27	15 00	3 41	W. M.	Bailed.
J. C.	"	"	20 00	3 65	Same,	"
S. J.	Washington,	31	20 00	7 40	C. R. H.	Poor debtor's oath, April 20, "
J. M.	Thomaston,	"	20 80	1 25	J. K.	"
D. W.	Waldoboro',	Sept. 11	2 00	4 92	R. H.	No provis. for board.
J. C.	Bristol,	15	17 87	6 01	W. H.	Poor debtor's oath, May 19, "
H. H.	Thomaston,	14	934 58	43 04	U. S.	By sec. of treas. June 18, "
K. F. R.	Union,	20	"	"	G. B. C.	"
H. G.	Richmond,	Oct. 2	14 83	2 49	M. S.	Bailed.
I. C.	Topsham,	5	6 85	2 53	Same,	"
E. R.	Waldoboro',	5	"	23 82	G. B.	"
T. H.	Edgecomb,	11	131 08	15 97	F. T.	By plaintiff, Jan. 4, 1831.
R. S. 2d.	Newcastle,	12	6 90	3 61	J. & B. Y.	" " Oct. 26.
D. H.	"	13	103 16	8 66	D. M. C.	Bailed
J. R. C.	Bristol,	15	561 26	16 10	J. B. J.	"
J. D.	Washington,	16	"	5 15	B. R.	"
W. G.	"	"	5 25	3 68	W. C.	"
G. C.	"	"	25 53	10 81	H. W.	"
N. P.	Bristol,	18	17 79	3 25	J. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 6.
I. D.	Jefferson,	21	11 29	5 20	S. J.	Bailed.
D. M.	"	"	12 30	4 83	J. L. C.	"
E. H.	Booth-bay,	23	7 36	4 11	T. H. M.	By creditor, Oct. 23.
G. B.	Bath,	28	157 50	10 70	J. G.	Bailed.
B. J.	Wiscasset,	29	5 82	3 54	S. H.	"
C. K.	Newcastle,	30	10 63	2 83	C. B.	"
D. G.	Topsham,	Nov. 3	422 94	6 51	T. G. S.	"
I. O.	Waldoboro',	5	8 45	2 76	I. G. G.	"
A. P.	Whitefield,	6	9 45	4 48	R. K. P.	"
Same,	"	"	5 21	3 90	R. G.	"
O. W.	Georgetown,	15	22 54	10 53	J. O.	"
J. R.	Whitefield,	18	15 63	4 52	R. K. P.	"
Same,	"	"	7 42	5 67	P. & R.	"
B. P.	"	19	136 08	27 01	J. P. B.	"
B. B.	Nobleboro',	20	41 52	12 76	W. W.	} By creditor, Dec. 25.
E. P.	"	"	41 52	12 76	Same,	
E. N.	Booth-bay,	29	60 65	21 27	A. & H.	Bailed.
D. P.	Whitefield,	30	16 79	3 71	M. M.	Poor debtor's oath, Jan. 3, 1831.
S. T.	Jefferson,	"	14 77	4 37	J. D. M. C.	Bailed.
J. E.	Bristol,	Dec. 6	20 00	3 09	H. & S.	"
J. C.	Dresden,	7	15 20	4 14	I. L.	"
J. L.	Nobleboro',	9	14 77	3 55	T. W.	"
S. C.	Whitefield,	15	25 07	7 36	R. K. P.	Poor debtor's oath, Jan. 10, "
F. S. T.	Wiscasset,	23	37 25	11 03	J. F. P.	Bailed.
P. D.	Jefferson,	28	7 12	3 70	E. D.	"
J. C.	Nobleboro',	29	8 37	3 98	J. L.	"
G. L.	Wiscasset,	Jan. 5	6 12	3 09	W. M. B.	"

N. B.—Whole number of cases, 173; for \$10 and under, 41; for \$20 and under, 83; for \$50 and under, 117; for more than \$50, 56; by poor debtor's oath, 32; bailed, 91; otherwise, 50. The costs, as exhibited in the above column, are such as appear on the face of the execution, as made out by the court or the justice, and do not include the officer's fees on execution, or committal, nor any part of the Jail fees.

the keepers themselves of his appearance, and of their own feelings, when he was first brought to the Prison, confirming this representation. We have seen this man since his discharge repeatedly, and have heard the testimony of his neighbors concerning him. He appears like a Christian, humble, grateful and affectionate, trust-worthy and useful. Thus far it appears, since his discharge, that there is nothing in him to hurt or destroy. He is a standing monument in Portland of the sovereign mercy and power of God.

*House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—There is none in Maine. There ought to be one. Portland is the place for it. The benefits which flow from these institutions are too many to be deferred, in every state where there is a large seaport town, like Portland.

*County Prisons.*—There is one, and only one, so far as our knowledge extends, on a new and improved construction, viz. the Prison at Bangor.

*Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—There is none; though the number of lunatics in the state is probably not far from 420, of whom two hundred and fifty may be supposed poor and friendless.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Imprisonment for Debt, and Scarcity of Prisoners.*—New Hampshire is a favored state in respect to the small number of its prisoners. The causes of this state of things is a subject of curious and important inquiry. The fact is unquestionable. In the New Hampshire State Prison, in a state containing nearly 300,000 inhabitants, the average number of convicts for a series of years, has not greatly varied from sixty; less than one half the number in Vermont, while the population of these states is nearly the same; about one fifth part as many as in Massachusetts, while the population is more than one half as great; and about one third part as many as in Connecticut, while the population of New Hampshire and Connecticut is nearly equal. The same state of things is apparent in the County Prisons. In Portsmouth, the principal town, the Jail is almost nothing. There are seldom any debtors in it, and very few criminals. The building is very small, the apartments few, and the use made of them but little. We know of no one among the Northern States so privileged as New Hampshire, in regard to its small Prisons and its few prisoners. What are the causes? So far as imprisonment for debt is concerned, the remedy which has been applied, greatly to diminish its number of prisoners, is very simple. No man can be imprisoned for less than \$13.33. This simple provision does away about one half the evil of imprisonment for debt.\*

\* *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Jails of Charlestown and Lancaster, N. H. during the Year 1830, from the Records.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Manner of Discharge.
L. K.	H. H. C.	Cornish,	Jan. 14	Feb. 2	26 43	Commis. of jail delivery.
I. G.	H. & J. C.	"	30		129 27	Creditor.
S. J.	L. C.	"	14	Jan. 30	30 41	Commis. of jail delivery.
W. W.	M. K.	Ackworth,	April 17	May 7	28 97	" " " "
F. S.	W. S.	Walpole,	March 12	April 13	195 14	" " " "
S. P.	S. T.	Lemster,	April 17	May 22	26 48	" " " "

Even in Massachusetts, where no person can be imprisoned for less than \$5, it appears by an examination of the records, that extending the sum to \$13.33, would save from imprisonment about six hundred persons annually; and in Pennsylvania a law like that in New Hampshire would have saved from imprisonment, in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, during fifteen months, ending November 30, 1830, more than nine hundred and forty-five persons. Without stopping to inquire how it has come to pass that New Hampshire should be so wise, so humane, as not to incarcerate the body of a citizen for less than \$13.33, while the land of William Penn does it for days and weeks for a few cents, the fact is incontrovertible; and the consequences of the fact upon public morals may be illustrated as follows: If New Hampshire should annul the simple law above mentioned, which many persons, unacquainted with the records of prisons, might suppose of the least possible consequence, then New Hampshire would commit to prison about five hundred persons annually more than she does, with the law as it now stands. Now, all these hundreds of persons would be placed in schools of vice; subject to the degrading and demoralizing process of imprisonment and incarceration; there to be taught many of the arts of gamblers, counterfeiters, pick-pockets and thieves, of which they never dreamt; while in the Literary Institution at Hanover, there are about one third of this number subject to the opposite process of intellectual and moral improvement. "*Great effects result from little causes.*"

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Manner of Discharge.
B. B.	O. C.	Croydon,	May 21		158 45	Not stated.
J. S.	O. H. G.	Newport,	July 21	Aug. 21	51 51	Creditor.
A. H. W.	S. T.	Lemster,	22	10	30 16	Commis. of jail delivery.
J. W.	P. A.	Cornish,	Aug. 5	21	71 45	" " "
B. J. S.	J. P.	Croydon,	July 23	9	110 90	Creditor.
J. M.	O. H. G.	Newport,	Aug. 21	Sept. 7	20 61	Commis. of jail delivery.
R. C.	G. W.	Lemster,	1	Aug. 8	23 41	Creditor.
W. P.	E. P.	Croydon,	4	21	26 89	Commis. of jail delivery.
A. D.	J. D.	Washington,	11	31	30 71	" " " "
C. C.	W. K.	Plainfield,	14	Sept. 1	19 51	" " " "
H. C.	B. H.	Cornish,	14	Aug. 31	39 04	" " " "
S. F. D.	W. D.	Transient,	Nov. 22		22 30	Creditor.
O. H. H.	O. H. H.	Transient,	30			Creditor's attorney.
S. K. W.	E. W.	Transient,	Dec. 28			" "
A. W.	S. K. W.	Dalton,	Jan. 18	March 11	42 41	No notification
I. G.	L. M. G.	Whitefield,	Feb. 2	March 12	17 28	Settled.
R. I.	A. N.	Milan,	Jan. 16	Feb. 7	18 87	"
J. G.	I. K.	Whitefield,	29	11	14 39	Jail commissioners.
G. H.	A. B.	Milan,	Feb. 15	22	17 03	"
J. B.	J. W.	Piercy,	Jan. 23	March 27	96 25	
R. I.	A. L.	Lancaster,	Feb. 16		17 87	On the limits, July 1831.
J. O.	J. B. W.	Whitefield,	March 24	May 6	38 88	Jail commissioners.
W. J. B.	E. K.	Lancaster,	June 25		13 76	On the limits, July 1830.
M. D.	A. N.	Milan,	March 26	March 30	18 21	Settled.
R. I.	M. A.	Northumberland,	June 25	June 25	19 41	Paid.
S. N. H.	J. H.	Stewartstown,	Sept. 4	Nov.	100 00	By Superior Court.
H. H.	S. W.	Lancaster,	Aug. 14	June 1831.	22 45	Jail commissioners.
B. G.	D. H.	Stewartstown,	Sept. 10	Sept. 27	16 17	Settled.
H. H.	J. L.	Dummer,	Sept. 21	24	31 85	"
Q. S. W.	B. A.	Lancaster,	Feb. 2	April 27	20 20	"
G. W.	W. P.	Lancaster,	June 26		30 13	On the limits, July, 1831.
P. & M.	E. L. H.	Bartlette,	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	18 69	Jail commissioners.
G. L.	C. W.	Whitefield,	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	21 33	Settled.
J. P.	R. S.	Dalton,	2	5	16 60	"
G. S.	B. A.	Lancaster,	Jan. 1		24 80	On the limits, July 1831.

N. B.—Whole number in Charlestown Prison, twenty; do. in Lancaster Prison, twenty-one; not a quarter part as many in both Jails as in the Jail of Wiscasset. Number for less than \$13.33, none; number for less than \$20 in Charlestown Prison, only one; in Lancaster Prison eleven; discharged by Jail commissioners, seventeen; by creditor or his attorney, seven; by settlement, eight; by payment, one; otherwise, eight.

There is still another law, which has some effect in diminishing the number of cases of imprisonment for debt in New Hampshire. The limits of the Jail yard are the limits of the town. We have no means of ascertaining accurately how many this provision in the law has saved annually from the demoralizing and vice-giving influence of incarceration; probably not less than two hundred, or as many of its sons, annually, as it sends to Dartmouth College in four years. So much for the manner in which New Hampshire keeps its schools of vice shut against hundreds of its citizens, who might otherwise be committed to them by force of law.

It is objected to this mild and humane system of the collecting of debts, which has such a powerful effect on the public morals, that it destroys or impairs credit. But this is not true. We have a certificate signed by many respectable merchants in Boston, that there is no distinction known or ever heard of by them in Boston between country merchants from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, arising from the difference in the laws of these states with respect to the collection of debts.

It is still objected, that these small provisions are such as never were supposed to destroy credit. The answer is, If they are too small to impair credit, they are large enough to do away full half the evil of imprisonment for debt.

But should it be said, though they may not impair credit abroad, among large dealers, they may at home, in smaller business; we answer, that there is little or no complaint of these laws in New Hampshire, and little or no disposition in the legislature to repeal them. On the contrary, the governor of New Hampshire, at the last session of the legislature, recommended a still further amelioration of the laws on the subject of imprisonment for debt; and so far as there was an expression of the views of the legislature, they were in coincidence with those of the governor. We have reason to suppose, therefore, that the laws of New Hampshire, on this subject, will be more mild before they are more severe, and we hope that other states will profit by the example of New Hampshire, which, by these simple enactments, has preserved hundreds of its citizens, not only from arrest and incarceration, but from degradation, and training in County Prisons, those schools of vice, for the State Prison.

*State Prison at Concord.*—It is not more apparent in the County Prisons, by the small number of debtors that are confined in them, than by the State Prison at Concord, by the small number of convicts, that New Hampshire is a favored state, in regard to its Prisons. Two of the principal causes of the small number of convicts are its debtor laws and pauper laws. The County Prisons have few debtors in training for villany and State Prison punishment, and the Poor Houses are not sustained by a heavy state tax, for the support of foreign paupers, as in Massachusetts, by a system which operates as a bounty on pauperism; and if as a bounty on pauperism, as a bounty on vice, degradation, corruption, and preparation for the State Prison. Since the old State Prisons are reformed, we know of no greater schools of vice, heavy weights to hold down, and keep from rising, the public morals, than County Prisons, with numerous debtors in close confinement, and the thronged Poor-Houses of the large towns. Loss of personal liberty, idleness

gambling, lasciviousness, blasphemy, wrath, consciousness of degradation and loss of character, and hopelessness of ever rising from it, and a system which holds out a valuable pecuniary consideration to keep the numbers good of debtors and paupers, in Prisons and Poor-Houses; this is that, in part at least, which prepares subjects for the State Prison. Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have preparatory schools, in great numbers, of this description; New Hampshire scarcely one, within our knowledge, in the whole state. This is unquestionably the cause, in part, of the scarcity of convicts in New Hampshire. There are not so many Prisons thronged with debtors, nor so many Poor-Houses with bribed inmates, established as half-way houses of drunkenness and ill fame, between ordinary degradation and the State Prison. So great is the advantage of New Hampshire over Massachusetts, in these respects, that we believe it would be better for New Hampshire to levy a state tax to pay all debts of the poor under the sum of \$13 33, than to return to the old law of imprisonment for *any sum*; and, instead of paying, as Massachusetts has done, about \$50,000 a year for fifty years, to support state paupers, or rather foreign paupers, we believe it would be as well for the state to offer the towns a bounty of \$40 annually for every adult, and \$20 for every child, who can be kept in sufficient ignorance and vice to be entitled to the Poor-House system of instruction. We believe this is a correct representation in regard to some of the causes of the scarcity of prisoners in New Hampshire. There is, however, one drawback upon this favorable view of the state of things in New Hampshire. There has been, within the last year, an unparalleled increase of convicts in the State Prison. Improvements in the construction of the Prison have not kept pace with similar improvements in the Prisons of the neighboring states, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts: i. e. it has no solitary dormitories and corresponding discipline; and if this evil is not remedied, old convicts will soon (if they have not done it already) flee to New Hampshire, where, if arrested, they may enjoy each other's society in the State Prison.\*

*House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—There is none in New Hampshire; nor do we know whether, in this state, with its scattered population, its small towns, and its comparatively few and small schools of vice, a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents in Portsmouth, is, on the whole, desirable at present. If the population of the state should greatly increase, its large towns degenerate, and fill up with the sons of ignorance and poverty, its County Prisons and Poor-Houses become numerous and crowded, and pauperism and crime threaten to increase, as in some of the other states, we know of no one measure, which would be more calculated to arrest the current in its downward progress, than a House of Refuge, in Portsmouth, for Juvenile Delinquents, whose privileges should be extended to the whole state.

*Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—There is none, though the number of those who are poor and friendless in the state, probably exceeds two hundred.

\* Since this paragraph was written, the legislature has provided by law for the erection of solitary cells in the State Prison, and appropriated \$3000 for the purpose.

## VERMONT.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The subject was introduced by the governor in his last message,\* and a law was passed during the session of the legislature, giving the poor debtor power to take the oath, if he is judged a fit subject to take it, within two hours after judgment is rendered.† This provision of the new law will probably remove about one third or one fourth part of the evil of imprisonment for debt in Vermont, and save many honest men from being separated from their families, deprived of liberty, and made to lie in jail, for weeks and months, when no person wishes to appear to show cause why the poor debtor's oath should not be administered to them in two hours, as usefully as at the end of thirty days.

This law, however, which is so humane in this feature of it, contains nothing to prevent imprisonment for small sums, at the will of the creditor, who may be governed by avarice, revenge, cruelty or lust, and between whose passions and the incarceration of the body of his debtor justice interposes no barrier—a principle in the old law, than which no one can admit of greater abuses.

While, therefore, we rejoice in the small and good law which was enacted in Vermont at the last session, giving the poor debtor power

\* *Extracts from the Message of His Excellency Samuel C. Crafts, dated October 20, 1830.*

"That feature in our code, which authorizes imprisonment for debt, when there is no appearance of fraud, seems, however, not to be in accordance with the improvements in jurisprudence, nor in unison with the spirit of the age; and public opinion calls loudly for its removal. This subject has heretofore occupied the attention of the Legislature; but as their deliberations were directed principally to cases occurring on debts already contracted, so many difficulties presented themselves, in framing a law that should benefit the debtor without infringing upon the rights of the creditor, that no measures were finally adopted.

"To pass a law to exempt the bodies of debtors from arrest and imprisonment on all contracts to be entered into after the passage of such an act, is deemed to be completely within the constitutional powers of the Legislature. The only question that can arise, is, the expediency of the measure. It might have a tendency to diminish the general credit which prevails through the State; and, should such be the case, it is believed that the effect would be beneficial, rather than prejudicial, to the community."

† *Law of November 3, 1830.*—"AN ACT in Relation to Imprisonment for Debt.

"SEC. 1. *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,* That, hereafter, when any final judgment shall be rendered by any supreme or county court, or justice of the peace, on any contract made or entered into after the first day of January next, the debtor may appear before such court, during the same term in which such judgment is rendered, or before such justice, within two hours after the rendition of such judgment by him, and submit himself to be examined on oath, by such supreme or county court, or justice, and by the creditor, his agent or attorney, touching the situation, circumstances and property of such debtor; and, if such court or justice shall be of opinion that such debtor is entitled to the benefit of the oath named in the second section of this act, the said oath shall, by said court or justice, be administered to such debtor, and a record thereof be made; and, in such case, no execution shall issue on said judgment against the body of such debtor.

"SEC. 2. *It is hereby further enacted,* That the oath to be administered to such debtors shall be in the form following, to wit: 'You solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm), without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation, that you have not any estate, real or personal, except one cow, one swine, or the meat of one swine, ten cords of fire-wood, five bushels of grain, twenty bushels of potatoes, ten sheep, and one year's product of said sheep, and forage sufficient for the keeping of your cow and sheep through the present or ensuing winter (as the case may be), and such suitable apparel, bedding, tools and household furniture, as may be necessary for upholding life, and such military arms and equipments as it is your duty, by law, to furnish, in possession, remainder or reversion, to the value of twenty dollars in the whole, nor sufficient to pay the debt, damages and costs, for which judgment has been rendered against you, and that you have not, directly nor indirectly, disposed of all or any part of your estate, to defraud or deceive any of your just creditors. So help you God (or, in case of affirmation), under the pains and penalties of perjury.'

to take the oath in two hours, we lament, that there was not connected with it another wholesome provision, exempting the *body* from arrest and imprisonment for small debts. This has been done in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and South Carolina, and, so far as we have been able to learn, with the strong approbation of public opinion, and without any considerable practical evils. The necessity of such a law, and the amount of evil which would be prevented by it, may be inferred by the specimen below of imprisonment for debt in Middlebury, for six months, ending June 1, 1831.\*

*\*Imprisonment for Debt in Middlebury, Vt., for Six Months, ending June 1, 1831.*

Date.	Debtors.	Damages.	Costs.	Fees.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1830. Dec. 3	T. M.	22 54	2 17	2 86	
4	W. E. L.	3 20	1 69	81	
7	B. B.	18 69	1 64	1 00	
"	H. H.	13 69	1 69	94	
11	D. N.	36	1 69	73	
18	N. B. S.	26 44	1 88	1 29	
21	C. S. W.	13 50	1 64	94	
22	N. B. H.	7 94	1 64	87	Sworn out, Dec. 28, 1830.
"	G. A. G.				By order of court.
"	R. B.				By order of court.
29	S. H. S. & A. I. S.	27 81	2 34	1 92	
1831. Jan. 3	S. B.	20 14	1 69	1 04	Settled by parties.
5	D. S. B.	49 08	1 40	2 36	
"	Same,	20 22	2 11	1 90	
"	E. C.	7 42	1 00	1 83	Sworn out, January 10, 1831.
6	W. E.	4 38	1 64	83	Sworn out.
7	J. W.				Discharged by plaintiff.
"	W. R.				Discharged by plaintiff.
11	E. N.	29 44	1 88	1 35	Sworn out
12	H. H.	9 77	1 64	89	
"	Same,	27 62	1 64	1 12	
"	A. D.	8 75	1 76	99	
13	I. G.	11 84	2 06	2 74	Sworn out, 13th.
14	E. H.	12 42	2 33	1 72	Sworn out, 26th.
"	J. M.	5 73	1 64	82	Discharged by plaintiff.
15	W. & L.	35 26	1 98	1 58	
"	J. W.	62 21	1 69	1 59	
"	G. C. L.	614 15	11 53	7 51	
18	A. D.	33 92	1 76	1 27	Bond given up.
21	P. K.	8 68	2 50	88	Sworn out.
22	B. B.	3 02	75	78	
19	W. B.	16 92	2 00	1 29	Sworn out.
26	N. B. H.	11 25	1 64	91	
"	Same,	7 24	1 64	86	
"	D. C. W.	6 25	50	2 15	
"	S. B. W.	19 62	59	1 00	Discharged by plaintiff.
27	M. K. D.	63 25	1 69	1 61	
28	J. B. M. D.	2 56	59	1 98	Sworn out.
"	W. E. B.				
Feb. 5	J. C.	102 00	7 14	2 16	Sworn out.
8	D. B.	1 91	1 82	1 69	
10	A. R. A.	27 80	2 38	1 14	
"	I. B.	12 27	1 83	1 59	Sworn out.
"	Same,	1 35	1 69	1 74	Sworn out.
"	R. B.	38	1 75	96	Discharged by plaintiff.
"	R. G.				
12	J. D.	93	1 74	3 00	
"	J. L.	6 92	1 64	85	
"	N. S.	67 77	8 88	1 94	
"	W. F.				Discharged by plaintiff.
"	R. B.				Discharged by plaintiff.
14	L. H.	49 40	2 06	1 83	Sworn out.
"	Same,	130 49	11 30	4 11	Sworn out
16	A. B.	29 30	1 64	1 15	
"	Same,	31 00	2 43	1 18	
"	A. & J. K.	142 49	50	3 23	
"	J. N.	40 92	15 59	1 45	Sworn out.
"	S. B. W.	104 84	8 79	2 39	Settled by parties.
17	J. E.	6 41	1 56	3 20	Sworn out.
"	J. C.	13 85	1 64	94	
"	H. H.	125 00	13 78	2 45	

*State Prison at Windsor.*—The new Prison, containing 136 cells for solitary confinement at night, is nearly finished, and will be soon occupied. When the convicts in an old Prison are removed from an old building, where they have been associated, without restraint, in large night rooms, to a new building, like that here spoken of, separated from each other, and placed under constant inspection and restraint, an amount of profaneness and blasphemy, lasciviousness and mischief, is prevented, far beyond the conception of those who have not been familiar with the dreadful corruption of old State Prisons. To this important result, in Vermont, this Society may congratulate itself, that it has contributed in no small degree.

*House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—Vermont has neither; but it sends many young persons, under 20 years of age, to the State Prison, and probably has more than two hundred lunatics, who are poor and destitute of an asylum.

Date.	Debtors.	Damages.	Costs.	Fees.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1831. Feb. 17	H. W. & W.	3049 98	19 74	32 26	
"	J. D.	110 14	6 25	2 23	
"	C. L.	31 77	1 61	1 19	
21	E. B.	9 97	2 77	1 99	Sworn out.
"	Same,	29 50	5 59	3 21	Sworn out.
"	N. F.	3029 52	10 78	31 65	
24	W. W.	20 78	102 60	2 37	
"	E. F.				By plaintiff.
25	H. M.				By the judge.
28	J. B. McD.	2 50	1 89	1 99	Sworn out.
"	J. S.	4 23	1 69	2 14	Sworn out.
March 5	L. P.	6 81	1 82	97	Sworn out.
7	C. B.				Discharged, March 8th.
9	B. S.	7 72	1 64	86	
10	W. D.	14 44	1 81	2 99	Sworn out, April 21.
"	J. D.	171 52	8 17	3 41	Sworn out, March 23.
15	A. C.	11 31	1 69	90	
16	N. M.	31 93	1 69	1 19	
"	A. T.	2 24	2 14	2 66	Sworn out, April 15.
"	C. L.	61 88	1 69	1 58	
22	S. E.	29 87	1 99	1 80	
20	J. C.	41 59	1 64	1 32	Sworn out, April 21.
"	P. C. F.	9 57	1 64	88	Discharged by plaintiffs.
"	N. G.	53 64	1 13	1 40	
15	R. D.	5 12	1 67	1 95	Sworn out, March 23.
"	Same,	7 81	3 93	3 91	Sworn out.
April 15	M. R.	clo. jail \$3 fine	5 14	84	Discharged by judges Wooster & Bass.
"	W. B. H.	5 85	1 64	83	
19	O. B.	14 45	1 82	2 40	Sworn out, April 26.
26	E. P. L.	86	1 64	78	Sworn out, May 10.
May 2	A. T.	1 93	1 64	79	
"	Same,	6 43	1 64	84	
3	D. B.	1 70	1 70	2 95	Sworn out, May 3, 1831
5	S. E.	8 59	5 06	1 66	
"	S. B.	2 26	2 18	1 23	Sworn out, May 10.
"	N. B. H.	96	1 75	78	
"	I. A.	4 54	2 59	54	
14	A. T.	4 89	1 64	1 90	
"	—, —.	2 70	1 75	1 62	
"	—, —.	5 35	1 76	83	
28	R. L.	34 40	1 64	1 22	

N. B.—Whole number, 94; for less than \$1 each, five, whose debts together amounted to \$3 49, and the costs to \$14 87; for less than \$5 each, twenty, or more than one fifth part of the whole number; for less than \$13 33 each, forty-five, or more than one half of the whole number; discharged by the oath, not, however, under the old law, without remaining in jail several days, thirty-one; settled by the parties, two; discharged by plaintiff, nine; manner of discharge, in many cases, not specified on the records. Taking this table as the basis of the calculation, and comparing the population of the district with the population of the whole state, the number of cases of imprisonment for debt in Vermont annually exceeds 4000.



## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The governor introduced the subject in his message at the last session of the legislature;\* and a law was passed exempting females for all sums, and others for sums less than ten dollars, on contracts made subsequent to July 1, 1831.† Though this may appear to many a small law, it will save from incarceration, if it is obeyed, about five hundred persons annually. The number of females imprisoned for debt in this commonwealth, last year, was about sixty, of whom almost sixty were in Boston; and the number of persons imprisoned for less than \$10 each we estimate, from the best information we have obtained, at about 430. Now, the personal liberty of 490 persons annually, if it can be secured by a small law, then let small laws pass.

But it is predicted, by some persons, who are not without influence in the legislature, that this law will be soon repealed. It may not be amiss, therefore, to guard this law by the publication of the substance of

\* *Extract from the Message of Governor Lincoln, January, 1831*

“On former occasions, I have earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature the claims of the impoverished and unfortunate to an amelioration of the laws which subject the person to imprisonment for debt. Increased information, and greater liberality in public sentiment on this subject, encourage the hope that some measure of alleviation will now be adopted. Experience has abundantly proved how utterly unavailing is this species of coercion to the collection of debts. It may well be feared, that resort to it, in many instances, not only results in showing the incapacity, but in destroying, also, the very inclination, to make payment. Deep, extensive, unalleviated distress is the consequence of the imprisonment of the honest poor; and with the privations of restraint to the debtor, are oftentimes mingled the keenest sufferings of tender and hopeless families in want. Wise and provident legislation will meet the distinction between inability and fraudulent concealment, and, while it will secure to the former the indulgence due to involuntary misfortune, it will punish the latter with a severity merited only by deliberate and moral transgression. In the discussions which have been had before the public, various modes of relief have been proposed. But that which consists in extending exemption from arrest to a much larger amount of debt than at present, and in all other cases substituting security for the appearance of the debtor to submit to an examination, for imprisonment previous to an opportunity for showing his right to a discharge, appears to have been most favored. These are simple provisions, and do the least violence to former opinions and accustomed habits of business. If more than this, in your judgment, can practically be accomplished, without weakening the salutary restraints upon improvident credits, or impairing the motives to faithful endeavors in the fulfilment of contracts, it will meet from me a ready and most cordial approval.”

† *Law of March 19, 1831.*—“AN ACT to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain Cases.

“SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That, from and after the first day of July next, no person shall be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned on mesne process or execution, for any debt less than ten dollars, contracted subsequently to that day.

“SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of July next, no female shall be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned on mesne process or execution, for any debt contracted subsequently to that day. *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any case in which any female shall be charged as trustee, for a sum exceeding ten dollars, in any judgment rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas.

“SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of July next, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, or justice of the peace, who may issue any execution upon any judgment founded on any contract made subsequently to the said first day of July, so to vary the form of such execution, that the same shall not run against the body of any female debtor, nor against the body of any other debtor, unless the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall amount to the sum of ten dollars; and the form of all writs of execution which shall be issued upon a judgment founded on a former judgment, against any female whose original debt shall have been contracted subsequently to the said first day of July, or any other debtor whose original debt shall have been contracted subsequently to the said first day of July (the amount of which originally shall have been less than ten dollars), shall be so varied as not to run against the bodies of such debtors.”

the testimony which was communicated last winter orally and by letter from the sheriffs or jailers of the different counties. The jailer in Suffolk county says he never wishes to see another woman in the Boston Jail for debt. The sheriff says the same. They both agree in saying that the use made of the law under which it was done, was almost all abuse. The testimony of the jailer before the committee of the Senate, concerning the character of the women committed to Prison for debt; the character of those who committed them to Prison, and the purposes for which it was often done; and the effect on the debtor's apartment of having females in Jail for debt,—we think, will satisfy any committee of the legislature, at any future time, if the question, by any means, shall be again agitated, of the odious abuses, in almost all cases, in the county of Suffolk, of allowing the imprisonment of females in Boston for debt. If this be so, then about nine tenths of all the imprisonment of females for debt in the commonwealth is abuse; for *almost all* the imprisonment of females for debt in the commonwealth, is in BOSTON.\*

\* *Females imprisoned in Debtor's Jail, Boston, from Jan. 1, 1830, to Jan. 1, 1831.*

Names.	At whose Suit.	Time of Committal and Discharge.		Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§ E. G.	† M. W.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
§ M. T.	† R. E.	5	8	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§ H. L. C.	† R. S.	12	Feb. 13	Exec'n.	25 00	On limits; swore out.
§ L. K.	† G. A.	Feb. 10	10	Writ.	20 00	Discharged by plaintiff.
§ M. S.	† M. H.	18	18	Exec'n.	11 77	Paid demand.
§ P. W.	§ E. H.	23	March 3	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
† H. B. alias } † H. C. G. }	† D. F.	24	27	Exec'n.	14 36	Swore out.
§ J. L.	§ A. G.	March 6	21	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
† A. G.	† J. E. D.	13	17	C.C.PI.	43 19	By plaintiff's attorney.
† E. C.	§ S. McG.	19	29	Exec'n.	21 25	Paid demand.
† C. F. G.	† R. E.	31	April 7	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
† S. S.	§ A. B. C.	April 3	May 8	Exec'n.	36 32	On limits; swore out.
§ L. P.	† M. P.	13	April 13	Writ.	20 00	Paid demand.
§ S. H.	† J. A. W.	19	22	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ M. M.	† S. C.	"	24	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
† E. M. D. alias E. McD. }	§ A. A. F.	24		"	60 00	By bail, on limits.
† E. M. D.	† L. P.	"		"	200 00	By bail, on limits.
† M. P. B.	† E. W.	"	26	"	40 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. H.	† J. W.	26	27	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. A. S.	† R. H.	May 3	May 4	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ R. L.	† S. H.	"	5	"	65 09	By plaintiff.
§ L. E.	† M. F. R.	7	June 5	"	10 00	Non-payment of support
§ M. W.	† P. W.	12	26	Exec'n.	44 14	Swore out.
§ M. T.	§ M. E.	15	May 22	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ S. T.	† B. & W.	21	24	Exec'n.	16 59	By creditors.
§ E. J.	† R. H.	"	"	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ A. N.	† S. S.	27	June 4	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. H.	† M. W.	28	"	Exec'n.	9 48	By creditor.
§ E. E.	† H. R.	"	May 28	Writ.	15 00	Paid demand.
§ E. A.	† D. C.	29	31	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ A. H.	† J. K. S.	June 4	5	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ L. C.	§ W. L.	"	4	Exec'n.	21 99	By creditor's attorney.
§ S. S.	† H. H.	5	11	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ B. McB.	† S. C.	28	29	Exec'n.	25 91	Non-payment of support in jail
§ M. S.	† R. H.	"	July 3	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ C. B.	† R. E.	July 2	2	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
† H. B.	† R. E.	"	5	"	15 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. S.	† W. L.	10	10	Exec'n.	11 79	Paid demand.
§ N. T.	§ A. McC.	13	14	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ L. A. I.	§ A. G.	22	22	"	15 00	Paid demand.
§ S. A. D.	† D. O.	24	31	Exec'n.	19 05	By creditor's attorney.
§ M. M.						
§ M. A. E.	§ M. A. P.	Aug 4	Aug. 4	Writ.	15 00	Out on bail.
§ H. B.	† R. E.	25	Sept. 8	Exec'n.	12 81	By creditor.
§ L. B.	§ J. C.	31	4	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney
§ S. A. S. alias S. A. F. }	† P. A. S. Jr.	Sept. 8	13	Exec'n.	16 45	By creditor's attorney.

Let us see, then, how much of the little which is found in other counties of the commonwealth is useful and necessary. It appeared by a late examination of the Records of the Jail at Lechmere Point, in the county of Middlesex, that only one female had been imprisoned in that jail, for debt, in two years, and she was a widow. The debt amounted to \$45 89. This poor widow remained in jail thirty-four days, and then took the poor debtor's oath.

Two other females, only, had been imprisoned for debt in the same Jail, since January, 1826. One of the two was on writ for a small sum, and she was discharged, because her board was not paid, according to law, by the creditor, having herself paid no part of the debt, and being unable to pay it. The other remained in Jail, at least, thirty days, and then took the poor debtor's oath.

The jailor in Salem, Mr. Nehemiah Brown, writes, under date February 9, 1831—"In regard to imprisonment of females for a common debt, I have ever considered it useless and inhuman. There have been but four females confined in this Prison for debt, during the last sixteen years."

The jailor in Ipswich, Mr. Michael Brown, writes, under date February 23—"I have examined the Records of the Prison, and find but one female has been committed for debt since 1822: that one was committed to close confinement April 4, 1829, for \$10 67. She had no friends to be her bail, and give her the liberty of the yard. I procured bondsmen for her, and boarded her in my family till May 6, 1829 (i. e. one month and two days), when she took the poor debtor's oath, and was discharged. I never received a cent for her board, nor ever expected to; for I was satisfied she was not able to pay debt or cost. As it respects the necessity of imprisoning females for debt, I consider it useless, and the law authorizing it a disgrace to the country."

The keeper of the Prison at Newburyport, Mr. Gilman White, writes, under date February 23, 1831—"There has not been a female committed for debt since I have had the care of the Prison, which is about five months. I have made inquiry of Mr. Bagley, the former keeper of the Prison, who informed me, that there have been but two females confined for debt for five years past. These were for very small sums. To imprison a female for debt, I think a disgrace to humanity."

The keeper of the Prison in Dedham, Mr. Whitney, under date February 28, writes—"Only one female for debt the last year. Amount of debt and costs as follows: debt, \$10 11; costs, \$3 17; officer's fees,

Names.	At whose Suit.	Time of Committal and Discharge.		Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§ M. McL.	† W. S.	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Writ.	12 00	Out on bail.
§ S. H.	§ A. G.	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	"	15 00	Paid demand.
§ H. B.	§ J. R.	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ C. S.	§ W. K.	4	5	"	30 00	Non-payment of support.
§ P. T.	§ D. B.	10	Dec. 27	Exec'n.	24 25	Swore out.
§ H. M. R.	† E. H. Jr.	18	Nov. 24	Writ.	390 00	By plaintiff.
§ S. W.	§ R. E.	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ C. S.	§ I. H.	24	24	"	30 00	Out on bail.
§ E. W.	† J. H.	29	"	Exec'n.	683 04	By creditor.

N. B.—Whole number, 57; names of debtors not found in the Directory, and marked with a §, 50; names of creditors marked in the same manner, and not found in the Directory, 20; number of widows imprisoned, 6; number imprisoned on mesne process, or writ without execution, 36; number imprisoned for less than \$20 each, 40; number who paid the demand, 8.

§1 83. But three or four females have been committed since I have kept the Prison, which is almost thirteen years. I think females ought not to be liable to arrest."

The keeper of the Prison in Taunton, Mr. Joseph W. Dean, writes, under date February 26—"I have examined the Prison Records, and find there was but one female committed for debt during the year 1830. The amount of debt, exclusive of costs, \$5 03; time confined, 13 days. She was discharged for want of security for board. With regard to the imprisonment of females for debt, it is, in my opinion, not necessary, and, in cases where there is no fraud, it appears barbarous. It is seldom that females are committed to this Prison for debt. In most instances within my knowledge, they have had the appearance of being actually poor, and could not pay the amount for which they were committed."

A gentleman in Worcester writes, under date February 22, 1831—"The number of females committed to the Prison in this county, during the year 1830, was *two*. The amount for which one was imprisoned was \$24 87, and the other \$80 57. The time of imprisonment of one was 31 days, and the other 34 days, and both were discharged by the poor debtor's oath. My opinion as to the necessity and utility of this practice is not worth giving, any further than as that of one of that numerous body, the public. It is, however, decidedly, that it is neither necessary nor useful; that the power of thus controlling the person of a female is one which may be used for other purposes than that of the collection of debts, and that it ought no longer to be tolerated in a community enlightened and moral as we assume that ours is."

The keeper of the Prison in Franklin county writes, under date February 24, 1831—"There was no female committed for debt, on civil action, in this county, during the year ending January 1, 1831." This keeper appears to think that the imprisonment of females for debt is about as necessary as the imprisonment of other people.

The keeper of the Prison in Hampshire county writes, under date Northampton, February 23—"There has been no female committed to Prison for debt, in this county, during the year 1830, and none for several years past. As respects the necessity of imprisoning females for debt, I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject."

The keeper of the Prison in Hampden county writes, under date February 23—"I find on the Prison Register one female committed to Jail last year, for \$10 19. She remained in Jail six days, and was discharged by the creditor, who lived out of the state. If I have examined the Records correctly, we have had six females committed to this Jail in the six past years. I am fully of the opinion, that females ought not to be committed to Jail for debt."

The keeper of the Prison in the county of Berkshire writes, under date February 22—"I have kept this Prison since May 22, 1828, nearly three years. During this time, there has been only one female committed for debt; the debt amounted to about seventy dollars. This female staid thirty days, took the benefit of the poor debtor's oath, and I think I am safe in saying, that is the end of the debt; if not, in my opinion it ought to be. I think it cruel in the extreme to imprison a fellow creature for debt, especially a female."

According to these letters, there have been committed to the ten Prisons in this commonwealth, above mentioned, not including the Jail in Boston, during the last year, five females; and to all these Jails for several years, twenty-four, not half as many to all of them, in the course of years spoken of, as in the city of Boston in one year; the whole number committed to the Boston Jail last year having been fifty-seven. If such are the facts in this case, and such the opinions of the men having the best opportunity for observation on this subject, where shall the advocates be found for a repeal of the law exempting females from imprisonment for debt?

Should persons be found to advocate a repeal of this law, it is certain that the government contemplates no such thing; for, after passing the above law at the same session, a resolution was passed authorizing the governor to appoint commissioners "*to consider the expediency of providing by law for the more equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors, for the abolishing imprisonment for debt in all proper cases, and for making such further revision in existing laws as the commissioners may deem expedient and proper.*" The Hon. Charles Jackson, the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and John B. Davis, Esq., were appointed by the executive, under this resolution; and the governor, in his speech at the opening of the session of the legislature in May, most respectfully notices the commissioners and their expected report.\* The commissioners, before the close of the session, made a report, accompanied with a bill, by which, if it *passes*, at least three fourths of the evils of imprisonment for debt will be done away in Massachusetts.

For the purpose of exhibiting the nature and extent of the evil for which, so far as imprisonment for debt is concerned, the commissioners were appointed to provide a remedy, we shall present in detail, from the records of different Prisons in this commonwealth, specimens of the operation of existing laws, from January 1, 1830, to January 1, 1831, by which it will be seen—first, what proportion of the debtors reside in the towns where the Prisons are located, and how little occasion is

\* *Extract from the Speech of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, in May, 1831.*

"In compliance with a resolve of the last legislature, commissioners were appointed, by the executive, "to consider the expediency of providing by law for the more equal and equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors, for the abolishing imprisonment for debt in all proper cases, and for making such further revision in the existing laws, touching debtor and creditor, as the commissioners may deem expedient and proper." The broad scope of this authority, and the great interest and importance of the subjects it embraced, required that it should be committed, with more than common caution, to discreet and able hands. The learning, professional skill, liberal, yet just opinions, and practical observation, which will be found united in the character of the constituted board of commissioners, bespeak for their report your most favorable consideration. It is promised immediately, and will be transmitted to you without delay; and I cannot but urgently recommend, that it should receive that attention which is alike the dictate of sympathy for the unfortunate, and of sound policy in reference to the business and requirements of the community. Both creditor and debtor are concerned in a revision and modification of the existing laws, and in the enactment, on the one hand, of new securities against fraud, and the interposition, on the other, of a more effectual shield from oppression. It has long been felt and lamented, that, by a process of familiar resort, in a deed of assignment, property may now be secured to the dishonest, beyond the reach of justice, and by an abuse of the power of coercion, in the imprisonment of person, misery may be inflicted upon the destitute, to the gratification of avarice or malice. Far removed from such ends are the just purposes of a wise government; and it is no less due to the character of our jurisprudence, than to the true interests of the people, that neither temptation nor opportunity should be allowed to elude or pervert those purposes. The subject is indeed one of much delicacy and difficulty for legislation; but the public mind will at least be instructed, and the moral sentiment aroused by its discussion; and even should no determinate measure of remedy for present evils be at once adopted, the existence of them being made better understood, their removal will the sooner be effected."

found in many towns, a little removed from the Prisons, to make use of this process;—secondly, what classes of men principally suffer, viz. poor seamen, poor laborers, and poor mechanics; and in a multitude of cases, so poor and friendless, that they cannot get bail; while there is scarcely an instance on record of a poor minister, a poor physician, or a poor lawyer in Prison for debt;—thirdly, in what proportion of cases the poor debtor is arrested and committed to Prison on mesne process, without judgment, trial, or any evidence whatever that there is a debt due, a fictitious debt being as good as any to incarcerate the body upon;—fourthly, for what small sums the personal liberty is often taken away, and families severed;—fifthly, what length of time debtors lie in jail, and in cases where they take the oath, and no persons appear to show cause why they should not take it, for no sufficient reason;—sixthly, how fruitless is this process as a means of obtaining payment;—and, finally, how clearly it is proved, from the records of Prisons, that the remark of a shrewd and observing sheriff is true, that, if creditors knew how this thing works, there would be much less imprisonment for debt.\*

\* *Imprisonment for Debt in the Boston Jail for Three Months, ending April 1, 1831.*

Debtors.	Creditors.	Com- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharg.
W. F.	J. R.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Mariner.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support.
C. V.	H. P.	"	"	Bricklayer.	Exec'n.	14 54	By creditor.
G. A.	F. N.	"	"	18 Blacksmith.	"	8 84	By creditor's attorney.
J. W.	C. C.	"	"	3 Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Paid demand.
J. W.	T. B.	"	"	Mariner.	Exec'n.	9 49	"
R. E.	W. P.	"	"	Marketman.	Writ.	50 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
J. F.	W. McE.	3	"	5 Caulker & graver.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
S. B.	W. B. P.	"	"	11 Cordwainer.	Exec'n.	11 00	By creditor's attorney.
E. C.	A. C.	"	"	16 Widow.	"	318 01	Non-payment of board.
B. M.	C. W. F.	"	"	Merchant.	"	715 02	On limits, 11 Jan.
L. B.	E. C. H.	4	"	12 Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
M. B.	E. N. P.	"	"	4 Spinster.	Exec'n.	10 53	Paid demand.
T. H.	J. R. K.	"	"	1 Upholsterer.	Writ.	55 15	By bail.
C. J.	J. S.	"	"	28 Hair-dresser.	Exec'n.	55 38	By creditor's attorney.
H.	A. C.	"	"	8 Laborer.	"	9 44	Paid demand.
F. H.	J. O.	"	"	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney
W. L.	T. A.	"	Feb. 4	Laborer.	Exec'n.	10 58	Swore out.
A. C.	D. H.	6	Jan. 6	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
P. B.	J. McN.	"	"	10 Laborer.	"	50 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
W. B.	T. Y.	"	"	Mariner.	Exec'n.	9 53	On limits.
H. H.	A. H.	8	Feb. 4	Trader.	"	10 74	By creditor's attorney.
D. J.	T.	"	"	11 Provision dealer.	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
J. C.	P. T.	"	Jan. 13	Laborer.	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
H. G. P.	A. S.	"	"	Gentleman.	"	50 00	"
Same.	D. H.	"	"	Same.	"	80 00	"
J. M. C.	W. R. & al.	"	"	31 Clerk.	"	70 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
I. P.	W. B.	10	"	11 Mariner.	"	20 00	Same.
J. N.	J. E.	"	"	Painter.	Exec'n.	6 62	Creditor's attorney.
J. R. S.	S. C.	"	"	18 Gentleman.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support.
J. S.	P. C.	"	"	12 Mariner.	"	25 00	Same.
P. D.	O. A.	"	Feb. 10	Master mariner.	Exec'n.	23 63	Swore out.
J. H.	W. G.	"	Jan. 11	Carpenter.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
L. O.	R. H.	"	"	Musician.	"	70 00	By plaintiff.
A. P.	J. G.	11	"	12 Cordwainer.	Exec'n.	20 88	Creditor's attorney.
P. H.	J. G.	"	"	Housewright.	"	23 54	Same.
S. W. S.	C. M. & al.	12	"	13 Writing master.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff.
J. G.	E. F. B. M.	13	"	Mariner.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
A. T.	N. T. J.	"	"	27 Gentleman.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
M. M. M.	J. H.	"	Feb. 11	Brothel ho. keep.	Exec'n.	10 89	Creditor.
G. M. C.	T. of C.	14	Jan. 14	Same.	Tax wa.	3 81	Paid tax and costs.
H. H.	S. F. Jr.	15	"	17 Gentleman.	Writ.	5 64	Paid demand.
M. F.	A. G.	17	"	Yeoman.	Exec'n.	21 25	On limits.
B. M.	J. J.	"	"	28 Merchant.	Writ.	1500 00	Out on bail.
H. P.	J. H. P.	"	"	20 Single woman.	"	15 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
D. J.	T. S.	"	Feb. 11	Provision dealer.	Exec'n.	14 34	Creditor's attorney.
W. P.	W. H. P.	"	Jan. 24	Laborer.	Writ.	400 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
S. W. M.	B. F. H.	18	"	22 Same.	"	70 00	Same.
S. T. Jr.	R. E.	19	"	Same.	Exec'n.	13 23	Creditor's attorney.

*State Prison at Charlestown.* The discipline of this institution continues as described last year. The governor, in his last message, speaks of it in terms of high commendation. Separation at night, silence, order, industry, respectful and cheerful obedience among the convicts, harmony, mildness and authority among the officers, are its leading features. The moral and religious instruction, by the chaplain,

Debtors.	Creditors.	Com- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
W. M.	C. Mc. I.	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Laborer.	Writ.	100 00	Non-payment of support.
J. P.	L. L. & al.	"	25	Board. ho. keeper.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
A. D. S.	J. T.	21	22	Silver plater.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
H. G.	D. B. B.	"	25	Mariner.	"	25 00	Same.
J. D.	T. L.	24	28	Gentleman.	"	600 00	Same.
Same.	W. C. S.	25	"	Same.	"	70 00	Out on bail.
L. G.	J. K.	"	"	Laborer.	"	30 00	
N. S.	W. B.	"	26	Mariner.	"	30 00	Plaintiff.
J. S.	W. S. J.	26	27	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 94	Creditor.
E. B.	C. B.	27	28	Laborer.	Writ.	150 00	Non-payment of support
E. C.	J. R.	29	"	Same.	"	20 00	
M. C.	N. R. C. & al.	28	29	Victualler.	"	200 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. F. M.	J. H.	31	Feb. 7	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Habeas corpus.
W. F. M.	B. H. & al.	"	"	Trader.	Exec'n.	82 03	Same.
A. B.	A. M.	Feb. 1	10	Br. ho. keeper.	"	17 93	
J. T.	W. R. K.	2	5	Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff.
U. T.	J. K. S.	3	3	Cabinet maker.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
H. J. V.	G. J.	"	8	Trader.	Exec'n.	4 36	Paid demand.
W. S.	J. R.	7	"	Mariner.	Writ.	15 00	Plaintiff.
J. S.	C. M.	8	9	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	23 30	On limits.
D. G.	H. B.	"	"	Mariner.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
W. F. M.	B. H.	"	"	Trader.	"	100 00	Committed by bail.
L. S.	H. A.	"	"	Truckman.	Exec'n.	15 64	Paid demand.
L. S.	N. L.	"	12	Laborer.	"	13 08	Same.
G. J. H.	R. J. Fr.	10	11	Gentleman.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support.
J. T.	A. M.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
E. G. P.	W. H. M.	"	13	Engraver.	"	25 00	Paid demand.
C. C.	E. D.	11	Mar. 1	Provision dealer.	Exec'n.	13 85	Creditor.
B. H.	R. L. B.	"	17	Trader.	"	13 64	Creditor's attorney.
G. M. K.	R. S.	12	Feb. 28	Laborer.	"	14 13	Non-payment of support.
R. C.	W. A.	"	26	Scrivener.	Writ.	50 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
C. C.	T. B.	14	15	Hair-dresser.	Exec'n.	10 98	Creditor's attorney.
I. J.	T. S.	15	"	Victualler.	"	10 81	
C. M. H.	D. B. B.	"	Mar. 4	Mariner.	Writ.	80 00	Plaintiff.
C. A.	W. B.	16	Feb. 19	Trader.	"	700 00	Out on bail.
S. B. C.	D. S.	"	18	Player.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
J. L. Jr.	M. B.	17	28	Carpenter	Exec'n.	16 70	Creditor.
C. M. S.	W. F.	18	Mar. 7	Laborer.	Writ.	50 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
L. B.	M. F.	"	18	Spinster.	Exec'n.	9 17	Paid demand.
A. W.	G. H. L.	"	22	Housewright.	"	9 27	Creditor.
W. A. P.	McG. & al.	19	"	Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	
U. H.	E. A.	21	Feb. 21	Trader.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
J. B.	S. M.	"	25	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
U. H.	B. H.	"	21	Trader.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
U. H.	H. M.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
A. H. H.	J. H. & al.	23	26	Bookbinder.	Exec'n.	12 17	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. C.	E. & al.	25	Mar. 13	Laborer.	Writ.	70 00	Non-payment of support.
J. W.	M. H.	"	Feb. 26	Housewright.	"	"	
F. T.	"	"	"	Gentleman.	"	120 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
F. T.	P. D. & C. N. B.	26	Mar. 3	Trader.	"	250 00	Same.
T. S.	L. E.	"	10	Blacksmith.	Exec'n.	16 16	Creditor.
H. W.	D. B. & al.	"	4	Laborer.	"	13 44	Creditor's attorney.
A. C.	C. P. F.	"	Feb. 26	Portrait painter.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
D. M.	J. O.	"	27	Mariner.	"	20 00	Same.
J. S.	P. F.	28	Mar. 22	Gardener.	"	100 00	Non-payment of support.
U. H.	A. H.	"	Ap. 18	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
U. H.	A. H.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Same.
HHTH.	G. G.	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Spinster.	"	25 00	Non-payment of board.
alias H. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
E. W. W.	W. H. M.	2	20	Tailor.	Exec'n.	9 17	Non-payment of support.
H. K.	C. S. H.	"	3	Gentleman.	"	71 84	Creditor.
G. J.	J. B. F.	3	5	Laborer.	"	21 76	Same.
J. T.	J. M.	"	"	Grocer.	Writ.	100 00	
J. T.	J. G. K. & al.	"	Ap. 2	Trader.	Exec'n.	21 37	Oath.
B. M.	C. F. & al.	4	4	Merchant.	"	320 98	Oath.
A. P.	H. D. & al.	"	Mar. 8	Gentleman.	"	10 48	Creditor's attorney.
D. M.	H. F.	5	Ap. 4	Laborer.	"	57 37	Oath.

on the Sabbath, in the chapel, by public worship, by the Sabbath school, and, during the week, by morning and evening prayers, and reading of the Scriptures, and by private admonition, sympathy and counsel in the afternoon of each day, is sustained with punctuality and encouragement. And in the Sabbath school, which was instructed last year, under the superintendence of the chaplain, by convicts, there

Debtors.	Creditors.	Com- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
J. P.	D. H. & al.	Mar. 5	Mar 26	Laborer.	Exec'n.	9 46	Creditor.
P. P. C.	J. H. B.	"	Apr. 4	Housewright.	"	47 81	Oath.
A. B.	D. S.	"	Mar 17	Laborer.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
M. H. C.	T. C.	"	Apr. 9	Trader.	Exec'n.	46 53	Oath.
J. F.	S. H.	"	Mar. 8	Laborer.	Writ.	29 00	Plaintiff.
S. B. P.	E. P.	"	"	31 Gentleman.	"	1000 00	Same.
W. F.	C. M. A. S.	7	7	Fiddler.	"	150 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
J. W.	V. H.	"	"	8 Laborer.	"	50 00	Same.
O. C.	F. H.	9	11	Cordwainer.	"		By plaintiff.
S. Y.	G. B.	"	"	10 Laborer.	Exec'n.	9 38	Creditor.
E. H.	E. A.	10	Ap. 18	Trader.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
U. H.	M. H. M.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
A. D.	T. L. W.	"	"	9 Merchant.	Exec'n.	123 90	Oath.
H.	A. H. P. & al.	11	11	Trader.	Writ.	60 00	Plaintiff.
W. V.	G. W. O.	"	"	Laborer.	Exec'n.	10 01	Creditor's attorney.
W. G.	A. G.	"	"	14 Same.	"	9 09	Creditor.
H. D.	A. F.	"	"	13 Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
E. W.	S. H.	12	12	Widow.	Exec'n.	4 38	Paid demand.
A. McD.	J. B.	"	"	14 Laborer.	Writ.	30 00	Same.
H. C.	J. R.	"	Jul. 13	Mariner.	"	20 00	Creditor's attorney.
G. H.	J. C.	"	Mar. 17	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
B. P.	S. L.	"	"	15 Machinist.	Exec'n.	16 97	Creditor's attorney.
J. S.	J. G.	14	"	11 Laborer.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
M. S.	D. B.	"	"	19 Spinster.	"	20 00	Same.
J. R.	G. H.	"	May 11	Stabler.	Exec'n.	78 48	On limits.
E. F.	J. S.	15	Mar 22	Chair painter.	Writ.	70 00	Plaintiff.
W. H. F.	J. L. M.	16	"	17 Broker.	"	20 00	
G. R.	A. C.	"	Apr. 1	Mariner.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
T. W.	F. M. L.	17	Mar 18	Housewright.	Exec'n.	42 45	Plaintiff's attorney.
D. C.	T. N.	"	"	19 Laborer.	"	9 32	Paid demand.
D. O'N.	J. H.	18	Mar 19	Glass-blower.	Writ.	20 00	Same.
W. H.	G. W. R.	19	Ap. 14	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 60	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. L.	J. L.	"	Mar 19	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Same.
G. H.	A. H.	21	Ap. 18	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 68	Creditor.
J. R.	E. T.	"	May 12	Mariner.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff.
J. M.	S. C. H.	"	Ap. 2	Tailor.	Exec'n.	24 77	Oath.
B. T.	A. D. & al.	"	"	Cooper.	Writ.	20 00	
P. B.	J. L.	"	Apr. 2	Laborer.	"	100 00	Non-payment of support.
B. F. H.	G. H.	"	"	Trader.	Exec'n.	18 11	On limits.
G. H. F.	A. B.	22	"	Circus rider.	Writ.	20 00	
G. H. F.	T. B.	"	"	7 Same.	"	20 00	
J. W.	J. O.	"	Mar 24	Innkeeper.	"	20 00	Non-payment of board.
J. B. N.	P. I. C.	"	"	Grocer.	Exec'n.	37 45	Oath.
C. L. W.	A. W.	23	"	23 Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. T.	L. W.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	
W. T.	"	"	"	Same.	"		
J. T.	L. W.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	
J. W.	W. P.	"	"	24 Laborer.	"		Non-payment of support
T. H.	A. M.	"	Ap. 11	Gentleman.	"		Plaintiff's attorney.
S. R.	C. M.	"	Mar 30	Spinster.	"	21 00	Plaintiff.
J. L. N.	J. J. C.	24	June 1	Wheelwright.	Exec'n.	35 27	Oath.
W. P.	J. W.	"	Mar 26	Mariner.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
L. N.	E. W.	"	"	28 Spinster.	Exec'n.	29 17	Paid demand.
I. N.	F. A. R.	"	Apr. 1	Housewright.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
O. P.	J. E. & al.	25	Mar 25	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
P. M. C.	A. C.	"	"	29 Rope-maker.	"	100 00	By plaintiff.
J. C. P.	W. B.	26	May 2	Mason.	Exec'n.	76 34	Oath.
B. F.	J. T.	28	Mar 28	Coach-maker.	"	14 76	By plaintiff.
E. M. L.	W. C.	"	Ap. 29	Gentleman.	"	141 94	Oath.
J. G.	E. E.	"	"	9 Grocer.	"	49 14	Oath.
S. H. K.	D. W.	29	"	6 Baker.	"	47 54	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. K.	J. P.	"	Mar 29	Trader.	"	3 97	Paid.
S. S. B.	J. W. W.	"	Apr. 2	Gentleman.	"	91 55	By creditor.
C.	E. D.	"	Mar 29	Stage player	Writ.	29 00	Out on bail.
W. S. L.	A. H. P.	30	Ap. 12	Trader.	Exec'n.	947 74	By plaintiff.
S. F.	W. A.	"	"	16 Gentleman.	Writ.	100 00	Same.
S. F.	J. M.	"	"	Apothecary.	"	20 00	Non-payment of support.



are now found willing one hundred and thirty or forty persons, from twelve or fifteen churches, of different denominations, in Charlestown and Boston, to engage, alternately, by tens and twenties, as teachers in the Sabbath school, in the State Prison. They are not only willing to go, but they have often expressed an unwillingness to stay away, till their turn should come to go again. And the effect of their going is,

Debtors.	Creditors.	Com- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
S. F.	A. H. B.	Mar 30	Ap. 16	Apothecary.	Writ.	29 00	Non-payment of support.
S. F.	R. G.	"	"	Same.	"	80 00	Same.
S. F.	C. W.	"	"	Same.	"	70 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
S. F.	J. D. R.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Non-payment of support.
S. F.	J. N.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
P. E.	R. E.	"	19	Mariner.	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
C.	L. W.	31	Mar 31	Same.	"	140 00	Out on bail.
W. F. M.	J. C. & al.	"	Apr. 6	Insolvent.	"	60 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
I. I.	W. R. K.	"	23	Laborer.	Exec'n.	12 55	Plaintiff.
G. S.	G. G.	"	2	Gentleman.	Writ.	140 00	Plaintiff's attorney.

§ Not in the Directory; † in the Directory. 150 in three months.

Barbers,	Fiddlers,	Lawyers,	0	Gentlemen,	25
Musicians,	Stablers,	Merchants,	5	Mariners,	27
Truckmen,	Circus riders, &c.	15 Females,	8	Laborers,	32
Scriveners,	Ministers,	0 Traders,	18	Mechanics,	33
Stage players,	Physicians,	0			

116 Writs; 71 Executions.

By creditor or his attorney,	-	-	-	97	Oath,	-	-	-	-	14
Non-payment of board,	-	-	-	21	Debts paid,	-	-	-	-	14

Amount paid, \$185 34. Whole amount of debts, \$12,793 34. Time lost, 1539 days.

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Boston Jail, from 1820 to 1830 inclusive, 11 Years, contrasted with Portsmouth, N. H., the Half-shire Town of Rockingham County, containing, in 1820, 55,246 Inhabitants, while the County of Suffolk contained only 43,940.*

Time when.	Whole Number.	Court Co. Pleas; over 20 dollars.	Justice's Process; under 20 dollars.	Portsmouth, N. H. in contrast.
1820	1442	861	582	34
1821	1314	343	971	38
1822	1017	295	722	46
1823	1092	306	696	29
1824	716	253	463	31
1825	714	212	529	16
1826	1089			23
1827	1071			16
1828	991	308	683	16
1829	1211	465	746	
1830	1124	447	677	

11 years, 11,818

Average number, 1,074.

Nothing so bad as Boston, as to the number of cases of imprisonment for debt. New York city, with a population, in 1820, of 123,708, had, in 1828, only 1085 cases of imprisonment for debt; and Philadelphia, with a population of 137,097, had, in 3 years, ending Nov. 1, 1830, only 3001 cases.

### *Imprisonment for Debt in Worcester County, in 1830.*

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com- mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
F. B. vs. L. H.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Jan. 6	Exon.	Jan. 19	Creditor.
H. W. vs. E. S. H.	Mendon,	"	6	"	7	No funds for support.
N. F. vs. A. P.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	7	Mesne Pro.	9	Same.
D. F. B. vs. H. J.	"	Laborer,	8	C. C. P. Exon.	24	Gave two confessions

to make the convicts feel that they have many friends, and to make Christians feel, that they have many duties to discharge, and prayers to offer for this class of men, the high privileges of which they have just discovered.

But is there no danger, in making a State Prison a school of reform, that you will make it a lure to vice, a place which villains will covet,

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com- mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
S. F. <i>vs.</i> S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	Jan. 8	Ex. C. C. P.	Feb. 9	Oath.
B. W. <i>vs.</i> E. S.	Dana,	Yeoman,	9	Exon.	10	Same.
I. B. <i>vs.</i> C. G.	Leominster,	"	12	"	9	Paid debt and cost.
M. B. <i>vs.</i> D. M. Jr.	Shrewsbury,	"	12	"	Jan. 14	Creditor.
J. S. D. <i>vs.</i> T. C.	Western,	Laborer,	14	Mesne Pro.	22	Bailed.
L. G. D. <i>vs.</i> A. H. P.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	15	Exon.	29	Creditor's attorney.
S. H. <i>vs.</i> N. W.	Shrewsbury,	Laborer,	15	"	Mar. 14	Paid debt and cost.
S. C. <i>vs.</i> }	Barre,	Machinists,	15	"	Jan. 19	Same.
M. C. & S. F.			15		Mar. 11	Creditor.
L. T. <i>vs.</i> J. J.	Northbridge,	Husbandman,	15	"	Mar. 11	Creditor.
T. H. Jr. <i>vs.</i> S. P. Jr.	Western,	Laborer,	19	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	April 9	Order of law
S. T. <i>vs.</i> J. L.	Southbridge,	"	19	Mesne Pro.	Mar. 3	Creditor.
O. W. <i>vs.</i> A. T. F.	Worcester,	Laborer,	19	"	Feb. 6	Same.
W. H. <i>vs.</i> H. B. A.	"	Gentleman,	23	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Jan. 24	No funds for support.
W. E. <i>vs.</i> N. W.	Shrewsbury,	Laborer,	21	Mesne Pro.	27	Bailed.
E. H. C. <i>vs.</i> T. N.	Worcester,	Tailor,	10	"	22	Same.
F. H. <i>vs.</i> G. L.	"	Hatter,	27	Exon.	Feb. 4	Creditor's attorney.
H. & G. <i>vs.</i> }	"	Laborers,	29	Mesne Pro.	3	Creditor.
C. & A. E. B.			27		3	Same.
L. B. <i>vs.</i> A. M.	"	Blacksmith,	27	Ex. C. C. P.	3	Same.
E. D. <i>vs.</i> D. S.	Holden,	Laborer,	Feb. 2	Mesne Pro.	6	Same.
S. F. <i>vs.</i> A. T. F.	Worcester,	"	4	"	6	Same.
J. B. <i>vs.</i> B. N.	Westborough,	Gentleman,	4	"	6	No funds for support.
J. C. <i>vs.</i> B. N.	"	"	4	"	Mar. 8	Order of law.
L. N. <i>vs.</i> O. B.	"	Stone cutter,	6	"	7	No funds for support.
W. S. <i>vs.</i> O. D. L.	Worcester,	Laborer,	18	Exon.	Feb. 19	Creditor's attorney.
S. B. <i>vs.</i> H. H.	Northborough,	Yeoman,	18	"	Mar. 29	Creditor.
E. C. <i>vs.</i> C. H.	Grafton,	"	19	"	5	Same.
T. & S. E. D. <i>vs.</i> S. S.	Dudley,	Laborer,	20	Mesne Pro.	May 6	Same.
L. W. <i>vs.</i> J. H. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	23	"	April 11	Bailed.
G. H. H. <i>vs.</i> E. B.	Fitchburg,	Single woman,	24	"	16	Oath.
T. J. <i>vs.</i> J. P.	Petersham,	Yeoman,	24	Ex. C. C. P.	Mar. 3	Same.
J. H. <i>vs.</i> D. B.	Mendon,	Cordwainer,	26	Exon.	29	Same.
F. & S. <i>vs.</i> H. D. F.	Worcester,	Single woman,	26	Ex. C. C. P.	29	Same.
J. H. <i>vs.</i> B. C.	Barre,	Yeoman,	27	"	May 10	Same.
A. W. <i>vs.</i> B. C.	"	"	27	"	7	Paid debt and cost.
T. of S. <i>vs.</i> D. C. H.	Spencer,	"	Mar. 4	Taxes.	Mar. 7	Creditor.
T. W. <i>vs.</i> P. B. H.	Mendon,	Cordwainer,	6	Mesne Pro.	April 13	Same.
T. of S. <i>Mid. Co.</i> }	"	Esquire,	6	Ex. C. C. P.	3	Same.
<i>vs.</i> A. A.			6		3	Same.
E. L. <i>vs.</i> Z. S.	Boylston,	Yeoman,	11	Exon.	18	No funds for support.
N. H. B. <i>vs.</i> W. J.	Grafton,	Laborer,	13	Mesne Pro.	Mar. 16	Found sureties.
D. K. <i>vs.</i> P. P.	Oxford,	"	18	Ex. C. C. P.	April 17	Oath.
A. R. B. <i>vs.</i> M. G.	Worcester,	"	27	Mesne Pro.	10	Bailed.
A. & M. <i>vs.</i> <i>signees,</i> }	"	"	27	"	10	No funds for support
<i>vs.</i> M. G.			27		10	No funds for support
H. —, clerk, <i>vs.</i> }	Sutton,	"	27	Mil. Fine.	3	Order of law.
R. S.			27		3	Order of law.
J. & J. E. D. <i>vs.</i> S. S.	Dudley,	"	30	Exon.	28	Creditor.
J. W. <i>vs.</i> B. & B.	Milbury,	Traders,	Apr. 2	Ex. C. C. P.	3	Oath.
T. T. <i>vs.</i> O. D. L.	Worcester,	Laborer,	9	Exon.	14	Creditor's attorney
C. W. <i>vs.</i> B. G. S.	"	Physician,	9	Ex. C. C. P.	June 5	Oath.
F. H. S. <i>vs.</i> C. W.	Hubbardston,	Cordwainer,	11	"	April 19	Creditor.
J. C. <i>vs.</i> J. C.	Hopkinton, or Westborough,	Yeoman,	12	"	May 1	Same.
H. N. H. <i>vs.</i> I. B. A.	Worcester,	Livery stable k.	17	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	April 17	Bailed.
J. F. C. <i>vs.</i> C. W.	Hubbardston,	Yeoman,	8	"	19	Same.
E. M. <i>vs.</i> N. B.	Oxford,	Cordwainer,	14	Exon.	May 15	Oath.
J. A. S. <i>vs.</i> C. F.	Westborough,	Wheelwright,	22	"	April 26	Creditor's attorney.
Inf. of W. <i>vs.</i> J. G.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	19	Ex. C. C. P.	24	No funds for support.
A. D. <i>vs.</i> C. P.	"	Cordwainer,	19	Exon.	23	Creditor's attorney.
B. P. <i>vs.</i> D. W.	"	"	"	"	"	"
J. A. S. <i>vs.</i> C. F.	Westborough,	Wheelwright,	22	Exon.	May 5	Creditor.
D. B. <i>vs.</i> C. H.	Western,	Gentleman,	26	Ex. C. C. P.	June 2	Oath.

and commit sin that they may inhabit? Not at all. There have not been so few persons committed to the State Prison, at the spring term of the different courts in the commonwealth, and at the monthly sittings of the Municipal Court in Boston, for many years, as within the last three months. The number of persons committed to this Prison annually, too, is diminishing rather than increasing. The Prison was prob-

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com- mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
J. P. vs. C. H.	Palmer,	Gentleman,	Ap. 27	Ex. C.C.P.	June 2	Oath.
S. & M. & R. W. } S. C. H.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	30	"	Aug. 5	Same.
S. E. vs. P. H.	Douglas,	Laborer,	30	Exon.	May 31	Same.
W. P. vs. O. B.	Athol,	Husbandman,	May 4	Mesne Pro.	19	Creditor's attorney.
T. of H. vs. J. A.	Harvard,	"	6	Taxes.	June 6	Authority of the town
O. M. vs. D. M. Jr.	Shrewsbury,	Gentleman,	6	Exon.	7	Oath.
N. S. & Co. vs. } D. M. Jr.	"	"	6	"	May 18	Creditor.
S. & M. vs. S. E.	Charlton,	Trader,	15	Mesne Pro.	June 16	Order of law.
A. P. vs. W. B.	Westborough,	Laborer,	8	Con. Ex.	1	Creditor's attorney.
S. G. S. vs. I. D.	Grafton,	Yeoman,	15	Mesne Pro.	19	Bailed.
H. T. vs. J. P.	Worcester,	Laborer,	18	Mesne Pro.	1	No funds for support.
J. R. vs. J. K.	"	"	22	"	May 24	Bailed.
L. W. vs. N. C.	Holden,	Yeoman,	21	Mesne Pro.	28	Same.
D. F. B. vs. J. P.	Worcester,	"	24	Exon.	31	Creditor.
F. & L. vs. S. W.	Westborough,	Cordwainer,	31	"	July 8	Oath.
D. R. vs. J. P.	Grafton,	Laborer,	31	Mesne Pro.	June 1	No funds for support
D. B. vs. J. G. H.	Leicester,	"	June 1	Exon.	July 8	Creditor.
A. F. vs. C. H.	Palmer,	Gentleman,	2	Ex. C.C.P.	3	Oath.
M. C. vs. A. S. B.	<i>Hampden Co.</i> Milford,	Laborer,	3	"	June 25	Paid debt and cost.
P. M. vs. J. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	4	Mesne Pro.	5	No funds for support.
C. W. vs. A. B.	Princeton,	Yeoman,	4	"	6	Bailed.
J. G. vs. H. B.	Barre,	Husbandman,	9	Exon.	11	Creditor.
D. F. B. vs. D. W.	Worcester,	Carpenter,	9	"	15	Same.
J. H. vs. S. R. T.	Hubbardston,	Merchant,	12	Ex. C.C.P.	24	Same.
E. M. vs. C. H.	Palmer,	Yeoman,	14	"	July 15	Oath.
D. H. vs. J. S.	Western,	"	18	Exon.	June 19	Creditor.
T. J. F. vs. J. A. P.	Worcester,	Laborer,	22	"	28	Same.
E. B. vs. S. B.	Princeton,	Yeoman,	24	"	July 2	Same.
J. B. vs. W. R.	Hardwick,	"	25	"	30	Creditor's attorney.
H. & W. vs. A. C.	"	Laborer,	25	Mesne Pro.	Aug. 12	Same.
J. B. P. vs. T. H. R.	W. Boylston,	Blacksmith,	26	Exon.	July 1	Same.
W. M. vs. A. B.	Sterling,	Laborer,	26	"	3	Creditor.
A. R. B. vs. O. D. L.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	26	"	29	Oath.
B. & N. vs. S. S. H.	Sutton,	Blacksmith,	28	"	June 29	Creditor
W. L. vs. J. R.	Mendon,	"	28	Ex. C.C.P.	July 30	Oath.
D. J. Jr. vs. L. W.	Southborough,	Laborer,	29	Exon.	10	No funds for support.
A. R. vs. D. D. F.	Worcester,	Machinist,	25	"	June 29	Creditor.
D. F. vs. A. B. M.	Princeton,	Cordwainer,	26	"	July —	Oath.
H. A. vs. L. C. Jr.	Southbridge,	Laborer,	July 1	Mesne Pro.	3	Creditor.
H. K. vs. I. S.	Holden,	Cordwainer,	1	Exon.	2	Same.
J. L. V. vs. J. W.	Milford,	"	2	Mesne Pro.	6	No funds for support.
I. D. vs. J. C.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	3	Exon.	6	Broke bonds.
A. P. vs. W. B.	Westborough,	"	3	"	Aug. 17	Creditor.
F. & P. vs. W. B.	Brookfield,	Yeoman,	5	Ex. C.C.P.	July 8	Same.
S. W. A. vs. N. B. Jr.	Sterling,	"	6	Exon.	10	Same.
N. H. vs. U. B.	Milbury,	"	6	"	7	Same.
T. T. vs. A. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	7	"	8	Same.
Z. E. vs. A. R.	Southbridge,	"	7	Exon.	No funds for support.	
J. C. vs. W. A.	Uxbridge,	Manufacturer,	7	Ex. C.C.P.	July 8	Creditor.
B. M. vs. B. & J. A.	"	"	9	"	Aug. 9	Oath.
D. F. B. vs. S. W.	Worcester,	Laborer,	9	Exon.	9	Same.
L. W. vs. F. A.	"	Tin plt. worker	9	"	July 10	Creditor.
B. & L. vs. E. S.	Templeton,	Laborer,	10	"	24	Same.
S. M. vs. A. C.	Milford,	"	13	"	Same.	
B. B. O. vs. J. D.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	12	"	17	Same.
N. C. vs. C. H.	Palmer,	Gentleman,	15	Ex. C.C.P.	Aug. 19	Oath.
I. D. vs. J. F.	<i>Hampden Co.</i> Worcester,	Laborer,	15	Exon.	July 15	Paid debt and cost.
C. B. vs. G. H.	Dana,	"	15	"	Aug. 17	Creditor's att. ney.
M. D. vs. I. B.	Petersham,	Cordwainer,	15	"	23	Same.
B. & N. vs. J. K.	Sutton,	"	15	"	Sept. 23	Oath.

ably never before so great a terror to evil doers as it is now. Good men look upon it with complacency; bad men with abhorrence, till they become good.

*Leverett Street Jail, Boston.*—The true character of this place is beginning to be understood. The crowded night rooms; the 1000 debtors annually, and the 1000 criminals and vagrants; the men

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com- mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
F. W. vs. J. B.	Sterling,	Yeoman,	July 14	Exon.	July 17	Creditor's attorney.
E. H. B. vs. G. W. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	15	Mesne Pro.	28	Same.
B. & L. vs. Z. W.	Sturbridge,	"	16	Exon.	18	Creditor.
G. S. vs. S. G.	Sutton,	"	16	"	17	Same.
A. C. vs. J. H. D.	Shrewsbury,	"	16	"	20	Creditor's attorney.
R. S. vs. J. C.	Fitchburg,	Yeoman.	16	Ex. C. C. P.	Aug. 16	Oath.
K. & F. vs. E. C.	"	"	16	Exon.	July 21	Creditor.
A. T. vs. O. A.	Northbridge,	"	8	"	8	Paid debt.
G. W. vs. O. A.	Uxbridge,	Trader,	17	Ex. C. C. P.	Sept. 22	Oath.
J. E. vs. B. B.	Holden,	Yeoman,	17	"	Aug. 16	Creditor.
W. & B. vs. B. C.	Harvard,	Laborer,	17	Exon.	26	Oath.
E. C. vs. D. L.	Grafton,	"	19	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	July 10	Bailed.
C. E. R. vs. C. C.	Hardwick,	"	20	Exon.	Aug. 14	Creditor.
T. H. vs. Z. W.	New Braintree,	Cordwainer,	20	"	5	Same.
L. B. vs. I. A.	"	Laborer,	20	"	July 22	Creditor's attorney.
W. C. & Sons vs. } T. W. C. }	Dana,	"	20	"	26	Creditors.
O. P. vs. L. P.	Hubbardston,	Husbandman,	20	"	Aug. 21	Oath.
T. T. vs. H. J.	Worcester,	Laborer,	20	"	July 23	Creditor's attorney.
A. P. vs. J. S.	Westborough,	"	20	"	Aug. 17	Creditor.
F. J. C. vs. R. W.	Oxford,	Gentleman,	21	Ex. C. C. P.	July 23	Creditor's attorney.
S. C. vs. S. D.	Lancaster,	Yeoman,	20	Exon.	20	Oath.
G. C. vs. T. S.	Oxford,	Blacksmith,	21	"	July 22	Creditor's attorney.
J. G. T. vs. T. T.	Lancaster,	Laborer,	21	"	Aug. 11	Creditor.
S. T. vs. C. H.	Uxbridge,	"	22	"	July 23	Creditor's attorney
B. P. vs. D. W.	Worcester,	Carpenter,	22	"	Aug. 5	Same.
E. P. P. & Co. vs. } W. T. }	N. Brookfield,	Laborer,	22	"	Sept. 23	Oath.
T. of L. vs. L. P.	Leominster,	"	22	Taxes.	Aug. 6	Paid debt and cost
B. & B. vs. D. S.	Charlton,	"	24	Exon.	25	Oath.
H. J. & Co. vs. } H. C. F. }	Worcester,	"	25	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.		Bailed.
S. K. vs. A. M.	Milbury,	"	28	Exon.	Aug. 5	Creditor.
B. F. & Co. vs. L. T.	Douglas,	"	28	Ex. C. C. P.	Sept. 9	Oath.
L. B. Jr. vs. J. H. 2d.	Ward,	Yeoman,	28	Exon.	Aug. 18	Creditor.
G. H. H. vs. J. B.	Leominster,	Laborer,	28	"	30	Oath.
W. B. & Co. vs. } E. F. W. }	Shrewsbury,	"	29	"	Sept. 1	"
C. F. vs. E. F. W.	"	"	30	Mesne Pro.	Aug. 12	Creditor.
J. L. vs. E. R. F.	Westborough,	"	30	"	Sept. 9	Same.
L. B. vs. R. W.	Sturbridge,	Gentleman,	30	"	Aug. 30	Bailed.
B. H. vs. S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	30	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	12	Creditor.
R. S. S. vs. L. K.	Grafton,	Yeoman,	31	Exon.	3	Same.
D. F. & Co. vs. } W. M. O. }	Westborough,	"	31	"	9	Paid debt and cost.
J. V. B. vs. L. E.	Oxford,	Laborer,	31	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	7	Creditor's attorney.
N. R. vs. J. O.	Lancaster,	Yeoman,	31	Exon.	14	Creditor.
J. P. & J. Jr. vs. J. D.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	31	Mesne Pro.	July 31	Same.
G. H. vs. C. A.	Southborough,	Yeoman,	31	Ex.	Aug. 19	Same.
J. A. F. vs. J. S.	Barre,	"	31	"	Sept. 6	Oath.
D. H. vs. S. J.	Oxford,	"	Aug. 2	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 17	Creditor.
C. E. G. vs. S. C.	Worcester,	"	2	Exon.	7	No funds for support.
L. B. vs. E. H. G.	Douglas,	Yeoman,	2	"		Order of law.
L. B. vs. G. H.	"	"	2	"	Aug. 8	Same.
S. G. & M. vs. B. B.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	3	"	3	Creditors' attorney.
D. & B. vs. A. A.	Holden,	Laborer,	3	"	Sept. 1	Creditors.
S. B. vs. H. K.	Ashburnham,	Yeoman,	3	"	Aug. 31	No funds for support.
A. H. vs. A. M. Jr.	Leominster,	Carpenter,	3	"	11	Creditor.
D. F. vs. W. A.	Uxbridge,	Yeoman,	3	"	Sept. 3	Oath.
D. T. vs. T. K. Jr.	Dudley,	Sailor,	3	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 4	Creditor.
H. M. F. vs. C. H.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	4	Exon.	7	Paid cost.
A. B. vs. M. A. M.	Oxford,	Laborer,	4	Ex. C. C. P.	—	Creditor.

and the women; the old men and black boys; the idiots, the lunatics and the drunkards; all confined in two buildings at night, and on the Sabbath, in which there can be no separation, and no effectual supervision or restraint, to prevent gambling and falsehood, profane swearing and lascivious conversation, wrath, strife, backbiting and revenge;—this is a state of things, in regard to which we have been

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com. mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
R. & A. S. vs. M. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Aug. 5	Exon.	Aug. 6	Creditors' attorney.
H. D. vs. S. B. S.	Charlton,	"	6	"	24	Same.
L. W. vs. A. P. Jr.	Oxford,	"	7	"	14	Creditor.
D. L. B. vs. H. T.	Worcester,	"	9	"	10	Creditor's attorney.
H. K. N. vs. H. T.	"	Tailor,	9	Mesne Pro.	10	Same.
R. K. & Co. vs. C. B.	Grafton,	Machinist,	9	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	13	No funds for support.
O. F. vs. O. F.	Fitchburg,	Yeoman,	10	Ex. C. C. P.	Sept. 11	Oath.
D. W. M'g. Co. vs. J. H.	Dudley,	Laborer,	10	"	Aug. 20	No funds for support.
C. W. vs. E. H.	Barre,	Cotton Manuf.,	11	Mesne Pro.	14	Creditor.
N. P. vs. T. B.	Northbridge,	Manufacturer,	11	Exon.	28	Paid debt and cost.
G. W. H. vs. M. A. M.	Oxford,	"	13	Ex. C. C. P.	Sept. 13	Oath.
L. W. vs. S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	16	Exon.	Aug. 16	Paying cash.
J. W. & Sons. vs. J. M.	Douglas,	Laborer,	17	"	Sept. 10	Creditors.
S. M. B. vs. D. H. F.	Westborough,	Gentleman,	23	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 25	Bailed.
L. B. vs. H. B.	Lancaster,	Laborer,	23	Mesne Pro.	24	"
T. T. vs. O. D. L.	Worcester,	"	23	Exon.	Sept. 27	Creditor.
J. M. vs. B. & C.	Uxbridge,	Brick makers.	30	Ex. C. C. P.	14	Same.
J. M. vs. B. & C.	"	"	30	"	4	Same.
E. & B. vs. F. B.	"	Laborer,	30	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	1	Same.
C. B. vs. F. B.	"	"	30	"	1	Same.
W. M. B. vs. F. B.	"	"	30	Mesne Pro.	1	Same.
R. H. vs. J. A.	Brookfield,	"	30	Ex. C. C. P.	28	Oath.
D. & B. vs. J. H. D.	N. Brookfield,	Husbandman,	30	Exon.	14	Creditors.
S. M. B. vs. A. F.	Worcester,	Laborer,	30	Ex. C. C. P.	4	Same.
H. P. vs. M. W.	Upton,	"	31	Exon.	Oct. 13	Same.
J. S. T. vs. B. O.	Brookfield,	"	Sep. 1	"	7	Creditor's attorney.
J. L. vs. E. R. F.	Westborough,	"	3	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Sept. 9	Creditor.
H. B. vs. H. A.	Dudley,	Painter,	3	Exon.	8	Creditor's attorney.
A. W. vs. J. E.	Leicester,	Yeoman,	4	Mesne Pro.	5	Creditor.
C. H. W. & Co. vs. M. T.	Sterling,	Laborer,	10	Exon.	Oct. 29	Same.
A. L. vs. J. P.	Western,	Yeoman,	11	"	Sept. 12	No funds for support
J. R. vs. E. S.	Grafton,	Housewright,	14	"	Nov. 3	Same.
J. B. vs. J. H.	Barre,	Laborer,	15	"	Oct. 7	Creditor's attorney.
D. C. Clerk com. vs. B. D. Jr.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	15	"	Sept. 21	Order of law.
L. H. vs. M. D. H.	Ward,	Laborer,	18	"	28	Creditor's attorney.
A. D. vs. J. W.	Harvard,	"	21	"	Oct. 13	Creditor.
S. H. S. vs. J. P. F.	Westborough,	Physician,	22	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Sept. 24	No funds for support.
I. W. vs. J. H. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	Oct. 1	Mesne Pro.	Oct. 6	Order of law.
R. W. vs. L. B.	"	Wagoner,	1	"	30	Creditor.
W. M. T. vs. L. B.	"	"	1	"	30	Same.
J. L. V. vs. E. F.	Upton,	Cordwainer,	4	"	22	Same.
S. H. & Co. vs. E. M. K.	Ward,	Yeoman,	Sep. 20	Exon.	9	Creditor's attorney.
J. U. vs. E. S.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Oct. 6	Mesne Pro.	27	Creditor.
G. W. vs. J. P.	Athol,	Husbandman,	5	"	11	Creditor's attorney.
L. W. vs. S. S.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	6	"	7	Bailed.
V. S. vs. E. R. W.	Millbury,	Laborer,	8	Exon.	13	Creditor.
S. B. vs. J. B.	Shrewsbury,	"	9	"	Nov. 12	Oath.
H. B. vs. A. G.	Worcester,	"	13	"	Oct. 14	Paid debt and cost.
E. N. vs. J. M. W.	Upton,	Cordwainer,	16	"	16	Creditor.
L. E. vs. M. C.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	16	Ex. C. C. P.	Nov. 23	Creditor's attorney.
J. S. vs. J. S.	Fitchburg,	Laborer,	19	Exon.	Dec. 4	Same.
L. & S. vs. J. C.	Leominster,	"	20	"	Oct. 23	Paid debt and cost.
T. L. vs. J. C.	"	"	20	Mesne Pro.	23	Bailed.
L. M. vs. A. H.	Worcester,	"	23	"	Nov. 3	"
S. M. B. vs. A. H.	"	"	23	Exon.	22	Oath.
S. A. Jr. vs. J. G.	"	Yeoman,	27	"	Oct. 27	Paid debt and cost.

admonished more than once within the last year, by gentlemen whose opinion in this community is never disregarded, and entreated to do something about it, and assured of most entire coöperation, if an effort shall be made to procure the erection of a building for \$30,000, admitting of separation, supervision, and perfect control over this corrupt and corrupting mass of our city's population. The Semi-annual Report of

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com- mitted.	Process.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
W. P. vs. C. C.	Tyngsboro',	Laborer,	Nov. 2	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Nov. 21	Creditor.
C. T. vs. C. C.	"	"	2	"	21	Same.
M. L. S. vs. C. B.	Westminster	Trader,	5	Exon.	11	Same.
P. C. vs. L. H.	Southbridge,	Yeoman,	5	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Feb. 23, 1831.	No funds for support.
C. W. vs. L. B.	Sturbridge,	"	8	Exon.	Nov. 18, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
A. K. H. vs. H. H.	Worcester,	Laborer,	8	"	Mar. 11, '31.	Oath.
H. R. vs. I. M.	Upton,	Yeoman,	9	Ex. C. C. P.	Nov. 12, '30.	Creditor.
H. C. vs. C. C.	Southbridge,	Laborer,	9	Exon.	Dec. 13, "	Oath.
D. F. B. vs. J. L.	Worcester,	"	16	"	Jan. 8, '31.	Creditor.
A. P. vs. C. B.	Grafton,	Merchant,	17	Mesne Pro.	Nov. 20, '30.	Taken on execution.
E. S. vs. S. C.	Worcester,	Laborer,	17	"	Dec. 17, "	Same.
A. P. vs. C. P.	Grafton,	Machinist,	20	Ex. C. C. P.	Mar. 9, '31.	Oath.
N. B. Jr. vs. J. A.	Brookfield,	Laborer,	21	Mesne Pro.	Nov. 22, '30.	No funds for support.
M. & B. vs. A. H.	Worcester,	"	22	Exon.	Dec. 24, "	Oath.
W. W. vs. I. J. Jr.	Sutton,	Yeoman,	24	Ex. C. C. P.	14, "	Creditor.
S. L. vs. I. J. Jr.	"	"	24	Mesne Pro.	20, "	Creditor's attorney.
N. C. vs. I. J. Jr.	"	"	24	"	20, "	Same.
J. B. vs. L. H. A.	Worcester,	Stage driver	27	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Jan. 15, '31.	Creditor.
D. B. vs. H. S.	Oxford,	Laborer,	27	Mesne Pro.	Dec. 7, '30.	No funds for support.
W. B. vs. L. M.	Ashburnham,	Blacksmith,	Dec. 1	Exon.	Jan. 10, '31.	Oath.
A. S. & Co. vs. J. S.	Uxbridge,	Laborer,	4	Ex. C. C. P.	3, "	"
D. W. & Co. vs. O. B.	Paxton,	"	6	"	Dec. 14, '30.	Creditor.
A. H. B. vs. E. F.	Worcester,	Cordwainer,	8	"	Dec. 10, "	Creditor's attorney.
E. C. vs. L. H.	Southbridge,	Gentleman,	Nov. 5	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Feb. 23, '31.	Creditor.
J. R. D. vs. C. C.	"	Laborer,	Dec. 13	Mesne Pro.	Feb. 3, "	No funds for support.
W. E. vs. P. R.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	13	Exon.	Dec. 14, '30.	Creditor.
D. W. vs. D. K. T.	Lancaster,	Carpenter,	16	"	Dec. —, "	Same.
S. C. vs. E. S.	Hubbardston.	Laborer,	17	"	Jan. 19, '31.	Oath.
T. of M. vs. S. B.	Milbury,	"	21	Taxes.	Dec. 25, '30.	Paying debt and cost.
G. B. vs. A. G.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	23	Mesne Pro.	24, "	Bail.
L. W. vs. S. J.	Dana,	Gentleman,	24	Exon.	Jan. 26, '31.	Oath.
A. W. vs. A. B.	Milbury,	Yeoman,	29	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	31, "	Order of law.

Whole number, 263:—on execution, 183; on writ, 89:—for taxes and military fine, 5:—on justices' process, for sums not exceeding \$20, 183:—from Worcester, 64:—discharged by the creditor or his attorney, 139; by the oath, 60; by non-payment of board, 25; by bail, 29; by payment, 15.

#### *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Northampton in 1830.*

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Com- mitted.	Dischargd.	Process.	Manner of Dis- charge.
E. T. S.	E. W.	Northampton,			1 04	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Writ.	No support.
C. L. S.	B. C. Jr.	"	86 84	4 19	4 06	11	15	Exon.	Creditor.
E. C. H.	S. P.	Chesterfield,	20 34	3 42	2 44	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	"	"
A. C.	B. R.	Amherst,	13 57	3 16	1 98	10	11	"	"
E. C. H.	N. A. S.	Westhampton,	24 55	5 11	2 16	10	Mar. 12	"	Oath.
E. J.	S. H.	Hatfield,	13 93	3 54	1 46	13	15	"	Creditor.
L. B.	H. W.	Amherst,	12 57	2 63	1 89	20	15	"	"
E. B.	S. J.	Norwich,	47 06	9 68	2 73	20	22	"	Oath.
M. D.	L. M.	Belchertown,			2 60	22	Feb. 27	Writ.	No support.
G. E.	J. B.	Amherst,			3 72	22	27	"	"
P. R. R.	C. C.	Hatfield,	29 49	9 33	1 80	23	Mar. 1	Exon.	Creditor.
E. C. H.	D. H.	Northampton,			1 08	Mar. 2	3	Writ.	No support.
G. S.	J. B.	Williamsburg,			1 32	12	15	"	"
Bail,	J. B.	Amherst,				23	April 21	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
C. C.	C. T.	Northampton,	71 41	8 29	3 30	Apr. 3	May 3	Exon.	Oath.
W. R.	O. T.	Williamsburg,	10 47	4 87	98	13	April 14	"	Payment.
D. C. G. } & al. }	H. P.	Ware,	9 73	3 04	3 20	22	May 1	"	Creditor.
D. V.	A. S.	Northampton,	19 24	3 04	1 37	May 10	26	"	No support.
J. W. Jr.	S. R.	Cumington,	17 46	3 40	2 40	17	24	"	Creditor.

the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, on this subject, has done much to enlighten the public mind. The sheriff and the jailer know, and feel, and say, that there can be no proper discipline in the present buildings. The grand-jury, while it commends the care taken of the buildings, such as they are, presents the evils of the present construction. The overseers are ready to appear before the city government, and testify what they know,

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Com- mitted.	Discharged.	Process.	Manner of Dis- charge.
D. S.	F. H. R.	Hadley,	11 54	3 16	1 30	May 20	June 16	Exon.	No support.
H. W.	D. H. K.	Northampton,			1 36	22	May 23	Writ.	" "
E. H. M'G.	S. M. D.	Amherst,			1 61	22	25	"	Bail.
Bail,	H. P.	Ware,				24	27	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
B. J.	W. L.	Hatfield,	30 70	8 49	2 32	26	June 25	Exon.	Oath.
P. E. G. }	A. S.	Northampton,	54 04	17 27	5 03	26	July 5	"	"
& al.									
D. S. & al.	S. S. 2d.	"			1 04	June 1	June 29	Writ.	No support.
Bail,	Same,	"				12	28	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
C. B.	S. T.	Belchertown,	12 93	3 09	2 45	8	19	Exon.	No support.
O. E.	M. W.	Chesterfield,			2 44	9	20	Writ.	" "
B. D. & al.	J. T.	Belchertown,			1 47	15	15	"	Bail.
I. W. & al.	A. S.	Ware,			1 80	23	July 3	"	No support
S. W.	N. W.	Cumington,			1 80	25	June 30	"	Creditor.
A. K.	H. B.	Ware,			8 75	26	July 3	"	Bail.
I. J. Jr.	S. S. 2d.	Northampton,			91	28	June 30	"	No support.
E. & C. C.	N. W.	Cumington,	15 78	3 79	1 05	30	July 6	Exon.	Payment.
Bail,	J. S.	Northampton,			1 00	July 6	12	"	Creditor.
I. B.	G. W.	Western,			1 64	6	10	Writ.	"
E. T. S.	E. W.	Northampton,	33 54	6 69	1 70	8	Aug. 9	Exon.	Oath.
P. I.	F. D.	South Hadley,	14 94	3 28	1 90	10	15	"	Note.
A. W. & al.	H. B.	Northampton,			1 12	10	11	Writ.	No support.
E. C. & al.	M. W.	Granby,	142 88	10 08	6 00	12	21	Exon.	Creditor
I. B.	L. T.	"	23 16	3 16	2 22	12	19	"	"
W. L. & al.	Same,	"	12 00	3 95	1 78	12	20	"	Note.
E. C. H.	J. S.	Northampton,			1 00	12	12	Writ.	Creditor.
D. T.	D. R.	Pelham,	8 32	3 27	2 84	12	16	Exon.	Oath.
I. B.	A. D.	South Hadley,	12 33	5 27	2 20	14	July 19	"	Creditor.
E. W.	A. C.	Belchertown,	10 81	4 49	1 91	15	Aug. 14	"	Oath.
I. B.	A. B.	Granby,			1 24	14	9	Writ.	Creditor.
S. M.	A. D.	"	15 89	3 79	1 80	14	14	Exon.	Oath.
G. C. L.	J. P.	Southampton,	10 78	2 88	2 00	15	July 17	"	Creditor.
L. B.	A. M.	"	9 17	3 51	1 39	15	19	"	"
R. & A. M.	A. D.	Granby,	17 82	3 05	1 86	16	Aug. 16	"	Oath.
I. K.	A. B.	Belchertown,	11 90	3 20	2 26	19	July 28	"	Creditor.
R. U.	R. B.	"	11 70	3 05	2 27	19	29	"	"
A. W. & al.	E. E.	Northampton,	5 97	3 26	68	21	21	"	"
G. W.	W. S.	Amherst,	8 34	3 21	1 35	22	Aug. 10	"	"
E. P. H.	J. N.	Northampton,	8 94	3 20	1 41	22	July 23	"	"
H. B.	N. S.	Chesterfield,	23 32	3 32	2 23	24	Aug. 2	"	"
L. S.	A. C.	Amherst,	13 81	2 84	2 50	29	28	"	Oath.
I. B.	A. B.	Granby,	15 82	3 46	1 56	14	9	"	Creditor.
Z. C.	S. B.	Amherst,	11 23	3 32	1 99	Aug. 5	17	"	"
J. W. H.	O. V.	Northampton,			1 01	10	12	Writ.	"
O. W.	E. E.	"	16 49	2 96	1 20	10	12	Exon.	"
H. C.	H. B.	"	11 28	4 20	85	10	Sept. 13	"	Oath.
I. B.	L. T.	Belchertown,	9 16	3 77	2 36	11	Aug. 17	"	Creditor.
S. M.	A. D.	Granby,							
J. M. & al.	T. C.	Williamsburg,	16 76	3 00	1 30	16	18	"	Creditor.
C. C.	W. W. W.	Chesterfield,	10 24	3 44	85	17	19	"	"
E. G. & al.	R. G.	Amherst,	16 90	3 09	2 09	23	24	"	"
S. W.	E. T.	"	20 86	10 11	2 23	23	Sept. 14	"	"
F. F. C. }	J. R. C.	Greenwich,	14 24	3 42	3 58	24	27	"	Oath.
& al.									
E. C.	N. M.	Amherst,	9 67	3 28	1 57	26	25	"	"
J. H.	I. C.	Easthampton,	16 87	2 38	1 78	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	"	"
Z. E. E.	V. R. B.	Northampton,			1 29	4	Dec. 4	Writ.	Creditor.
Bail,	S. S.	Hadley,				4		Bail Bond.	
A. P.	N. W.	Northampton,			1 04	6	Sept. 7	Writ.	Creditor.
Bail,	C. M.	Ware,	1 32		2 94	6	16	Taxes.	Selectmen.
J. S.	F. W. N.	Hadley,			1 74	7	10	Writ.	No support.
Bail,	S. S.	"				7		Bail Bond.	Discharged.
H. W.	C. C.	Hatfield,			1 70	16	Oct. 11	Writ.	Bail.
J. P.	Same,	"			1 70	16	12	"	Creditor.
E. T.	Same,	"			1 70	16	11	"	"
W. K.	T. H.	Amherst,	8 43	3 41	1 77	21	22	Exon.	"
S. A.	R. M.	Northampton,			3 09	Oct. 7	8	Writ.	No support.

if it would do any good ; so that the responsibility appears to rest upon the mayor and aldermen, and city council ;—and when was it ever known, that the gentlemen, at the head of the city government, were slow to regard the voice of their fellow citizens, calling loudly for any public improvement ?

*House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents in Boston.*—This

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
E. T.	C. C.	Hatfield,	14 68	4 12	1 17	Oct. 1.	Oct. 12	Exon.	Creditor.
F. P.	Same,	"	17 34	4 12	1 27	12	23	"	"
H. K.	W. W.	Williamsburg,			1 16	12	19	Writ.	"
B. & P.	I. S.	Belchertown,	13 22	3 65	2 53	18	23	Exon.	Note.
—, B. & al.	Same,	"	11 50	3 09	3 07	18	27	"	Creditor.
J. H. A.	G. E.	Northampton,	16 04	5 72	1 25	21	22	"	Payment.
L. S.	S. S.	Amherst,	55 00	9 27		27	29	"	Creditor.
L. S.	E. A.	Hatfield,	9 54	3 21	1 33	Nov 13	Nov. 24	"	"
S. C.	J. W.	Belchertown,	14 99	3 09	3 03		17	"	"
Bail,	J. T. S.	Northampton,				18	Dec. 18	Bail Bond.	"
Same,	A. T.	"				18	18	"	"
H. W. S.	T. T.	"	14 57	3 66	1 29	19	26	Exon.	No support.
E. C. H.	C. W.	"	19 59	2 76	1 24	23	24	"	Creditor.
E. C.	E. G. Jr.	Plainfield,	6 60	4 46	90	25	26	"	"
E. H. S. } & al. }	Z. G.	Amherst,	6 56	4 56	1 64	Dec. 15	21	Milit. Fine.	Imprisonment.
E. C. H.	W. C. P.	Northampton,	17 64	3 36	1 16	Nov 25	Nov. 26	Exon.	Creditor.

Northampton,	28	Westhampton,	1	Western,	1
Belchertown,	10	Williamsburg,	4	South Hadley,	2
Amherst,	14	Hatfield,	6	Granby,	7
Plainfield,	1	Ware,	4	Pelham,	1
Norwich,	1	Cummington,	3	Greenwich,	1
Chesterfield,	3	Hadley,	4	Easthampton,	1

Committed.			Discharged.		
Committed in 1825,	57	On writ,	26	No support,	17
" " 1826,	55	On execution,	63	Oath,	15
" " 1827,	73	For more than \$50,	5	Creditor,	54
" " 1828,	93	Unknown,	35	Bail,	4
" " 1829,	70	Less than \$20,	49	Payment,	3
" " 1830,	99	From 20 to \$50,	9	Amount paid,	\$42, 29
Total in six years,	453			Time lost,	1337 days.

*Small Number of Cases of Imprisonment for Crime, compared with the Cases of Imprisonment for Debt, in the same County, for the same time.*

Name.	Residence.	Crime.	Committed.	Discharged.	Authority and Cause.
C. S.	Dana, <i>Worcester Co.</i>	Larceny,	Jan. 18	Mar. 26, 1831	Sentence expired.
G. W. G.	Granby,	"	19	24, '30.	C. C. Pleas.
J. F.	Ware,	"	20	April 27, '30.	Sent to S. Prison.
I. L.	Southampton,	Assault and battery,	Feb. 17	June 25, '30.	Sentence expired.
S. T.	Prescott,	"	Mar. 8	Mar. '30.	C. C. Pleas.
C. B.	Northampton,	"	April 9	April 19, '30.	Paid fine and cost
D. H.	Greenwich,	Arson,	10	21, '30.	S. J. Court.
H. H. C.	Amherst,	Larceny,	Mar. 25	Sept. 25, '30.	Sentence expired.
S. M.	Northampton,	"	Oct. 7	Mar. 26, '31.	"
G. A. W.	Easthampton,	Trespass,	15	'31.	C. C. Pleas.
J. S.	Northampton,	Common drunkard,	Nov. 18	April '31.	Selectmen of N.
N. W.	Pelham,	Assault and battery,	20	Nov. 26, '30.	Paid fine and cost.
W. T.	Northampton,	"	Dec. 7	Dec. 29, '30.	Recognized.
Z. T.	"	Common drunkard,	9		Overseers of poor.
J. B.	"	Lewdness,	9	April 1, '31.	S. J. Court.
J. A.	"	Assault and battery,	29	Mar. 1, '31.	C. C. P.

Criminals committed in 1825,	25
" " 1826,	23
" " 1827,	24
" " 1828,	32
" " 1829,	21
" " 1830,	16

Total in six years, 141



institution remains as it was. It reflects the highest honor upon the former mayor, to whose energy the public are, in a great measure, indebted for its establishment. Its character has been most minutely and ably described by the late chief justice, whose letter, containing the description, has been stereotyped, and widely circulated by this Society. It is almost entirely supported, at an expense of about \$6000

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Berkshire County in 1830, and for a Course of Years.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Debt.	Cost.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
J. N.	M. M.	390 81	7 89	Jan. 7	Feb. 7	Creditor.
T. A. G.	J. J.	9 60		12	Jan. 21	"
C. N. D.	S. H.	7 81	4 68	18	Feb. 1	"
C. D.	E. F.	14 12	2 95	18	Jan. 22	"
	C. S.					
	A. W.					
S. L.	E. P. Jr.	20 00	2 99	Feb. 12	March 15	Poor debtor's oath.
	S. W.	Taxes.		24	1	Order of selectmen.
	H. F.	Taxes.		26	16	"
D. S. B.	F. C.	15 22	5 42	April 2	May 3	Poor debtor's oath.
R. G.	N. H.	6 98	3 96	24	April 25	No funds for support.
N. W.	D. N.	15 60	2 99	28	May 23	Creditor.
M. V'D.	F. C.	17 43	3 11	May 3	14	"
M. & C.	S. H.	20 00	4 59	3		
S. C.	E. S.	24 75	6 85	6	7	"
O. W.	S. G. N.	69 43	6 44	22	June 21	Poor debtor's oath.
N. S. & al.	J. W.	8 97		28	May 30	Creditor.
L. W.	B. R.	9 55	3 26	June 4	July 5	Poor debtor's oath.
J. W.	L. T.	8 24	3 10	21	June 12	Cash.
N. P.	O. H.	6 00	3 03	22	July 23	Poor debtor's oath.
J. S.	J. R.	5 71	2 71	29	June 30	Creditor.
J. B. W. & Co.	D. C.	8 09	3 96	July 14	July 28	"
J. V'B.	B. W.	3 84	3 53	14	Sept. 15	Poor debtor's oath.
C. T. & al.	W. B.	5 40	2 83	14	July 21	Creditor.
Same,	R. B.	11 48	2 95	14	15	"
L. D.	H. F.	21 58	8 53	15	Aug. 17	Poor debtor's oath
M. I.	J. W.	7 68	7 86	17	17	Creditor.
	L. W.			2	July 31	"
J. N. & al.	M. P.	20 00	2 61	23	Aug. 27	"
S. S.	H. W. S.	33 41	20 92	24	23	Poor debtor's oath.
C. S.	S. K.	5 63	11 99	26	25	" " "
M. H.	J. S.	18 00	3 94	29	2	Creditor.
C. S. T. & al.	J. E. T.	8 57	2 95	29	July 30	"
	L. T.			29	31	No funds for support.
T. A. G. & al.	A. N.	65 11	8 73	30	Aug. 30	Poor debtor's oath.
S. P. & al.	A. H. H.	152 94	14 85	31	24	Creditor.
C. V'D.	J. H. Jr.	160 00	9 58	31	2	"
E. M. B.	J. S. B.	15 90	2 51	Aug. 4	Sept. 3	Poor debtor's oath.
S. D. S.	O. C.	12 63	7 90	6	6	" " "
G. K.	R. R.	7 63	5 59	7	8	" " "
W. E. G.	E. G.	6 24	50	13	Aug. 25	Creditor.
R. K.	J. H. B.	20 00	3 44	16	Sept. 22	Poor debtor's oath.
T. O. B.	J. D.	10 74	3 53	23	15	" " "
P. K.	S. L.	6 70	3 07	30	9	Creditor.
U. F. M.	F. D.	6 35	4 86	31	20	"
E. B.	I. J.	17 28	2 55	Sept. 21	27	"
N. C.	T. B.	60 00	44 40	24	Oct. 26	Poor debtor's oath.
T. E. G.	J. W. S.	5 75	2 55	24	5	Creditor.
W. W. & C. L.	C. W.	20 00	9 56	28	Nov. 10	
R. P.	S. F.	14 44	5 12	29	8	Poor debtor's oath.
W. W.	C. H. L.	18 91	3 25	Oct. 1	Oct. 26	Attorney's order.
H. N. C.	W. L. K.	2 00	6 61	5	11	
P. B.	E. C.	10 24	2 54	9	Nov. 8	Poor debtor's oath.
O. E.	I. W.	21 50		Nov. 6	Dec. 18	" " "
I. C.	A. P. H.	11 51	5 52	10	14	" " "
E. M. B.	J. B.	54 07	8 87	15	Nov. 22	Creditor.
L. W.	R. H.	5 16	2 55	20	Dec. 20	Poor debtor's oath.
A. S.	I. P. C.	55 15	12 94	27	Jan. 3	" " "
T. & C. & Co.	B. H. F.	76 59	8 41	Dec. 7	Dec. 17	Creditor.
J. S.	W. P.	24 46	7 89	20	Jan. 21	Poor debtor's oath.

Under \$10, 21; under \$20, 37; under \$50, 51; over \$50, 9.

Whole amount of debts, \$1,565 20; amount of costs, \$303 35; number of days lost, 1,267; amount of debts paid, \$8 24;—discharged by oath, 27; by creditor or his attorney, 26. The cases given above are those committed on execution, and do not include those committed for taxes, nor those on mesne process, nor those surrendered by bail.

annually, by the city of Boston, the munificent city in giving knowledge and early discipline to the young. It has been established about four years; and during that time has rescued—some from vagrancy, some from haunts of vice, and some from the Leverett Street Jail and House of Correction, and all from crime, or the avenues to crime—303 youth from six to sixteen years of age. These have all been housed, clothed,

The cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the County of Berkshire, for a course of years ending September 1, were as follows: 1796=30: 1797=23: 1798=27: 1799=59: 1800=44: 1801=25: 1802=22: 1803=41: 1804=31: 1805=35: 1806=29: 1807=29: 1808=51: 1809=45: 1822=84: 1823=87: 1824=34: 1825=96: 1826=99: 1827=108: 1828=94: 1829=91.

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Salem, Essex County, Mass., in 1830.*

Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
J. B.	Jan. 12	Feb. 11	Salem,	206 39	Exon.	Oath.
J. G.	18	Jan. 26	"	16 09	Writ.	No funds for support.
W. W.	19	Feb. 13	"	29 00	"	Put on criminal list.
P. P.	19	18	Andover,	18 83	Exon.	Oath.
J. H. N.	Feb. 5	Mar. 8	Lynn,	16 34	"	"
J. D.	5	Feb. 6	Salem,	20 00	"	Settled with creditor
W. B.	11	11	Newburyport,	75 09	Writ.	Put on criminal list.
E. G.	15	16	Danvers,	600 00	Exon.	No funds for support.
C. O.	17	Mar. 5	Salem,	10 08	"	"
W. P.	18	9	"	19 06	"	Settled.
J. D. P.	25	Feb. 26	"	1000 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
E. M.	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Lynn,	83 65	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
M. M.	8	10	"	83 00	"	"
P. W.	8	9	Boston,	28 37	"	"
E. D.	10	April 12	Lynn,	59 00	"	Oath.
B. F. K.	25	3	Andover,	10 44	"	Settled with creditor.
J. H.	May 29	June 3	Salem,	5 00	Writ.	Settled by note.
E. G.	31	May 31	Marblehead,	22 59	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
W. C. T.	June 1	July 2	Gloucester,	42 00	"	Oath.
B. F. N.	1	June 2	Lynn,	19 87	"	No funds for support.
S. I. S. H.	2	8	Beverly,	25 00	Writ.	Bailed.
E. G.	2	9	Andover,	17 04	Exon.	No funds for support.
W. A. T.	5	21	Saugus,	9 92	"	"
D. C. Jr.	19	July 23	Lynn,	139 76	"	Oath.
J. M. N.	21	June 27	Stoneham,	57 32	"	Settled with creditor.
S. I. S. H.	23	25	Beverly,	25 00	"	No funds for support.
N. F.	July 3	Aug. 6	Lynn,	77 00	"	Oath.
T. D.	5	July 19	Saugus,	9 55	"	Settled with creditor.
S. T.	5	19	"	10 93	"	"
S. E.	8	17	Topfield,	15 00	Writ.	Bailed by D. T.
I. G.	13	22	Andover,	9 80	"	Settled with creditor.
B. F.	16	Aug. 16	Middleton,	47 95	Exon.	Oath.
W. G.	23	19	Salem,	7 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
W. C.	27	July 27	"	20 00	"	Creditor.
E. G.	29	Aug. 6	Saugus,	22 76	Exon.	No funds for support.
B. N.	29	28	"	20 97	"	Oath.
B. G.	29	4	"	10 25	"	Settled with creditor.
A. C.	Aug. 2	9	Salem,	29 61	Writ.	"
T. H.	5	Sept. 6	Methuen,	29 09	Exon.	Oath.
S. E.	7	6	Topfield,	21 20	"	"
W. W. B.	11	6	Saugus,	51 14	"	"
H. B.	12	Aug. 13	Andover,	14 48	"	Settled with creditor.
N. A. 3d.	13	Sept. 21	"	51 02	"	Oath.
W. D. W.	14	Aug. 31	Lynn,	20 00	Bail Bond.	Settled with attorney.
D. D.	23	Sept. 8	"	14 00	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
W. N. Jr.	25	1	Lynnfield,	24 00	"	"
E. H.	30	30	Saugus,	54 92	"	"
E. F. T.	30	Aug. 31	Marblehead,	100 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
J. E. Jr.	Sept. 3	Oct. 4	Lynn,	33 55	Exon.	Oath.
J. D.	3	Sept. 4	Salem,	12 83	Writ.	Bailed by J. W.
J. S. Jr.	11	Oct. 13	Beverly,	82 28	Exon.	Oath.
I. G.	16	5	Andover,	21 09	"	No funds for support.
J. G.	30	2	Lynn,	8 69	"	Settled with attorney.
W. F. P.	Oct. 2	4	Wenham,	698 32	Writ.	Bailed by A. D. and others.
S. S. R.	4	4	Boxford,	58 97	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
C. G.	5	6	Salem,	20 00	"	"
J. P.	16	Nov. 15	Saugus,	17 89	"	Oath.

fed, protected, governed, prayed for, and religiously instructed; in a word, treated like children in a well managed Christian family—not a Christian family where there is no government. One of the most successful teachers in the city lately said, that he had received some of the best lessons and principles in the government of his school, from the House of Reformation; and a teacher of one of the public schools testi-

Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
E. P.	Oct. 16	Oct. 23, '30.	Middleton,	1000 00	Slander writ.	No funds for support.
E. E.	25	26, '30.	Gloucester,	103 00	Writ.	Bailed by J. & J. P.
S. P.	Nov. 2	Nov. 5, '30.	Topsfield,	100 00	Bail Bond.	No funds for support.
C. D.	9	Dec. 10, '30.	Quincy,	15 00	Writ.	30 days after judgment.
W. M. R.	22	23, '30.	Salem,	142 83	Exon.	Oath.
E. W. W.	25	Nov. 25, '30.	"	66 01	Writ.	Settled with creditor.
A. B.	Dec. 8	Feb. 7, '31.	Topsfield,	60 00	"	No funds for support.
W. C.	10	Dec. 17, '30.	Methuen,	61 47	Exon.	"
J. T.	10	Jan. 24, '31.	Beverly,	38 35	"	Oath.

Whole number, 65: of whom 15 were from Salem; 11 from Lynn; 8 from Saugus; 6 from Andover; 4 from Topsfield; from Danvers, Marblehead, Newburyport, Boston, Gloucester, Beverly, Methuen, Lynnfield, Wenham, Boxford, and Quincy, 16:—44 committed on execution; 19 on writ; 2 on bail bond:—whole amount of debts, \$5,862 59: for less than \$10, 6; for \$20 and under, 31; for less than \$50, 42:—discharged by oath, 18; by settlement, 23.

#### *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Ipswich, Essex County, in 1830.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Cost.	Manner of Discharge.
S. D.	J. C.	Ipswich,	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	8 81	2 62	Note for debt and cost.
W. S.	J. H.	Danvers,	March 16	March 21	342 28	18 25	No funds for support.
D. C.	F. L.	Rowley,	May 3	June 2	82 48	26 90	Oath.
R. B.	G. B. S.	Gloucester,	June 7	July 17	21 00	21 41	Note for debt and cost.
E. P.	W. K.	Hamilton,	July 27	" 27	8 31	2 99	Note for debt.
J. P.	S. L.	Gloucester,	27	Aug. 30	7 93	14 78	Oath.
M. T.	N. J. Jr.	Ipswich,	Aug. 14	" 16	8 50	2 11	Note for debt and cost.
B. B. W.	T. F.	Haverhill,	19	" 25	4 00	8 07	Mil. fine; time expired.
A. P.	W. B.	"	Sept. 2	Sept. 25	255 03	21 26	Note for debt and cost.
J. H. Jr.	A. S.	Gloucester,	9 Oct. 11	" 5 50	6 85		Paid debt and cost.
E. S.	W. D. Jr.	"	14 Dec. 19	" 14 78	18 63		Creditor.
W. P. Jr.	J. A. Jr.	"	19 Oct. 25	" 33 32	7 35		Paid debt and cost.
J. P.	F. D.	Rowley,	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	72 50	14 47	Creditor.

Whole number, 13: of whom 5 were from Gloucester; 2 from Ipswich; 2 from Haverhill; 2 from Rowley; 1 from Danvers, and 1 from Hamilton:—9 on writ; 4 on execution:—whole amount of debts, \$844 44; amount of costs, \$165 99: time lost, 224 days: amount of debts paid, \$38 82.

#### *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Jail at Lechmere Point, Cambridge, Middlesex County, from Jan. 1, 1830, to Jan. 1, 1831.*

Whole number of cases, 195: on execution, 112; on writ, 56; surrendered by bail, 13: on justices process, for sums not exceeding \$20, 112; on process from Court of Common Pleas, for sums exceeding \$20, 56.

From Charlestown, 63; from Cambridge, 40; from Medford, 11; from Boston, 8; from Malden, 8; from Lowell, 7; from Woburn, 6; from Watertown, 6; from Brighton, 5; from Reading, 4; from Newton, 4; from West Cambridge, Billerica, and Lexington, 3 each; from Waltham, Stoneham, Needham, and South Reading, 2 each; from East Cambridge, Groton, Burlington, Hopkington, Sherburne, and Natick, 1 each.

##### *Discharged.*

For want of support, 15; by creditor's attorney, 14; by bail, 23; by creditor, 48; by the oath, 44; by payment, 11.

##### *Committed.*

In January, 8; in February, 13; in March, 17; in April, 15; in May, 8; in June, 24; in July, 22; in August, 24; in September, 18; in October, 19; in November, 17; in December, 11.

fies, that a nuisance in his school was removed to the House of Reformation, and in a few months was restored a reformed boy, and remained in his school, a living example of moderation, self-government and good behavior. We give one instance more of the benefits conferred by this institution, because the particulars came under our own observation. Not long since, an officer of this Society was passing through the yard

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Dedham, Norfolk Co., in 1830.*

No.	Debt.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
1	16 68	8 81	3 82	Jan. 16	Feb. 13	No funds for support.
2	183 32	17 77	8 14	19	18	Order of law.
3	870 17	24 40	13 72	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	" "
4	05	8 09	3 90	19	Feb. 24	Creditor.
5						
6	10 00	4 22	2 71	20	Mar. 24	Order of law
7	19 35	3 42	1 77	25	29	" "
8	24 50	30 55	5 16	Mar. 13	April 25	" "
9	15 00	3 57	3 52	19	Mar. 20	No funds for support.
10	11 22	3 37	3 30	19	20	Creditor.
11	14 72	2 88	1 83	20	April 6	No funds for support.
12	10 00	4 55	3 38	April 8	15	Creditor.
13	9 34	4 63	2 66	17	May 4	No funds for support.
14	129 27	13 66	6 85	30	June 30	Order of law.
15	50 09	7 48	2 80	May 5	4	" "
16	7 63	3 71	4 25	14	14	" "
17	516 66	8 37	11 00	31	July 2	" "
18	81 81	15 05	4 37	June 4	6	" "
19	13 87	4 18	1 50	4	June 12	No funds for support.
20	41 70	10 32	3 58	14	15	Creditor.
21	12 00	2 66	3 46	23	July 6	Paid.
22	181 68	13 16	6 70	24	24	Order of law.
23	121 97	28 18	5 62	July 5	Aug. 4	" "
24	8 00	3 52	5 51	12	11	" "
25	12 50	3 04	3 26	23	July 30	Creditor.
26	9 37	3 70	3 82	23	30	" "
27	16 34	3 60	3 80	24	Aug. 24	Order of law.
28	13 33	3 11	1 19	27	27	" "
29	12 88	5 36	3 91	Aug. 12	14	Creditor.
30	5 91	3 29	3 16	14	15	No funds for support.
31	6 33	3 67	3 20	14	21	" "
32	12 23	3 74	3 60	10	Sept. 27	Order of law.
33	11 09	4 15	3 73	Sept. 4	9	Creditor.
34	10 11	3 17	1 83	4	11	No funds for support.
35	10 00	5 95	4 44	14	Oct. 14	Order of law.
36	6 00	25	2 58	14	Sept. 19	Paid.
37	34 04	8 06	4 63	16	Oct. 16	Order of law.
38	8 75	3 69	3 59	Oct. 11	Nov. 11	No funds for support.
39	12 32	5 72	3 20	11	Oct. 13	Creditor.
40	38 22	7 48	5 48	12	Nov. 11	Order of law.
41	19 00	4 47	3 25	13	Oct. 26	Creditor.
42	9 44	4 16	1 75	21	Nov. 18	No funds for support.
43	9 00	2 19	3 44	23	Oct. 26	Paid.
44	7 00	4 32	3 44	29	Nov. 26	No funds for support.
45	33 11	10 90	4 90	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Order of law.
46	19 05	4 43	4 20	24	1	Paid.
47	48 76	11 48	4 10	24	Nov. 23	Creditor.
48	17 95	3 75	3 67	29	Dec. 20	No funds for support.
49	7 85	3 21	4 14	Dec. 3	20	" " "
50	86 06	7 10	6 83	8	15	" " "
51	53 08	8 61	6 81	11	18	" " "
52	27 55	6 75	2 42	28	30	Creditor.
53	14 08	3 75	2 51	29	Jan. 8	"

Whole number, 53; for \$10 and under, 16; for \$20 and under, 34; for \$50 and under, 43; for more than \$50, 9.

Discharged for want of support, 15; by creditor, 13; by oath, 20; by payment, 4.

Whole amount of debts, \$2,920 25; amount of costs, \$359 61; officers' fees, \$220 51; amount of debts where the oath was taken, \$2,361 63; amount of debts where the creditor discharged the debtor, \$282 14; amount of debts where the debtor was discharged because his board was not paid by the creditor, \$282 14; amount of debts paid, \$46 05; time lost, 1,039 days.

of the Leverett street Prison, and saw a pleasant looking boy, standing at the door of the great shop, where thirty or forty men, of all ages, nations, and degrees of criminality, black and white, some of them hampered with chains and clogs, forming a strong contrast to this comparatively innocent looking boy, who would have passed for a pleasing youth, except for his Prison dress, and who most manifestly should not

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New Bedford, Mass., in 1830.*

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
I. C. T.	New Bedford,	9 58	Exon.	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Creditor.
N. H. Jr.	" "	34 25	Writ.	" 2	" 4	Bailed.
I. N.	" "	5 06	" "	" 9	" 10	No funds for support.
B. M.	Tiverton,	5 58	" "	" 13	" 13	By E. G.
A. W.	New Bedford,	51 80	Exon.	" 9	Feb. 8	Oath.
I. N.	" "	9 55	Writ.	" 10	Jan. 15	Creditor.
E. L.	" "	100 00	" "	" 13	Feb. 2	" "
T. N.	" "	13 30	" "	" 15	Jan. 15	" "
S. B.	" "	716 80	Exon.	" 20	" 23	" "
W. M.	Westport,	8 81	" "	" 20	" 23	" "
J. S. B.	New Bedford,	47 91	Writ.	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	" "
J. C. C.	Dartmouth,	5 01	Exon.	" 17	March 22	Oath.
D. D.	New Bedford,	9 90	" "	" 15	" 23	No funds for support.
J. B.	" "	7 90	Writ.	March 4	" 18	Creditor.
B. S.	Dartmouth,	13 88	" "	" 5	" 10	" "
J. P.	New Bedford,	24 70	" "	" 9	" 16	" "
J. P.	" "	60	" "	" 22	" 22	Paid debt and cost.
I. M.	" "	9 15	" "	" 26	" 29	No funds for support.
M. W. D.	" "	15 60	Exon.	" 31	June 19	Creditor.
L. R.	" "	5 13	Writ.	April 6	April 15	" "
A. R.	" "	10 01	" "	" 11	" 25	" "
A. C.	" "	55 99	" "	" 21	May 2	No funds for support.
J. W.	" "	19 15	" "	May 6	June 7	Creditor.
B. S.	Fairhaven,	7 83	" "	" 7	" 15	Taken on execution.
J. P.	" "	5 19	Exon.	" 8	May 15	Creditor's attorney.
E. A.	New Bedford,	420 70	" "	" 19	Aug. 17	Oath.
J. V.	" "	5 80	Writ.	" 13	May 13	Bailed.
J. B.	Dartmouth,	19 00	" "	" 14	" 24	Creditor.
G. D.	Troy,	25 65	Exon.	" 17	" 18	Paid debt and cost.
R. P.	Fairhaven,	9 35	" "	" 19	June 21	Oath.
W. H.	New Bedford,	8 70	" "	" 19	July 29	No funds for support.
J. G.	" "	10 00	Writ.	" 19	June 4	Creditor.
W. A.	" "	14 21	Exon.	" 19	" 21	Oath.
— C.	Troy,	7 63	" "	" 21	" 26	" "
G. R.	Freetown,	16 82	" "	" 26	" 3	By J. W.
H. F.	New Bedford,	13 18	Writ.	June 1	July 12	Creditor's attorney.
J. C. W.	" "	6 00	" "	" 1	June 8	Creditor.
D. H.	" "	17 29	Exon.	" 3	" 5	" "
E. M.	" "	6 68	Writ.	" 4	" 4	" (Paid.)
G. H.	" "	5 50	" "	" 5	" 13	" "
W. G.	Troy,	15 97	Exon.	" 5	" 13	Creditor's attorney.
S. S.	New Bedford,	23 19	Writ.	" 7	" 11	Bailed.
J. W.	" "	5 00	" "	" 7	" 11	Creditor.
J. C. C.	" "	6 90	Writ.	" 7	" 9	" "
J. C. W.	" "	8 00	" "	" 8	" 13	" "
T. G.	" "	18 00	" "	" 10	Aug. 20	" "
P. W.	" "	6 00	Exon.	" 11	June 26	Creditor's attorney.
T. A.	" "	8 63	" "	" 12	" 13	Creditor.
T. P.	" "	18 59	Writ.	" 14	" 18	" "
E. S. R.	Fairhaven,	8 15	Exon.	" 15	July 21	Oath.
A. C.	Westport,	" "	" "	" 18	" 19	Attorney.
T. W.	New Bedford,	13 75	Writ.	" 21	June 29	Creditor.
J. H.	" "	10 63	" "	" 22	" 24	" "
R. B.	" "	10 76	Exon.	" 23	" 24	No funds for support.
J. S.	" "	93 48	Writ.	" 23	July 24	Creditor.
E. P. H.	" "	10 48	Exon.	" 26	" 29	Oath.
R. A. Jr	" "	12 00	" "	" 30	" 26	No funds for support.
F. R.	" "	8 40	Writ.	July 1	" 22	Creditor.
N. H.	Freetown,	5 01	Exon.	" 1	" 5	" "
N. H.	" "	10 67	Writ.	" 1	" 5	Bailed.
W. M.	New Bedford,	14 24	" "	" 3	" 4	Paid debt and cost.
W. T.	" "	11 67	" "	" 3	" 4	Creditor.
D. L.	" "	8 34	" "	" 8	" 15	" "
F. B.	" "	10 07	Exon.	" 13	Aug. 12	" "
F. S.	" "	24 20	Writ.	" 13	July 22	" "

be where he was, if his appearance and age were any index of his character. The gentleman asked the keeper what that boy was there for. The keeper said at once, It is a hard case. He was taken in company with an older boy, who is very bad, who has been in this Prison two or three times before, and who, he had no doubt, led this boy astray, for this was not a bad boy. His behavior ever since he has been

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
P. C.	New Bedford,	16 53	Writ.	July 17	Aug. 17	Creditor.
G. C. F.	" "	5 20	"	" 20	July 20	Paid debt and cost.
J. H. G.	Dartmouth,	6 42	Exon.	" 21	" 31	Creditor's attorney.
D. D.	New Bedford,	20 00	Writ.	" 21	" 24	Creditor.
M. L.	Troy,	8 07	"	" 23	" 26	Paid debt and cost.
E. R.	New Bedford,	5 99	"	" 23	" 24	Creditor.
A. B.	" "	20 03	Exon.	" 26	Aug. 7	"
A. J.	Dartmouth,	52 17	"	" 26	" 25	Oath.
J. J.		"	"	"	"	"
G. B.	New Bedford,	10 00	Writ.	" 28	" 20	Paid.
W. J.	" "	9 35	"	Aug. 2	" 4	Creditor.
W. H. D.	" "	11 84	Exon.	" 2	Sept. 2	Oath.
D. P.	" "	19 00	Writ.	" 3	Aug. 6	Creditor.
T. J.	" "	70 00	"	" 5	Oct. 15	No funds for support.
J. B.	" "	8 00	"	" 5	Aug. 6	Creditor.
J. R.	Dartmouth,	11 08	Exon.	" 7	" 11	Creditor's attorney.
J. M. H.	New Bedford,	30 24	Writ.	" 9	Sept. 4	"
S. W.	" "	15 25	"	" 10	Aug. 11	Creditor.
R. H.	New York,	97 00	"	" 11	" 16	Paid.
J. C. D.	New Bedford,	9 84	"	" 14	" 19	Bailed.
J. J.	Dartmouth,	10 00	"	" 23	Oct. 1	Creditor's attorney.
J. M. H.	New Bedford,	12 00	"	" 24	Sept. 4	"
P. R. H.	Fairhaven,	90 00	"	" 25	" 9	"
J. P.	New Bedford,	7 50	"	" 25	Aug. 26	No funds for support
G. V.	" "	11 12	"	" 28	" 30	Creditor.
G. C.	" "	14 78	"	" 31	Sept. 11	"
C. T.	" "	19 00	"	" 31	" 11	"
O. S.	" "	16 71	"	Sept. 2	Oct. 8	"
W. H. D.	" "	10 00	"	" 2	Sept. 3	Paid debt and cost.
J. L.	" "	8 52	"	" 3	" 3	"
S. D.	" "	10 39	"	" 3	" 4	Bailed.
E. A.	" "	16 05	Exon.	" 10	" 16	Creditor's attorney.
J. B. M.	" "	15 61	Writ.	" 12	Oct. 20	Taken on execution.
C. T.	" "	20 00	"	" 16	Sept. 17	Creditor.
J. M.	" "	6 03	"	" 18	" 25	"
J. B. W.	" "	53 91	"	" 23	" 25	Creditor's attorney.
S. B.	Freetown,	6 06	Exon.	" 25	Oct. 4	"
N. H.	New Bedford,	20 00	Writ.	" 27	" 23	Order of M. R. Jr.
W. S.	" "	15 00	"	" 27	" 4	Creditor.
W. T.	Lynn,	9 75	"	" 30	" 4	"
H. W.	" "	13 41	"	" 30	" 19	"
W. H. R.	Rochester,	154 52	"	Oct. 1	" 2	"
W. H. R.	" "	19 66	"	" 1	" 2	"
M. T. L.	New Bedford,	16 20	"	" 2	" 20	Paid debt and cost.
J. J.	" "	75 00	"	" 2	" 27	Creditor.
C. H.	" "	10 00	"	" 7	" 8	Bailed.
J. M. V.	" "	25 80	"	" 9	" 10	Creditor.
J. M. V.	" "	17 57	"	" 9	" 10	"
W. M.	Dartmouth,	10 01	Exon.	" 11	Nov. 10	Oath.
W. N.	New Bedford,	6 50	"	" 11	" 13	Creditor's attorney.
E. S.	Dartmouth,	43 87	Writ.	" 14	" 9	Bailed.
J. H. L.	Foreigner,	18 85	"	" 15	" 16	Creditor.
T. H.	Freetown,	9 00	"	" 15	Nov. 3	Escaped.
T. H.	Troy,	6 50	"	" 15	"	"
T. H.	" "	13 00	"	" 16	"	"
J. C.	Westport,	"	"	" 18	Oct. 25	Taken on execution.
H. M.	New Bedford,	5 93	"	" 18	" 20	Creditor.
J. B. M.	" "	15 61	Exon.	" 18	Nov. 6	"
H. B.	" "	5 36	Writ.	" 20	Oct. 21	"
R. F.	" "	19 92	"	" 25	Nov. 1	"
J. W.	" "	7 94	"	" 25	" 3	Paid.
J. P.	" "	5 25	"	" 25	Oct. 30	Paid debt and cost.
J. F.	" "	19 95	"	" 26	Nov. 1	Creditor.
J. F.	" "	18 50	"	" 26	" 6	Creditor's attorney.
J. C.	Westport,	9 74	Exon.	" 25	" 12	"
B. M.	New Bedford,	36 01	Writ.	Nov. 4	" 20	Paid.
P. R.	Dartmouth,	9 41	Exon.	" 10	Dec. 3	By S. & N.

here shows that he is not. The gentleman then took the boy aside, away from the gaze of the convicts in the shop, and asked him what he was there for, and where he came from? His statement was in substance as follows:—He came from Portsmouth, N. H.; his father had been dead many years; his mother died about a year ago; he had had little education, and could not read; he had attended a Sabbath school, a few weeks, in Portsmouth, and there learned to read a little; but had forgotten it most all. Having no parents or friends, he came to Boston, fell into company with another boy, (the boy above alluded to by the keeper,) and they took a boat from the wharf to go down in the harbor. They were taken up for stealing, and sent to Prison, and he had been in Prison four months. By this time his face was wet with tears. He said he wished he could get out, and go to some other place, for he did not like to be there. He was asked, whom he was in a room with at night. He said he was with one old man and one foolish man. They had not tried to do him any harm, but he wished he could get out; the tears at the same time running down his cheeks again. His case excited compassion. The overseers were inquired of concerning the boy. They said they had been thinking, that they ought to do something for him. One of the aldermen was then requested to go and see him. He did so, and on seeing the boy, and hearing the above simple narrative, (in the giving of which the boy wept very much, as he had done before,) and hearing also the testimony of the keeper, offered, as a member of the city government, to do any thing in his power to get this boy into the House of Reformation. The overseers concurred in opinion, that he ought to be sent there, provided the superintendent, on examination of the boy, should not conclude that he had been so long in the Leverett street Prison, as to preclude all hope of reformation. The superintendent, on examination of the boy, pronounced him a fit subject for the House; and on a representation to the Judge who committed him, he was discharged, and sent, at the request

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
T. H.	New Bedford,	5 07	Exon.	Nov. 11	Nov. 15, '30.	Creditor.
J. H. F.	Westport,	75 00	"	11	Dec. 13, '30.	"
S. H. T.	New Bedford,	10 09	Writ.	17	Nov. 19, '30.	Bail.
T. M.	"	5 54	"	17	19, '30.	Creditor.
M. C.	"	7 50	"	19	24, '30.	"
W. B.	"	150 00	"	22	Dec. 10, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
S. D.	"	23 10	"	26	15, '30.	"
J. B.	"	14 20	"	27	Jan. 1, '31.	"
J. R.	"	8 10	"	Dec. 8	Dec. 9, '30.	Creditor.
G. T.	Dartmouth,	136 43	Exon.	11	Jan. 10, '31.	Oath.
W. T.	Westport,	10 50	"	11	Dec. 12, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
J. C.	"	20 00	Writ.	11	Feb. 16, '31.	"
P. C.	New Bedford,	20 00	"	13	April 13, '31.	Creditor.
P. C.	"	20 00	"	13	13, '31.	"
D. H.	"	8 03	"	13	Dec. 14, '30.	Bailed.
D. W.	"	19 00	"	16	21, '30.	Creditor.
R. T.	"	81 22	"	20	Mar. 12, '31.	"
B. F. P.	Boston,	12 00	"	22	Dec. 29, '30.	"
J. L. J.	New Bedford,	9 83	Exon.	27	Jan. 23, '31.	"
A. B.	Freetown,	16 48	"	30	Dec. 31, '30.	No funds for support

Whole number, 150:—for \$10 and under, 61; for \$20 and under, 121; for \$50 and under, 132; for more than 50, 18:—on writ, 105; on execution, 45.

Discharged by bail, 8; by oath, 13; for want of support, 10; by escape, 2; by individuals, 4; by creditor or his attorney, 94; by payment, 13:—whole amount of debts, \$3,964:—amount paid, \$242 84:—time lost, 2,268 days.

From New Bedford, 107; from Dartmouth, 12; from Westport, 7; from Freetown, 6; from Troy, 6; from Fairhaven, 5; from Rochester and Lynn, 2 each; from Tiverton, New York, Boston, and a foreign land, 1 each.

of the mayor and aldermen, to the House of Reformation, where, in a few months, he was prepared for, and sent out to, an honorable and useful apprenticeship. We have been more particular in this statement, that it may be seen how great are the benefits conferred in a particular case, and how vast the public good of extending these benefits to hundreds, and in the lapse of a few years more, to a thousand, destitute and unfortunate children and youth in a single city.

The whole number received into this Holy Refuge, as it is called in the letter of the late Chief Justice Parker, since September 21, 1826, when the first boy was received, is three hundred and three; the number discharged and apprenticed, two hundred and four; the number who are doing well, one hundred and fifty-five; the number who have died in four years and nine months, two. And in fifteen months last past, there has been only one case of sickness; while the average number of inmates has been about one hundred. Again, then, we say, in the language of Judge Parker, "*Persevere, fathers of the city, in maintaining this holy refuge from crime, and other destruction; and you, the teacher, guardian, father of this once wretched, now happy family of children, rest not from your labors in this glorious vineyard, for verily you shall have your reward.*"

*Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—This noble institution, original in its design, and the first of the kind in this country, already, as we shall see hereafter, beginning to be admired and imitated in the state of New York, is located in Worcester, on a beautiful eminence, about one hundred rods east of the village, and, when finished, will contain accommodations for about 120 inmates. The foundations of the building are already laid, and it is expected that great progress will be made in its erection during the present season. When completed, our favored state will have occasion for congratulation on a more adequate provision, in proportion to its population, for that most unhappy class of the human family, which is deprived of reason, than any other state in the Union.

## RHODE ISLAND.

We are not apprized of any improvement, in this state, in regard to imprisonment for debt, criminal law, or County Prisons, during the last year.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The governor introduced the subject in his message at the opening of the last session of the legislature, and urged the importance of a system, which shall distinguish between the honest and fraudulent debtor. We give, in the notes below, the only act\* which was passed by the legislature, and the evidence to show,

\* *An Act in Addition to an Act concerning Jails and Jailors, passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, May, 1831.*

1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person committed to Jail on civil process, shall take the poor debtor's oath before a justice of the peace, pursuant to the provisions of the Act to which this is an addition" (this Act allows the oath to be taken in four days), "he shall be dis-



from the records of the Prisons,\* that much remains to be done in Connecticut, in regard to imprisonment for debt.

*State Prison at Wethersfield.*—This institution, which commenced under the most favorable auspices, about three years and a half since, is in a state of progressive improvement. Nothing can show this more clearly, than a comparison of the earnings and expenditures, during the

charged from said imprisonment by virtue of said process, unless the creditor shall give to the debtor, upon the administration of the oath, notice, in writing, that he intends, within fifteen days thereafter, to make application for a review of said cause, under the 19th Section of said Act, as revised in 1821.

2. That said application for a review of said cause shall be made within said fifteen days, and shall be returnable within fifteen days after the same is made, and if said application is not made within said first period of fifteen days, or having been made, shall be discontinued, then the debtor shall be discharged from Jail, at the expiration of said time, or upon such discontinuance.

3. That, after the oath is administered by a justice of the peace, the debtor shall be entitled to the support now by law provided, till discharged from imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

4. That if said court of review shall reject said application of the creditor, and decide that the debtor is entitled to the oath, he shall be forthwith released from confinement by virtue of said process.

5. That when said oath is administered to any debtor by two judges of the county court, or by one judge, and a justice of the peace, by virtue of the 18th Section of said Act, he shall be, upon taking said oath, released from imprisonment.

6. That so much of the Act aforesaid, as is inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to extend to any ease of imprisonment on process issued upon any debt, contract, or other cause of action or judgment now existing, or to vary in any respect the rights and privileges of the debtor under the act aforesaid, before his release from imprisonment pursuant to this Act."

\* *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., in 1830.*

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Cost.	Fees.	Com- mitted.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
O. E. W.	L. C. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	6 00			Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Creditor.
D. C.	A. W.	East Windsor,	Exon.	11 40	2 16	3 13	2	11	Oath.
J. F. J.	E. A.	Simsbury,	"	7 22	1 95	3 43	7	12	"
T. G.	P. C.	Hartford,	"	2 31	2 27	1 43	7	Sept. 1	"
J. E.	S. B.	"	Writ.	2 00		1 60	15	Jan. 16	{ Settled; amount of debt, 73 cents.
S. P.	E. H. B.	Marlboro',	Exon.	100 81	6 92	1 76	19		Creditor.
N. F.	W. H.	Southwick,	"	3 98	2 23	5 31	23	29	Oath.
S. L.	B. L. Jr.	East Windsor,	Writ.	2 00		2 65	28	Feb. 1	"
H. R.	W. F.	Windsor,	Exon.	12 23	2 29	2 96	Feb. 6	12	"
S. S.	J. T.	Glastenbury,	Writ.	7 00			13	19	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	7 00			13	19	"
M. G.	W. W.	Enfield,	"	7 00			13	19	Oath.
S. M.	J. H. D.	Granby,	Exon.	10 92	2 67	4 68	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	"
L. P. L. & Co.	C. A.	Berlin,	Writ.	15 00			Feb. 27	Mar. 2	Creditor.
H. B. & G. T.	P. C.	Glastenbury,	"	12 00			27	5	Oath.
C. S. & C. M.	T. H.	Granby,	Exon.	107 25	8 21	5 45	Mar. 4	9	"
J. M. D.	B. R.	"	"	4 47	1 65	4 87	9	13	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Ap. 19
W. R. & Co.	W. K. S.	{ Sandy Hill N. Y. }	Writ.	700 00			11	24	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	700 00			11	24	"
"	"	"	"	700 00			11	24	"
P. H.	J. M.	Hartland,	Exon.	1 58	1 71	4 39	19	23	{ Creditor; new note given for \$8 57.
C. S. & H. C. P.	P. T.	Simsbury,	Writ.	35 00		3 90	20	24	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Ap. 27
J. & R.	W. H.	Wethersfield,	Exon.	14 74	2 16	2 07	22	26	Creditor.
N. F.	B. R.	Granby,	Writ.	7 00			23	29	Oath.
L. L. & Co.	J. A.	Suffield,	"	61 36		3 40	23	April 8	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	70 00		3 40	23	8	"

whole period. The earnings of the convicts exceeded the whole expense of the establishment, for the six months ending March 31, 1828, \$1,017 16; year ending March 31, 1829, \$3,229 41; year ending March 31, 1830, \$5,068 94; year ending March 31, 1831, \$7,824 02; making a total gain to the state, in 3½ years, of \$17,139 53. This is after deducting the expenses, not only of food, clothing, fuel, medical

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Deb't.	Cost.	Fees.	Com- mitted.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
A. B.	J. A.	Suffield,	Exon.	67 94	61	1 60	Mar 27	Apr. 8	Creditor.
J. & R.	C. T. L.	Hartford,	Writ.	12 00			Apr. 7	12	Oath.
"	"	"	Exon.	13 74	2 10	63	12	16	"
H. & W.	I. W. M.	East Windsor,	Writ.	90 00		3 75	13		Oath refused.
"	"	"	"	63 00		3 75	13		"
N. F.	B. R.	Granby,	Exon.	52	2 75	1 85	13	19	Oath.
R. W. & O.S.W.	J. K.	East Hartford,	Writ.	700 00			15	May 8	{ Oath; supported in jail by creditor till
"	"	"	"	1500 00			15	8	{ Aug. 16.
A. & E. S.	T. P.	Burlington,	Exon.	46 84	6 52	5 53	17	April 23	Creditor.
P. S. & H. C. P.	H. T.	Simsbury,	"	20 27	5 28	1 66	19	27	Oath.
E. H.	P. E. Jr.	Windsor,	"	16 65	2 02	2 15	24	30	"
S. C. & G. M.	A. H.	East Hartford,	"	125 03	6 02	3 01	May 4		
E. T.	I. B. B.	Farmington,	"	3 09	9 42	3 09	5	May 10	"
U. S.	D. W.	East Hartford,	Writ.	300 00			5	10	"
E. B. Jr.	I. S.	Berlin,	"	60 00			10	15	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till July 1.
W. S. D.	J. G.	Wethersfield,	Exon.	230 16	4 80	4 27	21	Sept. 25	Supreme Court.
P. H. & Co.	"	"	"	195 98	5 57	3 23	24	Aug. 25	Creditors.
N. H.	A. W. R.	Hartford,	Writ.	20 00			28	May 29	Creditor.
W. P.	A. P.	"	Exon.	5 62	2 20	1 04	29	June 2	"
W. H.	B. R. Jr.	East Hartford,	"		5 89	1 55	June 1	5	Oath.
C. P. & Co.	W. S.	Simsbury,	"	5 25	2 08	3 29	2	5	Creditor.
J. J. & Co.	{ A. T. J. R.	{ Farmington, Ithaca, N.Y.	"	625 72	11 22	7 08	3	July 6	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Oct. 5.
E. K.	J. C.	East Windsor,	"	1692 16	8 91	1 36	4		
W. J. A.	E. H.	Windsor,	Writ.	3 00		1 37	4	June 5	Creditor.
A. R.	G. B.	Suffield,	"	20 09		3 40	5	9	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Au. 23.
O. P. P.	N. S.	Hartford,	Exon.	29 17	5 29	1 77	5	26	
E. D.	G. E.	Suffield,	Writ.	59 00			9	26	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Au. 13.
R. P. & Co.	"	"	"	70 00			11	26	"
W. J. B.	C. T.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	5 62	2 30	2 87	15	19	Oath.
J. M.	H. S.	East Windsor,	"	1 03	1 92	2 94	17	25	"
"	C. H.	"	"	2 03	1 92	2 95	18	25	"
"	"	"	"	6 63	1 43	1 00	24	28	"
F. R.	J. M.	Hartford,	"	7 73	1 73	89	24	25	Creditor.
M. & D.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	7 00			24	25	"
T. M. & Co.	M. K.	Suffield,	Writ.	10 00			24	25	"
H. B.	A. G. D.	Suffield,	"	10 00			28	2	"
J. M.	S. H. 2d.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	5 19	2 23	2 76	28	2	Oath
W. B.	A. S.	Hartford,	"	11 12	2 94	1 08	July 2	6	"
P. M. & Co.	R. T. & W. H. F.	Glastenbury,	"	503 37	6 48	7 98	6	14	"
S. M.	M. D. Jr.	Granby,	"	8 40	1 92	5 05	10	16	Creditor.
R. W.	G. W.	Hartford,	"	35 09	2 47	1 12	12	19	Oath.
T. of P.	J. B.	Farmington,	"	15 00	3 25	3 15	14	26	"
N. & M.	R. P.	Hartford,	"	2 98	2 16	1 02	14	21	"
L. & A. P.	R. S.	Granby,	"	25 38	2 21	5 03	19	23	"
J. M.	F. D. B.	Hartford,	"	11 23	1 51	1 09	19	27	"
B. C.	W. P.	East Hartford,	"	8 16	1 60	1 68	20	22	Creditor.
J. A. & Co.	T. R. H.	Wethersfield,	"	7 27	1 64	2 21	22	Aug. 7	Oath.
G. C.	J. B.	Southington,	"	4 12	1 94	4 65	22	July 27	"
A. H.	I. H.	Suffield,	"	3 47	2 19	5 37	23	Aug. 2	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Aug. 7.
T. G.	J. F.	Windsor,	"	33	1 54	2 09	23	July 31	Oath.
R. S.	D. W.	East Hartford,	"	140 69	6 50	2 47	23	27	Creditor.
G. B.	S. H.	Hartford,	Writ.	70 00			29	Aug. 3	Oath.
F. & C.	H. C.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	7 78	2 68	4 12	Aug. 2	9	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Sep. 10.
L. P. L. & Co.	G. H.	Berlin,	"	13 95	1 30	3 90	2	9	Oath.
E. & J. C.	J. H. K.	East Windsor,	"	11 13	2 50	5 01	2	6	Creditor.
J. L. L.	B. C.	Hartford,	"	4 09	1 88	1 92	2	6	Oath.
Mil. War.	T. B.	Berlin,	"	4 00	17 3	39	3	5	Paid with cost \$7.56.
D. U.	J. B. Jr.	Hartford,	"	9 23	2 57	84	3	9	Oath.

attendance, and incidental expenses of the Prison, but the pay of officers. The expense of the old Prison, during the same period of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, exceeded the income, \$24,338 78; making a difference to the state, between the old and the new Prison, in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, of \$41,478 31, in the keeping of an average of about 150 convicts.

Besides this progressive improvement in industry and economy, there

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Cost.	Fees.	Com- mitted.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
H. A.	J. S.	Granby,	Exon.	15 96	1 78	4 32	Aug. 6	Aug. 19	Creditor.
G. L.	D. R.	Hartford,	"	29 67	1 51	1 03	6	10	Oath.
H. S.	H. G.	Windsor,	"	41 95	4 93	2 88	9	13	Creditor.
J. B. G. & Co.	L. E.	Hartford,	"	5 00	2 39	1 04	9	13	"
A. R.	G. E.	Suffield,	"	11 35	7 08	1 75	11	27	Oath.
C. H.	J. H. D.	Hartford,	Writ.	309 00			11	17	"
W. R.	L. H.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	28 73	2 13	3 70	21	Sept. 25	"
C. & D. S.	H. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	30 69			14	Aug. 29	"
M. & D.	E. D.	"	Exon.	5 20	2 24	1 04	14	18	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Sep. 14.
O. W.	E. M.	Canton,	"	5 83	2 41	4 24	16	24	Creditor.
L. C.	S. T. M.	Granby,	"	3 01	3 54	5 81	17	23	Oath.
H. K.	W. A.	East Windsor,	"	4 13	1 94	5 19	20	25	Creditor.
D. S.	H. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	30 09			21		"
C. H.	L. R.	Windsor,	"	35 09			23	24	"
D. B.	C. S. 2d.	Hartford,	Exon.	10 35	1 61	1 04	21	28	Oath.
F. L.	I. & E. D.	Granby,	"	7 00	4 62	7 60	30	Sept. 4	"
A. M.	C. P.	Southington,	"	7 88	1 94	4 46	30	7	"
W. S. P.	D. H.	Hartford,	"	50	3 84	1 26	Sept. 2	10	"
W. S.	I. E.	"	Writ.	35 00			4	8	"
L. S.	T. T.	"	Exon.	68	1 61	1 04	8	8	Creditor.
A. E. C.	A. R.	"	Writ.	2 00			9	13	Oath.
E. A.	P. G.	Simsbury,	Exon.	40 76	6 11	5 31	10	15	"
H. B.	J. S.	Manchester,	"	32 64	2 61	3 20	10	15	"
E. S.	M. P.	Hartford,	"	7 89	1 94	74	13	17	"
C. C. H.	W. H.	Glastenbury,	"	7 11	2 22	4 09	13	21	Paid debt and cost.
L. P.	J. W. M.	"	"	9 56	1 76	5 37	14	18	Oath.
T. B. Jr.	J. H.	Simsbury,	"	8 65	2 06	3 65	29	27	"
L. B.	T. P.	Hartford,	"	9 92	1 51	92	22	27	{ Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Oct. 31.
H. S.	S. H.	Simsbury,	"	75	4 71	3 94	25	Oct. 13	Oath.
J. W.	D. C. & M. M.	Hartford,	Writ.	150 00			29		
T. M. & Co.	J. B.	Granby,	Exon.	9 44	3 95	4 49	30	7	"
A. H.	A. R.	"	"	7 63	11 48	4 14	Oct. 1	9	"
E. H.	D. R.	Hartford,	"	25 31	2 94	1 23	12	16	"
H. & W.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	9 32	1 69	80	13		
J. D.	H. G.	Hartford,	Writ.	12 09			16		
M. & D.	C. S. & H. B.	"	Exon.	11 17	3 36	86	22	27	"
I. D. B.	J. H.	"	"	13 35	1 48	86	22		
T. B. Jr.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	10 47	1 69	84	22	23	Creditor.
T. M. M.	H. G.	Hartford,	Writ.	7 09			26	Nov. 3	Oath.
A. & S.	A. R.	Granby,	Exon.	16 00	4 37	4 10	30	6	Creditor.
W. & E.	J. B. C.	Berlin,	"	1 46	2 85	4 08	Nov. 1	6	Oath.
P. R.	F. F.	Windsor,	"	7 76	2 39	4 57	2	8	"
O. H.	L. S.	East Windsor,	"	3 16	2 21	3 42	2	6	"
N. & E.	D. W.	Hartford,	"	4 13	1 94	1 08	2	10	"
T. H. M.	H. G.	"	"	3 85	2 05	90	4		
P. K.	D. W.	"	"	7 45	2 59	1 11	6	19	"
W. & E.	J. C.	Burlington,	"	6 25	2 08	4 75	15	23	"
I. E. A.	A. P. E.	East Windsor,	Writ.	29 00		3 68	21	30	Creditor.
T. B. Jr.	O. B. R.	Berlin,	"	100 00			24	29	"
E. K.	D. G.	Hartford,	"	39 00			27	Dec. 1	Oath.
L. B. C.	L. W.	Wetherfield,	Exon.	3 70	1 57	1 66	Dec. 1	7	"
E. S.	S. S. C.	Barkhamstead	Writ.	15 00			3		Creditor.
E. H.	A. M. & H. H.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	2 58	2 18	6 23	6	8	Paid.
C. R. Co.	J. R.	Hartford,	"	121 50	9 47	1 98	11		
J. R.	B. S.	Suffield,	Writ.	50 00			6	6	Creditor.
D. S.	E. S.	Salisbury,	Exon.	30 39	3 78	3 08	13	20	Oath.
S. T. N.	W. C.	Windsor,	"	7 87	2 24	1 87	21	25	"
E. S.	N. L. S.	Hartford,	"	2 24	1 48	84	21	25	"
D. B.	C. A.	"	Writ.	34 06			3	4	Creditor.
A. & F.	J. B. H.	"	Exon.	111 00	6 19	5 26	24	31	Oath.
A. M. & Co.	J. D.	"	"	2 59	4 91	91	29	Jan. 3	"

has been an addition to the Prison buildings, during the last year, by which the same system of Prison discipline, which was before adopted in the male department, might be extended to the female department. The women, who were before crowded together in one apartment, and left to themselves, are now separated at night, and employed by day under the constant care and supervision of a matron. The chaplain

Creditors.	Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
F. S.	B. C.	July 2	July 7, 1830.	Oath; still in jail, supported by creditor.
S. P.	A. B. W.	20	24, 1830.	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till June 23, 1831.
J. S. Jr.	G. P.	Oct. 12	May 4, 1831.	Oath; still in jail, supported by creditor.

Whole number, 142:—for less than \$1, 5; for less than \$5, 29; for less than \$10, 67; for less than \$20, 92; for less than \$50, 103; for \$50 and upwards, 29:—on execution, 98; on writ or mesne process, 44.

From Hartford, 44; from Granby, 13; from Glastenbury, 12; from East Windsor, 11; from Suffield, 10; from East Hartford, 10; from Windsor, 8; from Simsbury, 7; from Berlin, 6; from Wethersfield, 5; from Burlington, Farmington, Enfield, and Southington, 2 each; from Marlboro', Southwick, Hartland, Canton, Manchester, Barkhamstead, and Salisbury, from Sandy Hill and Ithaca, N. Y., 1 each.

Whole amount of debts in sixty-eight cases, in which the poor debtor's oath was taken, \$1,955 83; costs taxed, \$204 29; officers' fees for committing, \$238 20; expense attending the taking of the oath, \$272; time lost in cases where oath was taken, 709 days:—amount paid on the debts in these cases, 00.

Whole amount of debts in all the cases, \$9,724 09; costs taxed, \$331 54; officers' fees for committing, \$345 38; costs in taking the oath, \$364 00; amount of debts paid, \$13 69; time lost, 1250 days.

Discharged by Supreme Court, 1; by giving note for debt and costs, 2; by settlement, 1; in a manner unknown, 10; by the creditor, 37; by the poor debtor's oath, 91; by payment, 3.

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., during the year 1830, for Sums less than \$5 each; stating the Initials of the Names of the Parties, the Residence, the Amount of Debt and Costs, the Term of Confinement, and the Manner of Discharge.*

Debtor.	Creditor.	Residence.	Debt.	Costs.	Term of Confinement.	Manner of Discharge.
P. C.	T. H.	Hartford,	2 31	4 70	235 days.	Oath.
S. B.	I. E.	"	73	1 60	1 "	Settled.
B. L.	S. L.	East Windsor,	2 00	2 65	4 "	Oath.
B. R.	I. M. D.	Granby,	4 47	6 52	35 "	"
I. M.	B. H.	Hartland,	1 58	14 57	4 "	Creditor.
B. R.	N. F.	Granby,	52	4 60	6 "	Oath.
E. H.	W. J. A.	Windsor,	3 00	1 37	1 "	Creditor.
H. S.	I. M.	East Windsor,	1 03	4 86	8 "	Oath.
O. H.	I. M.	"	2 03	4 87	7 "	"
R. P.	F. & M.	Hartford,	2 98	3 18	7 "	"
I. B.	G. C.	Southington,	4 12	6 59	5 "	"
I. H.	A. H.	Suffield,	3 47	7 56	15 "	"
I. F.	S. G.	Windsor,	38	3 63	35 "	"
B. C.	J. L. L.	Hartford,	4 09	3 80	4 "	"
T. B.	"	Berlin,	4 00	3 56	3 "	Paid.
S. T. M.	L. C.	Granby,	3 01	9 35	6 "	Oath.
W. A.	H. K.	East Windsor,	4 13	7 13	5 "	Creditor.
D. H.	W. S. P.	Hartford,	50	5 20	8 "	Oath.
T. T.	E. S.	"	68	2 65	0 "	Creditor.
A. R.	A. E. C.	"	2 00	"	4 "	Oath.
S. H.	H. S.	Simsbury,	75	8 65	18 "	"
I. B. C.	W. & E.	Berlin,	1 46	7 33	5 "	"
L. S.	O. H.	East Windsor,	3 16	5 63	4 "	"
D. W.	N. & E.	Hartford,	4 13	3 02	4 "	"
H. G.	T. H. M.	"	3 85	2 95	8 "	"
L. W.	L. B. C.	Wethersfield,	3 70	3 23	6 "	"
H. H.	E. H.	Glastenbury,	2 58	8 46	2 "	Paid.
N. L. S.	E. S.	Hartford,	2 24	2 32	4 "	Oath.
I. D.	A. M.	"	2 50	2 88	5 "	"

Whole number for less than \$5 each, 29; amount of debts, \$71 40; amount of costs charged, and officers' fees, \$142 86; amount of costs in taking the oath, \$80; time lost, 442 days; amount paid, \$6 53:—discharged by the oath, 20; by the creditor, 4; by payment, 2; by settlement, 1.

says, in a letter dated May 7, 1831, "I suppose the female department here is the best arranged of any in the world. Formerly, when they were all in one room, the noise which they made might be heard at a distance; and hair, torn from each other's heads, might be seen strewed about the floor. Now, they are lodged in separate cells, more than support themselves by their labor, and are much changed for the better as

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., in 1830, for less than \$1 each.*

Debtor.	Creditor.	Residence.	Debt.	Costs.	Term of Containment.	Manner of Discharge.
B. R.	N. F.	Granby,	00 52	4 60	6 days.	Oath.
F. F.	S. G.	Windsor,	38	3 63	35 "	"
D. H.	W. S. P.	Hartford,	50	5 20	8 "	"
J. H.	E. S.	"	68	2 65	0 "	Creditor.
S. H.	H. S.	Simsbury,	75	8 65	18 "	Oath.

Amount of debts, \$2 63; costs charged, and officers' fees, \$24 73; costs in taking the oath, \$16 00; time lost, 67 days; paid, 00.

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New Haven, Conn., in 1830.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
C. L.	D. W.	Exon.	5 20	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Oath.
A. B.	H. P.	"	97 50	14	20	"
M. M.	L. D.	"	4 37	14	15	Creditor.
P. F.	W. S.	Writ.	2 00	20	22	"
R. H.	S. Z.	"	20 09	25	28	"
T. of H.	J. D.	Exon.	5 00	26	28	Selectmen.
W. H. M.	B. E. F.	Writ.	50 00	27	Feb. 13	Creditor.
S. & V.	T. & M.	Exon.	252 12	27	Jan. 29	"
P. & W.	T. & M.	"	318 00	29	29	"
R. S. B.	A. S.	"	4 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	"
A. & R. T.	A. S.	"	3 25	15	20	"
W. B.	S. P.	"	5 23	16	20	Oath.
R. H.	W. C.	Writ.	14 09	22	23	H. B.
E. H.	R. McC.	"	3 09	24	25	Creditor.
J. N.	R. D.	Exon.	4 07	27	Mar. 3	Oath.
W. L.	B. P.	Writ.	5 00	Mar. 10	Mar. 15	Creditor.
"	G. P.	"	20 00	10	14	"
J. J. M.	J. L. L.	Exon.	70 82	18	May 26	Oath.
S. of C.	P. F.	"	50 00	19	Mar. 22	State's attorney.
N. D.	W. S. H.	"	205 50	24	April 2	Oath.
E. S.	N. H.	"	2 28	25	Mar. 29	"
C. T.	D. M.	Writ.	7 00	April 2	April 3	Creditor.
S. P.	H. R.	"	20 00	8	9	"
S. S.	T. B.	"	7 00	17	21	"
A. P.	W. B.	Exon.	7 30	20	24	Oath.
S. P. S.	J. H.	"	42 32	23	27	Creditor.
S. A. B.	T. H.	Writ.	150 00	29	29	"
J. B. & Co.	R. P.	Exon.	51 40	May 7	"	"
W. L.	I. M.	Writ.	5 00	10	May 13	Oath.
S. W. C.	G. B.	Exon.	7 03	13	17	"
R. B. S.	R. B.	"	106 25	14	18	"
S. G.	G. B.	"	3 00	14	18	"
G. S. W.	C. D. M.	"	32 00	20	25	"
B. & C. A.	J. G.	"	15 00	20	21	Creditor.
S. G.	N. P.	"	3 62	24	24	"
H. Bank.	N. D.	"	23,833 10	31	"	In jail.
W. R. H.	J. S.	"	32 36	June 1	June 5	Oath.
U. M'g. Co.	G. A. S.	"	22 30	10	17	"
D. B.	D. H.	Writ.	5 00	24	30	"
C. B.	E. S.	Exon.	13 01	July 6	July 10	"
S. W. C.	N. J.	"	33 33	9	"	Creditor.
"	S. C.	"	58 38	10	"	"
A. B.	R. B.	"	17 49	19	Aug. 28	Oath.
A. G. & Son.	A. D.	Writ.	25 09	22	July 27	"
F. N.	H. B.	Exon.	96 58	25	30	"
S. W. C.	P. R.	"	2 13	27	Aug. 1	"
B. G.	T. G.	"	2 42	29	2	"
A. G. & Son.	A. D.	"	19 33	31	4	"

to their outward appearance." We shall conclude this notice of the Connecticut Prison by the insertion of a letter from the chaplain, dated Wethersfield, May 21, 1831:—

"My very dear friend,

"There is no want of variety of character among convicts. This variety is probably as great among the inmates of Prisons, as among an equal number of in-

Creditor.	Debtor.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
W. B.	G. C.	Exon.	7 00	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Oath.
S. W. C.	J. L.	"	1 51	" 5	" 5	Creditor.
J. C.	C. M.	"	10 52	" 5	" 5	"
J. M.	L. P.	"	20 00	" 12	" 16	Oath.
R. G.	E. A. McL.	Writ.	7 00	" 16	" 20	"
A. G. & Son.	A. H.	Exon.	6 54	" 19	" 23	"
S. & F.	J. B.	"	34 51	" 27	Sept. 6	"
W. H.	C. R.	"	3 00	" 30	" 7	"
E. S.	S. J.	"	2 50	Sept. 1	" 6	"
J. H. D.	C. R.	"	1 17	" 3	" 7	"
A. S.	J. G.	Writ.	10 00	" 7	" 13	Officer.
C. D. M.	J. B.	"	4 38	" 8	" 9	Creditor.
S. R.	J. S.	Exon.	4 31	" 10	" 14	Oath.
J. S.	G. W. R.	"	4 10	" 14	" 20	"
L. M.	G. B.	"	3 25	" 20	" 25	"
R. D.	A. C.	Writ.	6 00	" 23	" 24	Creditor.
S. C.	J. S. H.	Exon.	7 00	" 25	Oct. 2	Oath.
A. S.	J. C.	"	15 00	" 27	" 1	"
W. M.	A. T. C.	"	9 62	" 28	" 2	"
J. T.	L. B.	"	2 67	Oct. 2	" 4	Creditor.
G. & T.	D. W.	"	26 20	" 2	" 8	Oath.
A. L. K.	M. M. I.	"	10 30	" 4	" 9	"
A. P.	H. W.	"	6 81	" 5	" 12	"
H. C.	E. S.	Writ.	1 50	" 1	" 4	Creditor.
J. A. D.	W. S.	"	2 74	" 7	" 7	"
J. & F. H.	S. J.	"	7 00	" 8	" 16	"
O. M. S.	J. F. W.	Exon.	25 90	" 12	" 16	Oath.
A. C.	J. M. S.	"	6 22	" 14	" 19	"
C. & B.	S. Z.	Writ.	9 37	" 16	" 18	Creditors.
G. & T.	E. P. P.	Exon.	11 69	" 16	" 21	Oath.
A. G. & Son.	J. L. H.	"	30 52	" 16	" 21	"
B. W.	T. C. P.	"	10 59	" 19	" 25	"
A. G. & Son.	F. A. E.	"	5 45	" 21	" 26	"
J. O. P.	E. D.	"	6 06	" 26	" 30	"
J. H. 2d.	F. R. & J. W.	"	4 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Creditor.
J. O. P.	G. B.	"	2 46	" 8	" 12	Oath.
J. E. F.	J. G.	Writ.	14 00	" 9	" 9	Creditor.
H. W.	J. G. T.	Bond.	20 00	" 10	" 16	Oath.
E. B.	J. G. T.	Exon.	11 00	" 15	" 19	"
M. R. & Co.	W. H.	"	6 48	" 15	" 24	"
W. L.	L. B.	Writ.	25 00	" 17	" 18	Creditor.
D. K.	A. B.	Exon.	87 78	" 18	" 21	"
Z. & S. W.	E. T. & Co.	"	2,549 89	" 27	"	Limits.
M. W.	C. McM.	"	192 16	" 28	"	"
A. H.	R. T.	Writ.	5 00	" 30	" 30	Creditor.
H. T.	J. S.	Exon.	26	Dec. 9	Dec. 12	"
J. A. D.	T. H.	"	7 06	" 18	" 31	Oath.
J. G. M.	R. P.	"	17 26	" 20	" 25	"
M. W.	W. S.	"	27 50	" 27	" 30	Creditor.
W. Y.	G. B.	"	29 30	" 28	Ja. 2, '31.	Oath.

Whole number of cases, 97:—on execution, 72; on writ, 24; on bond, 1:—for less than \$1, 1; for \$5 and under, 30; for \$20 and under, 68; for \$50 and under, 84; for more than \$50, 13:—discharged by an individual, 1; by a selectman, 1; by U. S. attorney, 1; by an officer, 1; by the creditor, 37; by the oath, 54; by payment, 0:—amount of debts in all except two cases, \$2,644 28; amount paid, 00; time lost, 308 days.



*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New London, Conn., in 1830.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
C. W. W.	W. M.	Lyme,	Exon.	7 67	Jan. 28	Feb. 9	Paid.
E. D. P.	D. L. C.	Providence, R. I.	"	60 00	April 22	April 22	Compromised.

dividuals, who are any where else collected. I have met with some in this Prison, who manifest so little mental capacity, as to make it doubtful whether they ought to be held accountable for their actions. A director of the Prison pointed out one of the convicts to me, the other day, whom he supposed not to possess common sense. A base fellow, in Prison, who cannot read, told me, not long since, that he did not see any thing wrong, in one, who had nothing, to steal from another who had more than he needed. He professed to think, that it was as well as any way, to live as he had, i. e. by strolling about from place to place, to swear, break the Sabbath, get drunk, steal, &c. His soul, he supposed, would wither with his body in the grave.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
S. H.	R. P. S.	Lyme,	Writ.	8 00	Feb. 10	Feb. 15	Compromised.
I. W.	T. R.	Randolph, Mass	"	70 00	16	22	Oath.
N. M.	J. B.	Groton,	"	10 00	Mar. 13	22	Creditor.
H. J.	B. W.	Lyme,	Exon.	20 10	16	27	Oath.
A. M. H.	T. W. P.	Montville,	"	134 89	17	April 10	Creditor's attorney.
D. P. H.	E. P.	Salem,	"	21 32	April 17	26	" "
J. S.	P. H.	Groton,	"	30 00	May 20	July 2	Paid.
I. S.	J. W. B.	Stonington,	"	198 40	22	June 5	Compromised.
T. G.	E. B.	Groton,	"	31 27	25	1	Oath.
L. S. L.	"	"	"	22 81	June 17	22	"
J. B.	J. P. & R. B.	Waterford,	Writ.	20 00	May 31	4	Compromised.
N. B.	J. H.	New London,	"	5 00	June 5	5	Creditor.
N. B.	A. M. H.	"	"	3 00	10	10	"
D. T.	J. M. B.	Lebanon,	"	10 00	23	24	Bailed.
T. L.	E. H.	New London,	"	25 00	28	July 1	"
M. B.	"	"	"	30 00	28	1	"
C. B.	"	"	"	30 00	30	1	"
T. W. W.	J. M.	"	"	50 00	30	9	Compromised.
G. P.	J. D.	Stonington,	Exon.	13 86	July 2	6	Oath.
T. W. W.	S. S.	New London,	Writ.	25 00	2	6	Compromised.
"	J. S.	"	"	65 00	2	6	"
P. P. I.	E. C.	Montville,	Exon.	179 69	2	Sept. 6	"
T. W. W.	W. P. S.	New London,	Writ.	80 00	3	July 14	"
"	W. P.	"	"	70 00	3	14	"
"	T. S.	"	"	70 00	3	6	"
"	J. P.	"	"	20 00	7	14	"
C. P. W.	B. K.	Stonington,	"	15 00	9	19	"
"	H. O.	"	"	15 00	9	19	"
S. K. S.	I. H. C.	Groton,	Exon.	59 47	9	30	Paid.
G. C.	C. B. H.	Salem,	"	8 67	16	31	Oath.
W. A. W. } & Co. }	J. M.	Waterford,	"	17 42	22	{ Oath ; supported till Apr. 10, 1831.	
J. I.	J. D.	Colchester,	"	128 30	23	Aug. 30	Oath.
J. B.	E. B.	New London,	"	8 63	26	2	"
B. H.	R. H.	Lyme,	"	13 98	26	2	"
B. & N.	N. B. B.	Norwich,	"	152 98	16	July 21	"
N. & W. W. B.	S. J.	New London,	Writ.	60 00	16	Aug. 8	Compromised.
"	J. L.	"	"	60 00	16	8	"
C. B.	G. H. R.	"	"	500 00	27	July 28	"
N. & W. W. B.	D. W.	"	"	10 00	28	Aug. 8	"
A. L.	A. B.	Groton,	Exon.	2 00	Aug. 3	9	Oath.
C. B.	W. P.	"	Writ.	90 00	5	11	"
N. & W. W. B.	A. O.	New London,	"	50 00	7	11	Compromised.
E. S. & al.	J. S.	Lyme,	Exon.	23 02	11	16	Oath.
J. W.	B. B. M.	Stonington,	Writ.	15 00	11	13	Bailed.
C. C.	J. A.	Norwich,	Exon.	19 55	12	16	Oath.
J. L.	H. J.	New London,	Writ.	10 00	19	20	Compromised.
C. L.	S. C.	"	Exon.	6 33	20	27	Oath.
J. C.	J. M.	Waterford,	"	9 72	25	Ap. 18, '31	Compromised.
S. B. M.	J. R.	Lyme,	"	20 38	Sept. 10	Sept. 15	Oath.
J. L.	H. J.	New London,	Writ.	5 00	14	16	Creditor.
J. J.	P. C.	"	"	6 00	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Compromised.
J. M. & al.	E. P.	"	Exon.	13 00	18	22	Oath.
J. W. A.	A. D.	Saybrook,	Writ.	40 00	Nov. 9	Nov. 22	Creditor.
E. C.	J. F.	Montville,	Exon.	8 43	12	13	"
C. B.	T. G.	Norwich,	Writ.	50 00	20	24	"
A. O.	P. & H. A. R.	Montville,	Exon.	234 47	20	Dec. 20	Compromised.

Whole number, 58:—from New London, 23; Groton, 7; Lyme, 6; Stonington, 5; Montville, 4; Waterford, and Norwich, 3 each; Saybrook, Salem, Lebanon, and Colchester, 1 each:—on execution, 27; on writ, 31:—discharged by compromise, 24; by oath, 17; by creditor, 7; by payment, 3:—amount of debts, \$1,926 96; amount of debts paid, \$92 14; time lost, 931 days.

There is another Prison in this county, at Norwich. The jailer of the Prison in New London thinks the above table does not contain more than one half of the whole number of cases in the county.

"I have been conversing with a convict to day, who saw so little in the happiness of heaven to suit his taste, as to lead him to say, that he had no wish to go there; neither did he wish to go to hell; hence he tried to flatter himself that he could find some third and middle place. I desired him to describe the place, and employment, in which he would like to spend his eternity. He did so. But it would give you too much pain and surprise were I to give you his description.

"Who invented profane swearing, or for what possible purpose it was first introduced among men, or has been continued in practice, I can scarcely conceive. Even the common style of swearing is enough to startle and distress a mind of any considerable purity and sensibility: but I have lately been made acquainted with examples of profaneness in speech, practised by those with whom convicts associate when out of Prison, altogether unlike any thing that I had ever before heard, read, or thought of, and which it seems hardly possible could flow from any higher source than the bottomless pit. I will not shock your feelings by giving so much as a single specimen of its awful character.

"I frequently meet with convicts who have been sailors. Some of them have been almost all over the world, and are able to bring to light a world of wickedness. I have reason to believe, that they mingle in the darkest scenes of iniquity, with about as much ease and frequency, in those cities which are called Christian, as they do in those which are pagan. A man who has followed the sea for thirteen years told me, that he never met with more wickedness in any place than in Liverpool.

"Convicts often hold to gross errors. This you have seen from what has already been said. A convict, who has been twice under sentence of death, says he has no belief in the Bible—once threw a Bible overboard, which he took with him to sea. He affirms, that as neither he nor any one whom he has seen, has ever been either to heaven or hell, he does not, and cannot know any thing about these places; and yet he is so credulous as to believe, that he has seen water turned into wine in New York, and a dead man raised to life at the Newgate Prison.

"Some believe that there is no hereafter, and more believe that there is no future punishment. A convict lately assured me that he had never broken more than one of his Maker's commands; and another, that he had always supposed, before he came to Prison, that sin consisted merely in the outward act. Some say that a man's conscience is the only hell; others, that the breath is the soul. Some have curious inquiries to make. I have known many a man show more solicitude to know who Melchisedek was, or where Cain got his wife, than to know what he should do that his soul might be saved.

"The reasons which convicts give for not doing their duty to God, indicate almost every variety in the state of their moral feeling. To the inquiry, 'Why do wicked men oppose God, and go on in sin, when they may know it is wrong, and see the consequences?' different individuals gave the following answers:—

"1. 'Their hearts love to.' 2. 'They do not consider.' 3. 'Their hearts are hardened, that they should not understand.' 4. 'They do not raise their thoughts high enough.' 5. 'They cannot change their own hearts; what can they do?' 6. 'Because it is previously determined how every one shall act.' 7. 'Many do the same.' 8. 'Either they think there is no future punishment, or else they think it is a great way off.'

"To the inquiry, 'Why will you not now give your attention to the subject of religion?' I was answered:—

"1. 'If I should, I fear it would interfere with some of my future plans.' 2. 'I mean to do it at some future time.' 3. 'I fear that I should not hold out to the end.'

"'Why do you not love God more than any other object?'

"*Answers.* 1. 'It is not natural.' 2. 'It is the hardest thing in the world.' 3. 'Because I love sin too well.'

"'Why will you not repent of your sins?'

"*Answers.* 1. 'I will try.' 2. 'I hope I may.' 3. 'I should be willing to repent, if I could.' 4. 'I do not know whether I could, if I had a mind to.' 5. 'My heart is too hard.' 6. 'I should be ridiculed if I did.' 7. 'I do not know how.'

"I sometimes hear rather curious remarks. A man in Prison told me that he once tried an experiment, to see if he could make one, whom he considered a Christian, angry. He succeeded, was gratified, and has been more satisfied to live without religion himself ever since. Another said, that he had always supposed that a real Christian never broke the moral law, after he became a Christian.



"Paying a visit to a fine looking sailor, who had been in the U. S. navy, and who had just come to Prison, he remarked, 'This is a good place to overhaul the mind in.' To which I added, 'And tack about and make for a better harbor.' Each yielded assent to what the other said. Which was the most gratified, it is hard to say.

"The replies which I have received to questions proposed, have sometimes been quite gratifying. A black man, whose imprisonment is for life, was learning to read in the first chapter of Genesis. He came to the word *saw*. 'What is the meaning of the word *saw*, or *see*?' I asked. 'It means to believe with the eye,' was his reply. 'Do you find comfort in reading the Bible?' said I to another, who knew not his letters when he came to Prison. 'O yes,' said he; 'I read in one place, and find some words that I cannot make out; yet I get some of the meaning, and it seems so good because it is the word of God. I turn to another place, and read; and that seems good too, because it is the word of God. And it is all good, because it is all the word of God.' 'How do you know that the Bible is the word of God?' 'Why, I know that no man, unless he were taught of God, could tell of such things as the Bible does. A bad man would not talk so about sin; and a good man would not say he was taught of God, unless he was. Besides, something here (laying his hand upon his heart) tells me that the Bible is the word of God. It comes home to me. It tells me what I am just as I be.'

"The inquiries which are made by the convicts are often interesting. Said a man, who had been for some time distressed in his mind, to me one day, 'How does a Christian feel?' Said another, 'Were I never to commit any more sin, could my past sins on that account be forgiven?' 'Do such as oppose religion understand what it is?' Says another, 'It seems to me so reasonable, that I do not see how they could object to it, if they understood it.'

"Ignorance, and the want of proper parental culture, greatly prevail among convicts. On inquiry, I have found,

"1. That no convict, now in this Prison, has received a liberal education.

"2. Very few have ever come under the influence of Sabbath school instruction.

"3. Seventy-six are unable to write.

"4. One hundred and six, out of one hundred and forty-one, fail of spelling correctly, many words of one and two syllables.

"5. Thirty cannot read.

"6. Sixty, out of one hundred and fifty, were separated from their parents before they were ten years old, and thirty-six others met with a similar separation, before they had arrived at the age of fifteen.

"Eight or ten convicts are now in process of learning to read, with no book but the Bible, and with no teaching but what they receive through the grating of their cell doors. Some, in the course of two or three months, have made such advance in learning in this way, as to need very little further assistance. The progress of the one who commenced learning to read last, is as follows:—

"Began with the first letter in the Bible, May 1, 1831. He knew only a part of his letters. He never had been to school a day in his life.

"The first day, he repeated the letters in the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis.

"May 2. Learnt all the words of one syllable in first verse.

"May 3. Read first verse with some help.

"May 4. Read second verse by being helped to pronounce the words *without* and *form*, and to call the Italics in the word *was*.

"May 5. Read correctly the second verse.

"May 9. Read nearly right to the ninth verse.

"May 17. Read nearly right to the eleventh verse.

"May 18. Read, with little help, to the thirteenth verse.

"May 19. Read, with help in the words *fourth* and *abundantly*, to the twentieth verse.

"May 20. Read to the twenty-third verse.

"May 21. Read to the twenty-eighth verse, by being aided in a word or two.

"Several in Prison give as much proof of piety, as it is possible for persons to do in their situation. A few, of late, have, as they hope, found peace in believing. Their conviction of sin has been pungent. Night after night, they could scarcely sleep. Their expressions were like these:—'All the sins of my past life seem to stand before me. What I used to think little sins, now appear great sins. All that I do seems to be sin. I am afraid I shall never find peace.'

"Morning and evening the Scriptures are read, brief explanations given, and prayer offered, in the hearing of the men, who are assembled in the open space east of the block of cells. The hearers are still and attentive. From these services they go in silence to their cells, where, undisturbed, they may give themselves to reading their Bible, reflection, and prayer.

"A religious service is observed every evening in the female apartment. A sermon is preached every Sabbath in each apartment, and the residue of the day is spent in going from cell to cell, to converse with the convicts. It takes about six weeks to perform a single circle of this kind of visitation. About two hours may be spent every day in the week, in going from cell to cell, to teach the ignorant to read. About the same number of hours each day are required to study the portions of Scripture which are read at the morning and evening service.

"Thus you see what is the character of the field in which I labor; how busy I may be; and how much patience, consolation, and direction of the Spirit, I need in its cultivation.

Yours, in the bonds of the gospel of Christ.

"G. BARRETT."

## NEW YORK

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The governor introduced the subject in his last message to the legislature as follows:—

"Our laws relative to imprisonment for debt should be carefully examined, for the purpose of amendment. The notion of imprisonment in the nature of punishment for debt, is repugnant to humanity, and condemned by wisdom. Among the early Romans, the unfortunate debtor and his family became the slaves of his creditor; and the hoary veteran has exhibited the bleeding traces of his master's scourge, mingled with the scars of honorable wounds received while commanding in his country's service. This extreme barbarity was discontinued at an early period; yet the principle of punishment for debt, by depriving the debtor of his liberty, was retained by that nation through its subsequent period of refinement, and has been transmitted to this day, through all the enlightened governments of Europe. This trait of barbarism, notwithstanding all our reforms, still retains its place in our statute book.

"Imprisonment for debt should be tolerated so far only as it is necessary to enable the creditor to secure the property of his debtor. In respect to debts of large amount, ample provision, beyond the reach of the smaller debtor, seems to have been made; for it is provided, that whenever a person considers himself insolvent, he may, on application to a proper officer, and due notice to his creditors, assign over all his property, and obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment.

"With such ample provision before us for the relief of those oppressed with large debts, the injustice of the provisions of the law in regard to the more helpless class, the extremely poor, is very striking. Imprisonment appears to be wanton, when inflicted upon a person without means to pay, and who depends upon his daily labor for the maintenance of his family. A defendant in execution from a justice's court, must in some cases remain in Prison thirty days, in others sixty days, before he is permitted to make oath that he has no means for the payment of his debt. It is this which fills our Jails. An easy remedy may be prescribed, by permitting a defendant on the trial, when his creditor is present, to show his inability to pay, assign over his property, and thereby exempt himself from imprisonment. This subject, I hope, will engage your early attention; and while you make ample provision for the security of creditors against frauds, and to punish fraudulent debtors criminally, that you will so modify the laws, as to dispense, as far as practicable, with imprisonment for debt."

In accordance with this recommendation, a committee of the legislature, of which Mr. Stilwell was chairman, made an elaborate report, accompanied with a bill, adopting the principle of no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud; this fraud to be alleged and proved before an impartial tribunal by competent witnesses, and, when thus proved to be punished as a misdemeanor. The law passed both

branches of the legislature by a large majority ; but does not go into operation till March 1, 1832.\*

The great evil which this law is intended to remedy, whether it shall prove effectual or not, is the incarceration, according to the best estimates we are able to make, of 10,000 persons annually ;—incarceration, too, not according to the common form ; but with no provision by

\* AN ACT to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to punish fraudulent Debtors.—Passed April 26, 1831.

*The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows :*

§ 1. No person shall be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process issuing out of any court of law, or on any execution issuing out of any court of equity, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree, founded upon contract, or due upon any contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non-performance of any contract.

§ 2. The preceding section shall not extend to any person who shall not have been a resident of this state, for at least one month previous to the commencement of a suit against him ; nor to proceedings as for contempts to enforce civil remedies ; nor to actions for fines or penalties, or on promises to marry, or for moneys collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment.

§ 3. In all cases where, by the preceding provisions of this act, a defendant cannot be arrested or imprisoned, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff who shall have commenced a suit against such defendant, or shall have obtained a judgment or decree against him, in any court of record, to apply to any judge of the court in which such suit is brought, or to any officer authorized to perform the duties of such judge, for a warrant to arrest the defendant in such suit.

§ 4. No such warrant shall issue, unless satisfactory evidence be adduced to such officer, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of some other person or persons, that there is a debt or demand due to the plaintiff, from the defendant, amounting to more than fifty dollars, and specifying the nature and amount thereof, as near as may be, for which the defendant, according to the provisions of this act, cannot be arrested or imprisoned ; and establishing one or more of the following particulars :

1. That the defendant is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court in which such suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors ; or,

2. That the defendant has property or rights in action, which he fraudulently conceals, or that he has rights in action, or some interest in any public or corporate stock, money or evidences of debt, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any judgment or decree which shall have been rendered against him, belonging to the complainant ; or,

3. That he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property, with the intent to defraud his creditors ; or,

4. That the defendant fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation, respecting which such suit is brought.

§ 5. Upon such proof being made to the satisfaction of the officer to whom the application shall be addressed, he shall issue a warrant, in behalf of the people of this state, either with or without seal, directed to any sheriff, constable or marshal, within the county where such officer shall reside, therein briefly setting forth the complaint, and commanding the officer to whom the same shall be directed, to arrest the person named in such warrant, and bring him before such officer without delay ; which warrant shall be accompanied by a copy of all affidavits presented to such officer, upon which the warrant issued ; which shall be certified by such officer, and shall be delivered to the defendant, at the time of serving the warrant, by the officer serving the same.

§ 6. The officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered, shall execute the same, by arresting the person named therein, and bringing him before the officer issuing such warrant ; and shall keep him in custody until he shall be duly discharged, or committed as hereinafter provided.

§ 7. On the appearance of the person so arrested, before the officer issuing such warrant, he may controvert any of the facts and circumstances on which such warrant issued, and may, at his option, verify his allegations by his own affidavit ; and in case of his so verifying the same, the complainant may examine such defendant on oath, touching any fact or circumstance material to the inquiry, and the answers of the defendant on such examination, shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by him ; and the officer conducting such inquiry, shall also receive such other proof as the parties may offer, either at the time of such first appearance, or at such other time as such hearing shall be adjourned to ; and in case of an adjournment, such officer may take a recognizance, with or without surety, at his discretion, from the defendant, for his appearance at the adjourned hearing.

§ 8. The officer conducting such inquiry shall have the same authority to issue subpoenas

law of bedding, fuel, or food to protect the subjects of it from cold and hunger;—and this, in a multitude of cases, for very small sums, as proved by the following facts from authentic documents:—

Mr. S. Mott, the jailer of the county of Cayuga, states, in a letter to Mr. Oliphant, the editor of the Free Press published in the village of Auburn, that the number of debtors committed to the Prison under his

for witnesses, which is now conferred by law on any officer empowered to hear applications of insolvents, for the purpose of exonerating their persons from imprisonment, and shall have the same power to enforce obedience to such subpoenas, and to punish witnesses refusing to testify; and witnesses wilfully disobeying any such subpoena, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the seventh article of title first and chapter fifth of the second part of the revised statutes.

§ 9. If such officer is satisfied that the allegations of the complainant are substantiated, and that the defendant has done, or is about to do, any one of the acts specified in the fourth section of this act, he shall, by a commitment under his hand, direct that such defendant be committed to the jail of the county in which such hearing shall be had, to be there detained until he shall be discharged according to law; and such defendant shall be committed and detained accordingly.

§ 10. Such commitment shall not be granted, if the defendant shall either

1. Pay the debt or demand claimed, with the costs of the suit and of the proceedings against him; or,

2. Give security, to the satisfaction of the officer before whom the hearing shall be had, that the debt or demand of the plaintiff, with the costs of the suit and proceedings aforesaid, shall be paid within sixty days, with interest; or,

3. Make and deliver to such officer an inventory of his estate, and an account of his creditors, and execute an assignment of his property as hereinafter provided, on which the same proceedings shall be had as upon a petition of such defendant in the manner hereinafter directed, except that no notice to the plaintiff shall be requisite; and no adjournment shall be granted for more than three days, except at the instance of the defendant; and a discharge shall be granted in the like case, and with the same effect; or,

4. Enter into a bond to the complainant, in a penalty not less than twice the amount of the debt or demand claimed, with such sureties as shall be approved by such officer, conditioned that such defendant will, within thirty days, apply for an assignment of all his property, and for a discharge, as provided in the subsequent sections of this act, and diligently prosecute the same until he obtains such discharge; or,

5. If such defendant shall give a bond to such plaintiff, in the penalty and with the sureties above prescribed, conditioned that he will not remove any property which he then has, out of the jurisdiction of the court in which such suit is brought, with the intent to defraud any of his creditors; and that he will not assign or dispose of any such property, with such intent, or with a view to give a preference to any creditor for any debt, antecedent to such assignment or disposition, until the demand of the plaintiff, with the costs, shall be satisfied, or until the expiration of three months after a final judgment shall be rendered in the suit brought for the recovery of such demand.

§ 11. Any defendant committed as above provided, shall remain in custody in the same manner as other prisoners on criminal process, until a final judgment shall have been rendered in his favor, in the suit prosecuted by the creditor at whose instance such defendant shall have been committed, or until he shall have assigned his property and obtained his discharge, as provided in the subsequent sections of this act; but such defendant may be discharged by the officer committing him, or any other person authorized to discharge the duties of such officer, on such defendant paying the debt or demand claimed, or giving security for the payment thereof, as provided in the tenth section of this act, or on his executing either of the bonds mentioned in the said section.

§ 12. Any person committed as above provided, or who shall have given the bond specified in the fourth subdivision of the tenth section of this act, or against whom any suit shall have been commenced in a court of record, in which such person, by the provisions of this act, cannot be arrested or imprisoned, may present a petition to a justice of the supreme court, a circuit judge, any judge of a county court, or any supreme court commissioner in the county in which such defendant resides or is imprisoned, praying that his property may be assigned, and that he may have the benefit of the provisions of this act.

§ 13. On presenting such petition, such defendant shall deliver an account of his creditors, and an inventory of his estate, similar in all respects to the account and inventory required of a debtor, by the sixth article of title first and chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes; and shall annex to the said petition, account and inventory, an affidavit, which shall be taken and subscribed by him, before the officer to whom such petition is presented, similar in all respects to the oath required by the fifth section of the sixth article of the aforesaid title and chapter.

§ 14. Fourteen days' previous notice of the time and place at which, and of the officer

care, during the year ending January 8, 1831, was four hundred and eighty-eight. Of these two hundred and five were for less than five dollars each; four hundred and forty-six, i. e. all except forty-two, for less than twenty-five dollars each, and not one for a sum exceeding fifty dollars. Thirty-nine persons were committed to the Jail in Auburn, in the year above mentioned, for sums not exceeding one dollar each.

to whom, such petition will be presented, together with a copy of such petition, and the account and inventory thereto annexed, shall be served personally on the plaintiffs by whom such defendant shall be prosecuted, their personal representatives, or their attorney; and proof of such service shall be made at the time of presenting such petition.

§ 15. Any creditor of such petitioner may oppose such application, and may examine the petitioner, his wife or any other witness, in the manner prescribed in the third article of the aforesaid first title and fifth chapter, and shall be entitled to the like process to compel their attendance and testimony; and such witnesses shall, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of the seventh article of the said title, for their neglect to obey subpoenas, or to testify.

§ 16. Upon sufficient cause shown by the petitioner, or by any creditor, the officer to whom such petition is addressed, may adjourn the hearing thereof, not exceeding thirty days; and if, at any hearing of such petition, the opposing creditor shall fail to satisfy such officer that the proceedings on the part of the petitioner are not just and fair, or that he has concealed, removed or disposed of, any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditor, such officer shall order an assignment of all the property of such petitioner, in the same manner as provided in the fifth article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes, except such as is therein exempt; which assignment shall be executed with the like effect as declared in the said article, and shall be recorded in the same manner.

§ 17. Such officer shall appoint one or more assignees, to whom such petitioner shall assign all his estate; and upon producing to such officer, evidence that such assignment has been recorded, and a certificate of the assignees, that all the property of such petitioner, specified in his inventory, has been delivered to them, or that he has given satisfactory security for the future delivery of the same, such officer shall grant to the petitioner a discharge, which shall exonerate him from being proceeded against by any creditor entitled to a dividend of the estate of such petitioner, as hereinafter provided, under the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of this act, for any fraud committed or intended before such discharge.

§ 18. The assignees to whom such assignment shall be made, shall be vested with all the rights and powers over the property so assigned, which are specified in the eighth article of the first title of chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes, and shall be subject to the same duties, obligations and control, in all respects, and shall make dividends; and vacancies in their number shall be supplied as therein directed.

§ 19. The general provisions applicable to proceedings under the several articles of the said first title, and which are contained in the seventh article of the said title, shall be deemed to apply to the proceedings herein directed, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the officers and assignees performing any duties under this act, shall be entitled for their services, to the same fees and compensation as are provided by law for similar services, under the fifth article of the aforesaid title of chapter five, and as are provided by law for services in criminal cases.

§ 20. Every person imprisoned on civil process, at the time of this act taking effect as a law, in any case where, by the preceding provisions of this act, such person could not be arrested or imprisoned, shall be entitled to be discharged at the expiration of three months after this act shall take effect as a law, unless the creditor at whose suit such person shall be imprisoned, shall, within the time aforesaid, make application and complaint to some judge of the court in which such suit was brought, or to some officer authorized to perform the duties of such judge, as specified in the third and fourth sections of this act; and upon such application being made, if a warrant is not issued as herein provided, such imprisoned person shall be entitled to be discharged from imprisonment; and if such warrant be granted, the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as herein before provided; and the removal of the defendant from any jail in which he may be imprisoned by any warrant in such proceedings, shall not be deemed an escape.

§ 21. Every person imprisoned, as in the last preceding section specified, may give a notice to the creditors at whose suit he is imprisoned, and present a petition and inventory, as specified in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act; and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as herein before provided, and a discharge granted on such petition as therein directed, shall entitle such petitioner to be discharged from his imprisonment.

§ 22. Whenever any complaint shall be made under the third, fourth and fifth sections of this act, and the same shall be dismissed, the party making the same shall be liable for all fees to officers, and for all costs and expenses which the defendant shall have incurred.

Twenty-five were committed to the same Prison, whose debts together amounted to fourteen dollars and ninety-nine cents. Of the last mentioned twenty-five persons, two were committed to Prison for six cents each. In one of the cases of imprisonment in the Jail in Auburn, in which the debt was six cents, the costs were five dollars and twenty-five cents; the expense of the county, eight dollars and thirty-eight cents;

§ 23. Whenever, in this act, the removal, concealment or disposal of any property is declared to be the ground of any complaint or proceeding, and where any bond is required in reference to such concealment, removal or disposal, the same shall not be deemed to apply to any property which shall be expressly exempted by statute from levy and sale under execution.

§ 24. Whenever a bond, given under the tenth section of this act, shall become forfeited by the non-performance of the condition thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover thereon the amount due to him, on the judgment obtained in the original suit instituted against the defendant giving such bond.

§ 25. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not extend to suits or proceedings before justices' courts, for the recovery of any debt or demand of fifty dollars or less.

§ 26. Any person who shall remove any of his property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution, or who shall secrete, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and any person who shall receive such property with such intent, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and where the property so removed, secreted, concealed, assigned, conveyed, received, or otherwise disposed of, shall be worth fifty dollars or less, such offence may be tried by a court of special sessions of the peace in the manner directed in the third title of chapter second of the fourth part of the revised statutes, and in such case, the punishment for such offence shall be limited as prescribed in the said title.

§ 27. Whenever any person shall have been convicted of a misdemeanor under the last preceding section of this act, the same proceedings may be had for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the estate of such person, as are authorized by the second article of the first title of chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes; and the trustees so appointed shall possess all the powers, rights, and authority, be entitled to the same compensation, and be subject to the same duties, obligations and control, in all respects, as trustees appointed under the said second article; and in addition thereto, if such trustees suspect that the person so convicted has concealed about his person or otherwise, money or evidences of debt, upon making oath of the same before any judge of a county court, and on such judge being satisfied that such suspicions are well founded, he may issue a warrant authorizing and commanding any sheriff or constable to search the person of such defendant, and any place occupied by him, or any trunk or other article owned or possessed by him, for such money or evidences, and to deliver what shall be so discovered to such trustees.

§ 28. When it shall appear to any officer authorized to entertain any proceedings under this act, that any misdemeanor or perjury has been committed by any party or witness, it shall be his duty to take the measures prescribed by law to cause the offender to appear at the proper court having jurisdiction of the offence, to answer for the same.

§ 29. No person shall be excused from answering any bill in equity seeking a discovery in relation to any fraud prohibited by this act, or from answering as a witness in relation to any such fraud: but no such answer shall be used in evidence in any other suit or prosecution.

§ 30. No execution issued on any judgment rendered by any justice of the peace, upon any demand arising upon contract express or implied, or upon any other judgment founded upon contract, whether issued by such justice or by the clerk of the county, shall contain a clause authorizing an arrest or imprisonment of the person against whom the same shall issue, unless it shall be proved, by the affidavit of the person in whose favor such execution shall issue, or that of some other person, to the satisfaction of such clerk or justice, either

1. That the person against whom the same shall issue, had not resided in this state for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the commencement of the suit upon which such judgment was rendered, or immediately preceding the rendition of such judgment, if the same was rendered upon confession without process; or,

2. That such judgment was for the recovery of money collected by any public officer; or,

3. For official misconduct or neglect of duty; or,

4. For damages for misconduct or neglect in any professional employment.

§ 31. No warrant shall issue against a defendant in any case in which by the provisions of the last preceding section, an execution on the judgment recovered could not be issued against his body; and whenever a warrant in such case shall issue, the like affidavit shall be required as for the issuing of an execution by the provisions of said section.

§ 32. Whenever, by the provisions of the last preceding section, no warrant can issue,

the loss of time to the debtor, sixty days, thirty-five of which were in close confinement.

In the city of New York, the society for the relief of debtors confined for small debts, procured the release of fifteen persons, whose debts together amounted to \$132 only.

In the county of Columbia, the keeper of the Prison, Mr. Holly, ex-

and the plaintiff shall be a non-resident of the county, and shall give the like proof of the fact, and tender to the justice the security now required by law to entitle him to a warrant, the justice shall issue a summons, which may be made returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, and shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein; and if the same shall be returned personally served, the same proceedings shall be had, and no longer adjournment granted, than in case of a warrant at the instance of a non-resident plaintiff.

§ 33. Whenever, by the provisions of the thirtieth section of this act, no warrant can issue, and the defendant shall reside out of the county, he shall be proceeded against by summons or attachment, returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, which shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein; and if such defendant be proceeded against otherwise, the justice shall have no jurisdiction of the cause.

§ 34. In addition to the cases in which suits may now be commenced before justices of the peace by attachment, any suit for the recovery of any debt or damages arising upon any contract, express or implied, or upon any judgment, for fifty dollars or less, may be so commenced, whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to such justice that the defendant is about to remove from the county any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has assigned, disposed of, secreted, or is about to assign, dispose of, or secrete, any of his property, with the like intent, whether such defendant be a resident of this state or not.

§ 35. Before any attachment shall issue in such case, or in the cases provided for in article second, title fourth, chapter second, part third, of the revised statutes, the plaintiff shall by his own affidavit, or that of some other person or persons, prove to the satisfaction of the justice, the facts and circumstances to entitle him to the same, and that he has such a claim as is specified in the last preceding section against the defendant, over and above all discounts which the defendant may have against him, specifying, as near as may be, the amount of such claim or the balance thereof; and such plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, shall also execute in the cases provided for by this act, a bond in the penalty of at least one hundred dollars, with such sureties, and upon such condition as is required in section twenty-ninth of said article; and so much of said article as requires any other or different proof for the issuing of an attachment, than that required by this section, is hereby repealed.

§ 36. Every attachment issued by virtue of this act, or of the provisions contained in the said second article, shall be served in the manner now provided in said article, except that, if the defendant can be found in the county, the copy of such attachment and inventory shall be served upon him personally instead of leaving the same at the place now prescribed in said article; and the return of said officer, in addition to what is now required, shall state specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant.

§ 37. If such attachment was issued in one of the cases provided for by this act, and shall be returned personally served upon the defendant, the justice shall, on the return day, proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served.

§ 38. If such attachment was issued in one of the cases provided for by this act, and at the return day it shall appear by the return, that property was attached, and that a copy of such inventory and attachment was not personally served, and the defendant shall not appear, the plaintiff may take out a summons against the defendant; and if such summons shall be returned that the defendant cannot be found after diligent inquiry, or that the same has been personally served upon the defendant, then, in either case, the justice shall proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served.

§ 39. A judgment obtained before any justice, in any suit commenced by attachment, when the defendant shall not be personally served with the attachment or summons, and shall not appear, shall be only presumptive evidence of indebtedness, in any suit that may be brought thereon, and may be repelled by the defendant; and no execution issued upon such judgment, shall be levied upon any other property than such as was seized under the attachment issued thereon; nor shall any defendant, in such case, be barred of any set-off which he may have against the plaintiff.

§ 40. A defendant, against whose body, by the provisions of this act, an execution cannot be issued from a justice's court, shall not be required, in order to obtain an adjournment of a cause, to give a bond with the condition now required by law, but instead thereof, the condition of such bond shall be, that no part of his property liable to be taken on execution shall be removed, secreted, assigned, or in any way disposed of, except the necessary sup-

amined the records with the secretary, by which it appeared that there had been committed to the Jail in Hudson, during one year ending September 29, 1830, one hundred and sixty-five persons; of whom one hundred and twenty-six were for debts of less than twenty dollars each. The jailer not only stated the sums for which they were committed, but the proportion of *rum* debts. Of thirty-nine committed for more than twenty and less than one hundred dollars, four were *rum* debts; of forty-two committed for more than ten and less than twenty dollars each, ten were *rum* debts; of forty-eight committed for more than five and less than ten dollars, twenty were *rum* debts; of twenty-one committed for more than one and less than five dollars, six were *rum* debts; of fifteen committed for less than one dollar each, eight were *rum* debts. Out of the whole number of cases, i. e. one hundred and sixty-five, FORTY-NINE WERE RUM DEBTS.

In the county of Monroe, and in the town of Rochester, seventy-seven

part of himself and family, until the plaintiff's demand shall be satisfied, or until the expiration of ten days after such plaintiff shall be entitled to have an execution issued on the judgment obtained in such cause, if he shall obtain such judgment; and if the condition of such bond be broken, and an execution on such judgment be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the plaintiff in an action on such bond shall be entitled to recover the amount due on such judgment.

§ 41. Sections one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, and one hundred thirty-nine, of title fourth, chapter second, and part third of the revised statutes are hereby repealed.

§ 42. When judgment shall be rendered against the defendant, no more than two summonses, and the service of the two summonses, shall be included in the cost of such judgment.

§ 43. All the provisions of said title fourth, not hereby expressly repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be in full force, and to apply to the provisions of this act, so far as the same relate to proceedings in courts before justices of the peace.

§ 44. All persons imprisoned at the time this act shall take effect as a law, by virtue of any execution issued upon a judgment recovered before any justice, upon any contract, express or implied, shall be discharged from such imprisonment, as in the next section provided, unless the plaintiff, in such execution shall, on or before that day, file with the jailer an affidavit, stating such facts as would authorize an execution against the body of the defendant, according to the twenty-ninth section of this act.

§ 45. To entitle such imprisoned debtor to such discharge, he shall present to the jailer or sheriff in whose custody he shall be, an affidavit setting forth that the execution, by virtue of which he is imprisoned, issued upon a judgment obtained on a contract, express or implied; or obtained on a judgment founded on such contract; and thereupon he shall be discharged, and the sheriff shall not be liable to any action for such discharge.

§ 46. Any person imprisoned on any process issued out of any court, who shall be entitled to be discharged from such imprisonment under the provisions of this act, may bring a writ of habeas corpus or certiorari for that purpose, in the manner provided in the ninth chapter of the third part of the revised statutes.

§ 47. The provisions of this act, from the twenty-ninth section inclusive, shall apply to executions, warrants, and other process issued by the marine court in the city of New York, by the assistant justices for wards in the said city, and by the justices of the justices' court of the city of Albany and of the city of Hudson, and to all proceedings in the said courts and by the said justices, in the like cases and in the same manner as herein provided in respect to justices of the peace.

§ 48. This act shall take effect as a law on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; but the secretary of state shall immediately cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed by the state printer to supply every justice of the peace in the state, and every town clerk and sheriff with a copy, which shall be transmitted by him to the clerks of the different counties, and by them distributed to the officers entitled thereto; the expense of which printing and transmission to the county clerks, shall be paid out of the treasury in the manner provided by law.

STATE OF NEW YORK. } This bill having been approved and signed by the governor  
Secretary's Office. } of this state on the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand  
eight hundred and thirty-one, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

A. C. FLAGG, Secretary.



persons were committed to Prison in 1830, whose whole amount of debts was one hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

Besides these, there were one hundred and forty-eight more, whose debts, though they exceeded two dollars each, none of them exceeded five dollars.

And there were twenty-three persons committed to the same Prison, whose debts together amounted to fourteen dollars and seventy-three cents;—three for twenty-five cents each; one for twelve cents; one for ten cents; and one for six cents. In the last case, i. e. the case in which the debt was six cents, the costs on execution were five dollars, and the constable's fees one dollar and forty-six cents.\*

*State Prison at Sing Sing.*—The committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the causes of the difficulty between Mr. Hopkins and Capt. Lynds, the one a commissioner and the other the keeper of this Prison, reported in favor of Capt. Lynds. Another officer, viz. Mr.

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, in 1830.*

235 debtors were committed to Jail on justices' executions during the year 1830.

The amount of debts for which they were committed, was . . . . .	6,399 24
Costs in execution . . . . .	755 56
Constables' fees for committing . . . . .	638 52

Whole amount of debts, costs, and constables' fees . . . . . \$ 7,793 28

Of the above number, 43 paid their debts and costs while in custody, and were discharged; 101 were discharged by the plaintiffs in the suit; 331 took the poor debtor's oath, and were discharged agreeably to the statute; and 183 remained on the jail liberties January 1, 1831. 130 of the above number were unable to procure bail, and consequently were confined within Prison walls.

*The following List exhibits the Number of Debtors confined in the same Place and Time, for Debts less than One Dollar, and the Costs made on the same.*

Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.
0 55	3 00	0 50	1 12	0 75	2 45	0 31	2 17	0 25	4 82
10	1 89	75	2 27	82	1 23	06	6 46	46	1 79
50	1 39	90	1 24	37	1 03	62	1 79	31	2 17
50	1 54	25	1 76	81	2 53	84	1 13	12	2 21
75	1 13	75	81	25	1 39	56	2 11		
\$3 43	\$8 95	\$3 15	\$7 20	\$3 20	\$8 63	\$2 39	\$13 66	\$1 14	\$10 99

*Cases of Imprisonment for Debt, in the same Place and Time, on Sums from One to Two Dollars, inclusive.*

Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.
2 00	1 15	1 00	2 23	1 30	88	1 26	1 48	1 50	1 44
1 80	1 16	2 00	1 21	1 00	1 70	1 00	2 48	1 08	1 20
1 75	1 82	1 84	2 19	1 59	1 61	1 62	91	1 00	1 72
2 00	1 85	2 00	1 55	1 29	1 47	1 80	91	1 46	1 31
1 16	1 12	1 13	1 81	2 00	1 10	1 50	1 41	1 38	2 09
1 59	1 20	1 25	2 68	1 83	1 64	1 51	1 33	1 07	1 35
1 34	2 12	1 12	82	1 56	1 51	1 25	84	1 50	2 13
2 00	88	1 44	2 26	1 50	1 40	1 38	1 16	1 37	1 35
1 50	1 30	1 60	1 61	1 68	1 35	2 00	1 79	2 00	2 59
1 43	1 22	1 58	99	1 00	1 30	2 00	2 24	2 00	1 49
1 31	3 03	2 00	1 73	2 00	2 33	1 14	1 71	1 25	1 33
1 78	2 44	1 79	1 58	1 78	1 59	2 00	2 09	1 75	4 12
2 00	2 56	1 72	2 11	1 25	1 06	1 03	1 05	1 55	1 75
1 04	1 28	2 00	4 24	1 44	2 01	2 00	1 31	1 00	1 57
1 60	1 39	1 50	1 27	2 00	1 52	1 60	1 25	1 14	1 27
1 93	1 97	1 60	1 69	2 00	1 48	2 00	1 50	1 28	1 31
\$25 51	\$26 49	\$21 37	\$29 97	\$25 22	\$23 86	\$21 46	\$23 46	\$22 33	\$28 27

Marshall, now employed as deputy keeper, whose character was involved, is also, in the opinion of the committee, exculpated from blame. The commissioners for building the Prison, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets, and Allen, are now disconnected with the Prison, and three gentlemen, Messrs. Van Courtland, MacDonald, and Fisher, have been appointed inspectors.

The former keeper, Capt. Lynds, has left the Prison, and Mr. Wiltsie, the deputy keeper, has been appointed keeper in his place, and Mr. Marshall has been appointed deputy keeper. Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Dickinson are continued as physician and chaplain. Under the new organization, the discipline of the institution is highly commended by the inspectors. The health is shown by the report of the physician to be very favorable; the hospital cases having been only two, out of one hundred, and of these a great proportion consisted of those who were sick when brought to the Prison. The deaths during the year, out of about eight hundred, the whole number of convicts, have been sixteen, or about two per cent.; of whom only seven died of diseases contracted in the Prison. The duties of the chaplain have been performed in a manner highly satisfactory to the officers charged with the inspection, and they accordingly recommend that the chaplain's support be provided wholly by the state, and not, as in former years, partly by this Society. We shall close the notice of the Prison at Sing Sing with Mr. Dickinson's report as chaplain, which is as follows :

*" To the Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison :*

" Gentlemen,

" Agreeably to your request, I submit the following communication :

" As your report will probably be the only medium through which the moral condition of this Prison will reach the public, it would not perhaps on this account be considered out of place to enter into a more detailed statement of facts. But while there is evidence that the means of moral and religious improvement have not been used without effect, I shall not venture to dwell on such as chiefly lie between the creature and his Creator, conscious that results must remain in a great measure bound up in secrecy until the revelation of the last day.

" My communication, therefore, will consist in the main of *means and duties*.

" Besides the regular chapel service, it has been my practice on the Sabbath, to lecture in the hospital, and also to administer private instruction.

" Evening worship is maintained in the hospital, and in both halls of the Prison separately. This exercise is attended with encouraging marks of usefulness. In the gloom and stillness of evening, when darkness begins to gather in every cell, when there is nothing to interrupt reflection, but every circumstance auspicious, this is the time, if ever, that a man will be wrapped up in deep, serious contemplation.

" Hitherto the instructions usually given in Sunday school have been confined to the chaplain, owing chiefly to the difficulty of procuring judicious and responsible teachers; but we have it in prospect very soon, and I might say it has already begun, to receive the aid of others, and to enjoy all the advantages of a Sunday school. During the past year, sixty or seventy were found incapable of reading. On manifesting an anxiety to learn, they have received my almost daily attention. Spelling-books were procured by the agent; and their improvement in general has been what might be expected of those who were anxious to learn. Some have laid aside the spelling-book; and in a short time, it is hoped all will be able to read the Scriptures.

" There have several cases occurred of a deep and pungent sense of crime as committed against God—apparent humiliation, and other exercises which can only be accounted for satisfactorily by ascribing them to a divine influence. These are characterized by *ready submission*, an acknowledgment of the justice of their punishment, a cheerful enjoyment of religious privileges; and, what is worthy of

remark, they have scarcely ever given the slightest intimation of a desire of deliverance or pardon from Prison.

"Many, during the last year, have committed a very considerable portion of Scripture to memory.

"There are several interesting facts connected with this subject, that cannot be embraced in the narrow limits of this communication. The duties to be discharged in this great moral waste, are equally *arduous* and *responsible*. Among a class of men so diversified in point of intellect, as well as of guilt and moral sense, there is room for the most cautious and faithful application of divine truth. And it is due to the agent, as well as officers of the Prison generally, to add, that every desirable facility has been given in the discharge of my official duties."

*House of Refuge in the City of New York.*—This (the first of the kind in this country) most noble and extensive institution, three miles north of the City Hall, is pursuing its delightful way, as in former years. We condense from the sixth and last report the following important information. The managers say, in the body of their report, "that they are constrained to repeat their belief, that it is the consumption of ardent spirits, and the influence of the theatres, which contribute more than all other causes to the numbers sent to the Refuge." They say, also, that "of one hundred and forty-four inmates committed during the past year, sixty only were children of American parents; while eighty-four were children of foreigners. Of these, forty-one were of Irish, and twenty-three of English extraction." "Since the opening of the institution, six years ago, eight hundred juvenile delinquents have been received, and six hundred and fifty of these have been disposed of in different ways." The managers add, "that they can already point to hundreds of cases in which idle and dissolute, and even criminal, children of both sexes, have been reclaimed, snatched as it were from the steep leading to inevitable destruction, and moulded into well-behaved, sober, moral, industrious and modest young artisans, farmers, seamen, seamstresses, &c.: some of them already grown up, married, and respectably settled in life." Again, "some of the finest young seamen in the navy have been taken from the Refuge. Others have been entered in the whaling business, to the entire satisfaction of their employers, and with profit to themselves. There has been general good conduct among these, and some of them are at the present time engaged as officers in that hardy and lucrative service. Others are seamen engaged in different branches of commercial enterprise; and one of the reformed inmates of this institution, has recently sailed from one of our ports, the second mate of an Indiaman. Many are now engaged, under very favorable circumstances, as apprentices in the art of husbandry. The term of service of some has expired, and they have grown up respectable young men. One of these has married and settled down a good citizen. Some of the number have become respectable mechanics. One of these (a very hard, but ultimately a very interesting case) became decidedly devout while in the Refuge. His whole temper and disposition were changed to mildness and docility. He was bound out to a trade—has acquired it—and, having married a respectable girl, is now established and engaged in the successful prosecution of a lucrative business. Several cases have occurred where young girls, guilty of different offences have been thoroughly reclaimed from the paths of iniquity. Of these, some have been bound to service at distant places in the country, where their deportment was in all re-

spects so excellent, that they have married respectably, and are now discharging the duties of affectionate wives and mothers. And the reports from great numbers of others of both sexes, whose periods of service have not expired, are of the most gratifying and even animating description. With these facts before us, is there not much cause for rejoicing that Providence has in such numerous instances smiled upon the labors of this institution?"

We shall close our notice of this institution with a letter from the superintendent to the managers, with his account of the character of the only subject who died during the last year, out of nearly two hundred youth and children, and with copious notes from the appendix to the report of the managers, exhibiting vastly important statistical information concerning the establishment.\*

\* There were in the house when the last report was made—boys, 125; girls, 38. Total, 163.

Of those previously disposed of, there have been returned—boys, 20; girls, 5. Total, 25.

Received during the past year—boys, 113; girls, 31. Total, 144. Grand total, 335.

Of whom there have been indentured—boys, 135; girls, 23. Total, 158.

Returned to friends—boys, 8; girls, 3. Total, 11.

Returned to the alms-house—boys, 5; girls, 2. Total, 7.

Of age—girls, 6.

To the General Sessions—boys, 1.

Deceased (sick with consumption when received)—boy, 1.

Now in the house—boys, 141; girls, 40. Total, 181.

Committed by the following authorities, viz:—Boys—Commissioners of the alms-house, 31—Police of New York County, 53—Special Sessions of do., 1—General Sessions of do., 10—Erie County Sessions, 3—Albany County Sessions, 3—King's County Sessions, 7—Herkimer County Sessions, 1—Auburn State Prison, 3—Sing Sing State Prison, 1. Total, 113.

Girls—Commissioners of alms-house, 17—Police of New York, 11—Court of Special Sessions, 1—Albany County, 2. Total, 31.

Of the above number, are children of American parentage, 60—Irish, 41—English, 23—German, 7—Scotch, 3—Italian, 1—French, 1—Unknown, 2. Total, 144. The parents of sixty-three of the above children are *Indemperate*.

Indentured during the past year:—Boys—to farmers, 30—sea service of various kinds, 31—blacksmiths, 6—cloth manufacturers, 10—hair dresser, 1—cabinet maker, 1—pianoforte maker, 1—bellows maker, 1—paper maker, 1—shoe makers, 4—sugar manufacturers, 12—whip manufacturer, 1—tailors, 2—saddler, 1—comb manufacturer, 1—mason, 1—hatter, 1. Total, 105.

Girls—domestic service, tailoresses, &c., 23.

#### WORK DONE BY THE BOYS.

*Cane Chair Bottom Manufactory.*—Cane chair bottoms, 351 dozen plain maple seats—294 dozen plain solid fronts—143 dozen curled and bird's eye fronts—18 dozen curled sewing chair fronts—24 dozen curled solid front, raised back and box seat—17 dozen large seats and backs cased for arm chairs. Total, 847 dozen. 39 settee seats.

*Brush Manufactory.*—1000 dozen shoe brushes—200 dozen scrubbing brushes—600 dozen hair brushes—500 dozen cloth brushes—100 dozen horse brushes—50 dozen hat brushes—50 dozen flesh brushes—10 dozen nail brushes—10 dozen table brushes—2000 lbs. bristles, assorted and combed—1400 lbs. bristles picked—1400 lbs. bristles washed and bleached—1000 dozen shoe brushes finished—200 dozen scrubbing brushes finished—600 dozen hair brushes finished—500 dozen cloth brushes finished—100 dozen horse brushes finished—50 dozen hat brushes finished—50 dozen flesh brushes finished—10 dozen table brushes finished.

*Shoe Shop.*—The boys make and mend all the shoes used by the subjects in both houses. New shoes made for the use of the house the past year, 400 pair. Mended, a large quantity.

*Carpenter's Shop.*—Soap and candle boxes, 20,175.

*Other Work done by the Boys.*—Tilling the ground; working in the gardens. All the cooking for the male house has been done by them; they whitewash and cleanse their own apartments, and mend all their woollen clothes; pick wool; cut roots and sarsaparilla; clean and sort gums and drugs for apothecaries, &c. &c.

#### WORK DONE BY THE GIRLS.

Shirts made, 300—pantaloon, 702—roundabout jackets, 527—chemises, 100—frocks, 151—aprons, 82—waistcoats, 45—petticoats, 41—night-caps, 116—van-dykes, 104—pillow-cases, 104—sheets, 200—pillows, 8—pillow-ticks, 16—bolsters, 1—stockings run, 419 pair—stockings footed, 16 pair—spreads made and quilted, 18—brown rollers, 125—diaper towels, 13—brown towels, 13—pantaloon mended, 2,178—shirts mended, 2,633—bed-ticks mended, 114—blankets mended, 330—sheets made for hospital, 24—pieces washed, 46,800.

#### SCHOOL REPORT.

From the 1st of January to December 31, 1830, one hundred and forty-four children have entered school. 71 of the above number could not read. 20 of the 71 did not know a letter; they were from 8 to 15 years of age: average, 11 years 6 months. 51 were in the second, third and fourth classes; they were from 10 to 16 years of age: average, 12 years 6 months. 45 entered the first reading classes, viz. sixth and seventh; 28 in the more advanced, or eighth and ninth. 33 of the 144 are all that knew any thing of arithmetic. 22 of the 33 were in Addition.

*Letter from the Superintendent.*

"You ask, gentlemen, the causes of the commitment of our inmates. I would first refer you to the number of intemperate parents ascertained—doubting not, but, if the truth was known, there are many more of this class than the parents of the sixty-three I have mentioned. The consequence is, the children are neglected, and suffered to run about the streets, to form acquaintance and connexion with older and idly-trained boys and girls. They next begin to pilfer—sleep out nights, around the market places, &c.; and, as their depravity naturally leads them from one step of vice to another, they begin to find the power of money, not only to gratify their appetites, but by degrees are led to different places of amusement, which in their nature are very seducing. Indulgence does but create stronger dispositions to obtain the means for attending circuses, theatres, &c., and we rarely receive a child of any years, who is not quite familiar with either the one or the other or both. We have one of the strongest instances of the infatuation produced by theatrical amusements, now in the House, that we recollect to have witnessed. He is a youth of highly respectable parentage, and his father had the means and disposition to give him a liberal education. Much pains and expense were incurred to qualify him for college, and he actually entered one of those seminaries, where he spent part of two sessions. But while quite young, he was taken to the theatre, by a person unknown to his parents, and continued to attend there for a length of time, before it was discovered by them. When it became known to them, they set their faces strongly against it;—but such was his propen-

During the past year, the promotions have been as follows:—29 have been promoted from the 1st to 2d class; 19 from 2d to 3d class; 28 from 3d to 4th class; 31 from 4th to 5th class; 36 from 5th to 6th class; 47 from 6th to 7th class; 31 from 7th to 8th class; and 21 from 8th to 9th class.

Of those who entered the arithmetic classes, there have been an equal number of promotions.

In the ninth class there are twenty-one children,\* who read history and study geography.

Forty-two write on paper; one hundred and ten write on slates.

With this exhibit of the improvement of the children, the teacher remarks, that the regular and stated employment of the children, eight hours per day, does not appear in any wise to militate against as successful a prosecution of their studies, during the time allotted them, as is observed in our public schools.

The Sabbath school is also under the sole care of the teacher; and it is gratifying to say, the attention given to the reading and searching the Holy Scriptures, affords reason to hope, that many of our children will hereafter (as many already have done) date their acquaintance with that "salvation" which is no where taught, save in the "lively oracles," to Sabbath school instruction received in the House of Refuge.

It appears due in this place to advert, with thankfulness, to the very liberal donations which have been made from time to time, by the Young Men's Bible Society of New York, auxiliary to the American Bible Society: nor should the monthly visits of the friends of Sabbath schools, who are careful to present us with their monthly rewards, for the encouragement of such children as are diligent in searching the Scriptures, be forgotten.

THE AGES OF THE CHILDREN RECEIVED INTO THE REFUGE SINCE IT WAS OPENED, JAN. 1, 1825, TO JAN. 1, 1831.

Boys.	Years of age, - -	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	from 1825 to 1826,	1	1	2	4	5	6	6	13	14	7	5	1	1	
	1826 to 1827,		1	4	7	4	6	9	20	25	10	11	5	9	3
	1827 to 1828,			4	8	13	14	13	16	11	12	8	4	1	
	1828 to 1829,		3	5	11	12	18	13	32	12	11	5			
	1829 to 1830,			3	10	7	17	6	25	23	10	5	1	2	1
	1830 to 1831, 112—average age, 12 years 2 months.														
Girls.	Years of age, - -	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	from 1825 to 1826,	1	1				2	4	3	4					
	1826 to 1827,				3	2	4	3	4	5	6	7			
	1827 to 1828,	1		1		4	5	7	6	5	9	3			
	1828 to 1829,	3		3	1	3	7	10	3	5	5	3			
	1829 to 1830,		2	4	2	4	4	5	5	10	4	1			
	1830 to 1831, 31—average age, 12 years.														

The number of children received into the Refuge since it was opened, January 1, 1825, to January 1, 1831, that have been in places of confinement, viz.:—In *Bridewell*—57 have been once; 26 twice; 14 three times; 3 four times; 5 five times; and 1 ten times. In *Penitentiary*—13 have been six months; 3 twelve months; 4 eighteen months; 1 thirty months; 2 thirty-six months. In *State Prison*—4.

*Character of the Parents of Children received into the Refuge.*—Parents in *Bridewell*, 35; *Penitentiary*, 16; *State Prison*, 2; intemperate, 464; houses of ill fame, 9; parents allowing children to steal, 10; parents receiving the avails of stolen goods, 8.

Since the opening of the House of Refuge, there have been committed and received into it, eight hundred and thirty-four children. Boys, 628—Girls, 206. Total 834.

\* This exhibits the state of the schools, male and female.

sity thitherward, that, in the first instance, if means could not be obtained, he would sell his school books—then his mother's silver spoons, and books from his father's library; and, when these were not obtainable, would change away his best clothes for inferior ones, to obtain the difference, for the purpose of gratifying himself in these amusements. It had such an influence upon him, as to become a perfect infatuation. He would not attend to his literary pursuits, and would stop at nothing to obtain money, that he might indulge his passion. To prevent greater disgrace, his friends interfered, and had him sent here. We have not discovered that this youth is beset by any other propensity. And had it not been for this, there is no probability that his parents' hearts would have been wounded in so tender a point, and one of our colleges would doubtless now have had one more respectable and promising young man enrolled upon its catalogue. And while we look over our large family, we see many under our care, who, had they been blessed with sober and industrious parents, would doubtless have made such children as we all should have been proud of, had they been sons of our own. We consider the inculcation and practice of industrious habits, a powerful means of restoring to a good state of feeling, this young class—connected with those moral and religious precepts taught in the Bible. Notwithstanding I do not see visibly, always, the fruits of religious instruction; still, knowing from the influence of a kind father's precepts and example upon my own mind, I pursue my labors cheerfully, believing the impressions will be lasting and powerful in more mature age.

"Of the larger and more hopeless class, we have sent them long voyages to sea, where they will arrive to manhood in this honest and industrious calling—hoping that on their return, those bubbles and toys, that in their youth glistened in their eyes like the diamond, will have lost their charms. Some, it is true, have disgraced themselves, and brought sorrow to the hearts of the managers of this institution, who devote much of their time, by day and by night, for the interest of these unfortunate juvenile delinquents, without fee or reward, other than the satisfaction they must experience, at having done all in their power to reclaim and to save them, by placing them in a way to obtain a respectable and honest livelihood. Yet, on the other hand, they are cheered to see, now and then, a hearty and hardy tar return from his voyage, and pass even his own relatives to come up with his certificate of good conduct from his captain or merchant, first to greet his kind benefactors at the Refuge. I now recollect two boys, who once afforded but little hope, who are now mates of ships out of this port, one of whom is intrusted with large amounts of valuable property, and is considered to be a young man of strictest integrity.

"As to the children occasionally returned upon our hands, while we are compelled to say some are unworthy of the stations they were placed in—yet with all the vigilance and industry of our indenturing committee, who spare no pains to obtain information not only of the respectability, but fitness of the families of persons applying to them for apprentices from the Refuge, yet sometimes children are unhappily located—or more is expected from them than it is reasonable to require from children of their age. A striking instance at this moment occurs to my mind. A gentleman of respectability obtained a little girl.—His family became so dissatisfied with her, that the gentleman put her out to board for a short time until he could make application to the indenturing committee, and have an opportunity of returning her to the Refuge, which he did with an appearance of strong dislike, &c. All were fully satisfied that his complaints were without just grounds, and after retaining her a few months, another favorable opportunity offered to send her to the West. After she had been out several months the second time, the gentleman's brother came a few days since, nearly three miles, to tell us how highly his brother and family were pleased with the little girl, and that she was the admiration of the neighborhood.

"From one neighborhood in Massachusetts, we have lately had an account from five boys who are all doing well, and were very much beloved. From one place in Connecticut, six of our boys are all doing well; and, gentlemen, I could fill a little volume with interesting facts, like the foregoing, as we always keep an account of parentage, former life, conduct in the House, reports from their masters after being indentured, and even after they are free, married, and settled in business, with great care and precision, and have now more than eight hundred of these histories of cases that have fallen to our care."

This letter from the superintendent is closed with a brief notice of

the life and death of the only youth who died in the Refuge during the year.

"His name was John Gillen—between 11 and 12 years of age. He had naturally a good disposition—but his former habits were such as might be expected from a child living in one of the most abandoned parts of the city—without father or mother, or any other care-taker than an aunt, who wished him away from her, unless he could bring her some money. He was sent here by the commissioners, on the 8th of August, 1830. About five months previous to his death, he was taken with the scarlet fever, which terminated in the consumption. During his illness, he was frequently admonished of his approaching dissolution, and of the necessity of a preparation to meet the change; and occasionally prayers were offered up with him, and he was pressed to look to his Redeemer for mercy, which, for some time, he was daily in the practice of. He appeared to die in a very happy frame of mind. A few minutes before his death, he was asked if he thought he should go to heaven. He answered, 'I wish I was there now,' and requested the children standing round his bed to sing the following lines :

'O how happy are they,  
Who their Savior obey,  
And have laid up their treasure above !  
Tongue can never express  
The sweet comforts and peace  
Of a soul in its earliest love,' &c.

"He made an effort to join in singing; but his strength would not allow. After they sang three verses, he strove to say something; but was too far gone, and immediately breathed his last, without a struggle or a groan."

*Establishment for the Criminal and Pauper Population of the City of New York, on Blackwell's Island.*—This establishment is near the south end of the island on the East River, about three miles from the City Hall, and is in full view of the steam boats passing into the sound. The island contains about one hundred acres of fertile land, and an inexhaustible quarry of free-stone, thus securing a profitable employment either in agriculture or quarrying stone, to its future inhabitants, the tenants of the old crowded Alms-house, and most destructive Penitentiary. The buildings on the island, as far as they are erected, are on the principle of furnishing to each tenant a solitary dormitory. A centre building for the accommodation of the keeper, and the north wing, containing between two and three hundred dormitories, corresponding with the south wing, which was erected when our last Report was written, have been building during the last year. These wings, containing the dormitories, are so arranged as to afford the keeper from the centre building a perfect supervision of both. If the remaining buildings for the accommodation of 2,000 paupers and criminals, should be as well constructed for the purpose of securing solitary confinement at night, and constant and convenient supervision, New York would be furnished with one of the most convenient, economical, and salutary establishments for its poor and vicious inhabitants, so far as location with reference to health, beauty, convenience and profitable employment, and the construction of the buildings with reference to separation, supervision, and wholesome and salutary discipline and instruction, are concerned, to be found in the United States. We have not been without some apprehension, that the important principles on which the buildings are constructed thus far, would be departed from, before all the buildings are finished. But rather than have it so, we would almost be willing that this Society should remove the whole weight of its influence, if it would be sufficient to prevent it, to the city of New York; such is

our conviction of the importance and utility of solitary dormitories for the criminal and pauper part of our population; and of having an Almshouse and Penitentiary in the city of New York—the great centre of influence in our land—properly constructed.

*Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—By a late report to the legislature, it appears that there were in 1825, in the state of New York, 819 lunatics; 1421 idiots; total, 2240; or one to every seven hundred and twenty-one souls. Of the lunatics, only 263 were able to pay for their own support. “The other five hundred and fifty-six,” say the committee of the legislature, “were insane paupers, either confined in private families, poor-houses, or jails; or roaming at large, a terror to others, and supported as paupers or by charity.” For this mass of insanity and wretchedness, the state of New York has one incorporated Asylum at Bloomingdale, for the accommodation of two hundred, principally used for those who can support themselves, and a private Asylum at Hudson for fifty more of the same class; leaving about the same number without any *public* provision for their support, as they are of the destitute and friendless class. This state of things is one, in the opinion of the committee, which calls loudly for legislative and immediate provision. The committee accordingly appeal to the example of Massachusetts, which, say they, “with a population two thirds less than that of New York, and with poor and imprisoned lunatics less in the same proportion, and an incorporated Asylum nearly as large as that at Bloomingdale, is exhibiting the laudable example of providing in an effectual manner, for the safe keeping and cure of her pauper lunatics, in an establishment recently commenced for this purpose, on an extensive plan, at Worcester.” The committee pass in rapid review the principal lunatic asylums in America and in Europe, naming among other vastly important and interesting facts, that *the Connecticut Retreat at Hartford, is the most successful in the United States, in the proportion of its cures*, and one of the most successful in the world. The committee refer the public to Statistical Notices of the Lunatic Asylums, by T. R. Beck, M. D., published in the transactions of the Albany Institute, vol. 1. No. 3. We have obtained, and now present, in a condensed form, this valuable and important information in the notes below;\* for it is a cause which this Society has kept in view with the most intense interest, in consequence of the number and condition of

\* From Statistical Notices of Lunatic Asylums, by T. Romeyn Beck.

*Lunatic Asylum in connexion with the New York Hospital.*—Admitted from January 31, 1795, to July 21, 1821, 1581.—Discharged, recovered, 700; relieved, 241; discharged from various causes, as by request, or eloped, 427; incurable, 11; died, 153; transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, July 21, 1821, 52; total, 1584.—*Causes.* These are not given in the printed reports, with the single exception, that for some years the cases originating in intemperance are mentioned. Thus in 1814, there were 17 from that cause; in 1815, 9; in 1816, 4; in 1817, 5; in 1818, 27; in 1819, 26; in 1820, 27; in 1821, 32—13 males and 19 females; total for eight years, 147, out of about 670 cases, or upwards of one fourth of the whole number.

*Bloomingdale Asylum.*—The numbers to the end of the year 1828, will stand thus:—Admitted, from the 27th July, 1821, to the 31st Dec. 1828, 1043.—Discharged, recovered, 436; much improved, 81; unimproved, 116; relieved, 7; by request, 198; improper objects, 3; eloped, 22; unimproved, 32; died, 59; remaining, Dec. 31, 1828, 89; total, 1043.—From intemperance in 1822, 33 cases; in 1823, 25.

*Lunatic Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital.*—The following table is the result of a very careful examination of the records of the hospital since its commencement to the 26th of April, 1823, by Mr. W. G. Malin, clerk of the institution:—

Whole number of cases admitted during the above period,	-	-	-	-	3487
Of these, there are designated as insanity strictly,	-	-	-	-	3245
And delirium tremens, or insanity caused by intemperance,	-	-	-	-	242



the lunatics we have seen in Prison. Some of the descriptions of the scenes which we have witnessed, contained in the former Reports of this Society, have contributed something, we doubt not, to the public interest in favor of the Asylum at Worcester, and through that, and in other forms, to the movement in the state of New York. The committee, Messrs. Paige, Savage, and Gansevoort, who have introduced this sub-

*Cases of Insanity from February 11, 1752, to April 26, 1828.*

Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Removed by Friends.	Eloped.	Died.	Remained.
Males, 2418	910	452	444	188	364	60
Females, 1069	344	250	224	42	162	47
3487	1254	702	668	230	526	107

*Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Philadelphia.*—Admitted from the opening of the Asylum in May, 1817, to the month of March, 1825, 158.—Discharged, recovered, 53; much improved, 23; improved, 17; without apparent change, 9; died, 21; remaining in the house, 35; total, 158.

*Connecticut Asylum.*—Whole number admitted from April 1, 1824, to April 1, 1829, 196; from intemperance, 22.—Recent cases discharged, 96; remaining, 1; total 97. Chronic cases discharged, 83; remaining, 16; total 99. Whole number, 196.—Recovered, recent cases, 86; chronic cases, 14; total, 100.—As to duration of disease, of 97 recent cases, 86 recovered; of 99 chronic cases, 14 recovered.

*Brief Comparison of the above Results, with those deduced from the Experience of the principal Lunatic Asylums in Europe.*

*Proportion of Cured.*

	Admitted.	Cured.	Centesimal Proportion, or No. cured in every 100.
<i>New York Lunatic Asylum, (from 1795 to 1831,)</i>	1,584	700	44.19
<i>Bloomington Asylum, (7½ years,)</i>	1,043	436	41.80
<i>Pennsylvania Hospital, (from 1752 to 1828,)</i>	3,487	1,254	35.96
<i>Friends' Asylum near Philadelphia, (8 years,)</i>	158	53	33.54
<i>Connecticut Asylum, (5 years,)</i>	196	100	51.01
Mean,			41.30

According to Dr. Casper, who has examined the returns from the principal hospitals and asylums in England and France, the mean of cures is as follows:

In France, out of 100 insane,	44.81 are cured.
In England, out of 100 insane,	37.40

There may however be some fallacy in these general deductions, and I therefore add distinct returns from various institutions.

	Admissions.	Cured.	Per cent.
<i>The Cork Lunatic Asylum, (1798 to 1818,)</i>	1,431	751	52.49
<i>Salpêtrière and Bicêtre, Paris, (1801 to 1821,)</i>	12,592	4,968	nearly 30.00
<i>Aversa near Naples, (1814 to 1823,)</i>			29.70
<i>Senecra Hospital, Milan, (1802 to 1826,)</i>			58.00
<i>Charcotton, Paris, (1826-7-8,)</i>			33.00
<i>Bethlem, London, (1817 to 1820,)</i>			54.00
<i>St. Luke's, London, (1800 to 1819,)</i>			46.00

*Proportion of Cured in Recent and Old Cases.*

	Admitted.	Cured.	Per cent.
<i>Bloomington Asylum,</i>			
Recent cases,	581	341	58.69
Old cases,	422	76	18.00
<i>Connecticut Asylum,</i>			
Recent cases,	97	86	88.66
Old cases,	99	14	14.14

These may be compared with the result at the

<i>Retreat near York, (1796 to 1819,)</i>	Recent cases,	92	65	70.65
	Old cases,	161	47	29.19
<i>Dr. Burrows's Private Asylum,</i>	Recent cases,	242	221	91.32
	Old cases,	54	19	35.18
<i>Glasgow Lunatic Asylum,</i>	Recent cases,			50.00
	Old cases,			13.00

*Mortality.*

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Proportions.
<i>New York Lunatic Asylum,</i>	1,584	153	1 in 10½
<i>Bloomington Asylum,</i>	1,043	59	1 in 17½
<i>Pennsylvania Hospital,</i>	3,487	526	1 in 6½
<i>Friends' Asylum,</i>	158	21	1 in 7½
<i>Connecticut Asylum,</i>	196	8	1 in 24½

According to Burrows, the mortality at the Wakefield Lunatic Asylum, (England,) is 1 in 4;

ject to the consideration of the legislature, sustained it by an elaborate report, and recommended the erection of a spacious hospital in the state of New York, to accommodate at least three hundred and fifty poor and imprisoned lunatics, have our sincere and hearty thanks. We hope to be able to render them some assistance in the accomplishment of their most humane and noble design, by the facts which are presented in detail, and extensively circulated in this Report. We console ourselves with the belief, that the noble design already conceived, will be speedily executed. We deeply feel its necessity, from what we have seen of the sufferings of lunatics in Prison. The extreme destitution, the cold, dark, damp, and filthy cells and vaults in which they are found; the association of crime with this most afflictive malady of the mind; the proportion who become incurable in consequence of this perfect lunacy of condition as well as of disease;—this is an outline, admitting of a filling up, which the state of New York will not need but in part, before its enterprise and noble spirit accomplish the object.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Incarceration for Debt.*—On this subject we know of nothing worse, in the whole length and breadth of the land, than in New Jersey. The number committed to Prison for debt, according to the population; their filthy and neglected condition while incarcerated; the small sums for which it is done; the expense to some of the counties of this most fruitless mode of collecting debts; the leaving of debtors in Prison without any provision by law for their support;—these things cannot so remain. The laws of New Jersey, says a humane sheriff of one of the counties, provide food, bedding and fuel for criminals; but for debtors, nothing is provided but walls, bars, and bolts. A member of the legislature in New Jersey described the condition of a Jail in that state, where he had attempted to go among the criminals and debtors, in one

Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, 1 in 4; Senevra, (Milan,) 1 in 23; Cork Lunatic Asylum, (Ireland,) 1 in 3; Glasgow Asylum, (Scotland,) 1 in 10; Friends' Asylum at York, (England,) 1 in 5.

According to Esquirol, the mortality in Paris is 1 in 13; Aversa, (Naples,) 1 in 4.

*Proportion of Insane to the whole Population of the State.*—According to the census of 1825, the state of New York contained a population of 1,616,458. The number of lunatics was 819; the number of idiots, 1421; total 2240, or 1 in 721.

In Scotland, the proportion is 1 in 400; in Paris, 1 in 350; in London, 1 in 600; in England and Wales, 1 in 2000.—*Burrows.*

P. S.—*Pennsylvania Hospital*, for the year from April 26, 1828, to April 25, 1829. Of two hundred patients in the hospital, there were cured, 24; relieved, 32; discharged by request, 30; discharged, 1; died, 7; remaining, 106; total, 200.

*McLean Asylum at Charlestown, Mass.*—Total received at the Asylum, from October, 1818, to December 31, 1823—males, 180; females, 106; total, 286.—Discharged, improved, 73; cured, 66.

Boarders remaining, April 1, 1826, 57; 31 males, 26 females. Received March 31, 1827, 44; 23 males, 21 females. Total in the Asylum, 101; 54 males, 47 females.—Removed, March 31, 1827—eloped, 1 male: dead, 6; 2 males, 4 females: by request, 11; 5 males, 6 females: improved, 3; 1 male, 2 females: much improved, 2 females: recovered, 26; 16 males, 10 females: total removed, 49; 25 males, 24 females.—Remaining, April 1, 1827, 52; 29 males, 23 females.

Boarders remaining, April 1, 1827, 51; 28 males, 23 females. Received, March 31, 1828, 71; 42 males, 29 females. Total in the Asylum, 122; 70 males, 52 females.—Unfit, 1 male: died, 3 females: not improved, 7; 2 males, 5 females: improved, 3; 1 male, 2 females: much improved, 9; 4 males, 5 females: recovered, 27; 18 males, 9 females: total removed, 50; 26 males, 24 females.—Remaining, first of April, 1828, 72; 44 males, 28 females.

Boarders remaining, January 1, 1828, 57; 33 males, 24 females. Received to December 31, 77; 45 males, 29 females. Whole number during the year, 134; 81 males, 53 females.—Boarders removed, December 31, 1828; unfit, 3; 1 male, 2 females: dead, 5; 2 males, 3 females: not improved, 12; 9 males, 3 females: improved, 12; 5 males, 7 females: much improved, 10; 3 males, 7 females: recovered, 23; 18 males, 5 females: whole number removed, December 31, 65; 38 males, 27 females.—Remaining, January 1, 1829, 69; 43 males, 26 females.

common mass of corruption, but the air was in such a state that he could not do it. Like a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who attempted to enter an apartment of the old Jail in Washington city, a few years ago, he was obliged to retreat. We wish the retreat to the halls of legislation, in the former case, as in the latter, may be attended with the same result—the passing of a law for the renovation of the whole system. We are not, however, apprized of any modification of the laws of New Jersey in regard to imprisonment for debt, during the last year. But from all we have heard in conversation, learned by letter, or observed personally, in regard to imprisonment for debt in New Jersey, we think the necessity for it is imperious.

*State Prison at Lambert.*—Nothing is done effectually for the renovation of this establishment. The state is beginning, therefore, to suffer the alarming consequence, i. e. an unparalleled increase of convicts. While New York, on the one side, and Pennsylvania, on the other, are adopting systems of Penitentiary discipline, calculated to deter from crime and produce reformation; New Jersey remains between them, with a perfect school and lure for vice. Governor Vroom says, in his last message to the legislature, “The number of prisoners, according to the last report, was ninety. In 1828 the number was eighty-seven. It is now one hundred and nine; showing an increase beyond all former example. May not this extraordinary increase be occasioned, in a great measure, by the situation of our Prison? Are we not holding out inducements to the commission of crime within our state? And will not the evil continue to increase? And if so, is it not time to commence an efficient reformation?”

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The Philadelphia Gazette contained almost a whole broad-side of its paper, during the last winter, and during the session of the legislature, of cases of imprisonment for debt, which had taken place in the city of Philadelphia, within a few months previous; and in no one of the cases, did the sum for which the debtor was committed to Prison, exceed one dollar. The whole number of cases mentioned was forty. The names of the parties were given in full; and the names of the justices who committed them; the amount of debt; the amount of costs; and the length of time they remained in Prison. The whole amount of debts in the forty cases, was \$23 40½—or an average of 58½ cents each. Green lay in Jail from May 6 to June 5, thirty days, for a debt of 72 cents; Stullman lay in Jail from May 31 to June 30, thirty days, for 49 cents; Reysart lay in Jail from July 23 to August 8, sixteen days, for 25 cents; Cox lay in Jail from August 2 to September 2, thirty-one days, for 75 cents; Butler lay in Jail from August 7 to September 7, thirty-one days, for 68 cents; Mable lay in Jail from August 7 to August 9, two days, for 2 cents; Black lay in Jail from July 22 to August 23, thirty-two days, for 2 cents. The seven persons above mentioned, lay in Jail one hundred and seventy-two days, in the city of Philadelphia, in the summer of 1830, for seven debts, amounting together to \$2 84. Of the whole seven, one only paid the debt, and that was a debt of 25 cents. It was ascertained

that six could not pay; and of these, five lay in Jail at least thirty days each.\*

The number of cases of imprisonment for debt, in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, where William Penn lived so many years ago, and the world has been improving ever since, in its own eyes at least, in fifteen months, ending November 30, 1830, for less than five dollars each, was five hundred and eighty-four.† This was more than one third of all the

\* *Abstract of Cases of Imprisonment on Execution for Debt under 100 cents, from the Prison Records of the Debtors' Apartment of the City and County of Philadelphia, between May 1 and September 24, 1830.*

Names.	Aldermen or Justices issuing Execution.	Debt.	Costs.	Committed.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1 Donke vs. Haseil,	Justice Loughhead,	0 62½	1 69½	May 1	May 3.
2 Ash vs. Gilligan,	Alderman Badger,	1 01	1 69	4	5. Paid.
3 Norner vs. Green,	Justice Boileau,	0 72	1 37	6	June 5.
4 Thompson vs. Wilson,	Alderman Badger,	0 00	2 53	7	May 15. Paid cost.
5 Weems vs. Madden,	Justice Hooten,	0 19	1 62	8	9.
6 Cope vs. Freeman,	" Boileau,	0 57	1 55	11	22.
7 Hunter vs. Waters,	" Black,	0 50	1 56	15	15.
8 Minner vs. Simpson,	" Eneu,	0 50	1 60	22	22. Paid.
9 Harman vs. Stullman,	" Walker,	0 40	1 93½	31	June 30.
10 Cooper vs. Hopper,	Alderman Binns,	0 75	1 50	21	26. Paid.
11 Fernon vs. Davis,	Justice Boileau,	0 75	1 37	June 12	12. Paid.
12 Hurst vs. Jones <i>alias</i> Moore,	" Loughhead,	0 37½	1 62½	12	21.
13 Lonaback vs. Foy,	" Boileau,	1 50	2 23	18	18. Paid.
14 Flower vs. Roberts,	Alderman Christian,	1 00	2 00	24	25. Paid.
15 Worrell vs. Fry,	Justice O'Neal,	0 40	2 18	28	28.
16 Evans, Esquire, vs. Magge,	" Harvey,	0 50	1 55	July 5	July 6.
17 Hayland vs. Morris,	" Johnson,	0 50	1 56	6	7.
18 McBride vs. Morris,	" "	0 25	1 56	7	7.
19 Woolper vs. Hartley,	" Bryants,	0 77	1 49	12	13.
20 Taylor vs. Foster,	Alderman Binns,	0 62½	2 48½	15	15.
21 White vs. Buchanan,	Justice Belair,	0 68	1 80	16	16. Paid.
22 Tolbert vs. Lane,	Alderman Badger,	1 00	1 50	19	20.
23 McBride vs. Black,	" Binns,	0 02	1 62	22	Aug. 23.
24 Fox vs. Hughes,	Justice Benner,	0 55	1 37½	22	July 22.
25 Unrue vs. Reysart,	" Beaver,	0 25	2 67½	23	Aug. 8. Paid.
26 Frowert vs. Kuhl,	Alderman Geyer,	1 00	1 50	31	July 31.
27 Burton vs. Cox,	Justice Loughhead,	0 75	1 75	Aug. 2	Sept. 2.
28 " " "	" "	0 75	1 62	2	2.
29 Wagner vs. Jones,	" Weyart,	0 50	2 17	3	Aug. 10. Paid.
30 Ramage vs. Scheffer,	" Loughhead,	0 62½	2 18	4	9.
31 Bruner vs. Jones,	" Weyart,	0 47	2 62	3	10. Paid.
32 McCready vs. Butler,	" Loughhead,	0 68	1 56	7	Sept. 7.
33 Keller vs. Mahle,	" Black,	0 02	1 62	7	Aug. 9.
34 Clawges vs. McCarney,	" Evans,	0 60	1 47½	11	17.
35 Burd vs. Lamb,	" Loughhead,	1 00	1 50	17	17.
36 Browne vs. Julius,	" Coats,	0 87½	1 94	21	Sept. 3. Paid
37 Lenox vs. Thomas,	Alderman Badger,	1 00	1 50	Sept. 1	2.
38 Hackett vs. Hitchins,	Justice Black,	0 50	1 56	6	12.
39 Erwin vs. White,	" Weyart,	1 00	1 67	21	Oct. 4.
40 Bodett vs. Carr,	" Loughhead,	0 19	1 50	24	3.

Whole amount of debts, \$23 40½; costs, \$70 20; total, \$93 60½.

† *Imprisonment in the Debtors' Apartment of Philadelphia County, for about fifteen months preceding November 30, 1830.*

Causes of Discharge.	Under 5 dols.	Under 10 dols.	Under 20 dols.	Under 30 dols.	Under 40 dols.	Under 50 dols.	Under 100 dols.	Under 500 dols.	Under 1000 dls.	Total.
By bread act,	94	58	34	12	4	4	12	5	1	224
By 30 day act,	31	16	10							57
Bonded to take the bene- fit of insolvent law, }	198	138	110	49	25	30	25	6		561
By committing magistrate,	159	108	78	48	27	24	44	54	35	577
By payment,	102	41	14	6	4	5	6		2	180
	584	361	246	115	60	63	87	65	38	1619

1619 fellow beings imprisoned in less than fifteen months; and nearly five eighths of the whole number, viz. 945, for debts under \$10; 584 under \$5; and about 75 of these for claims amounting from 2 cents and under a single dollar only, in that short period; and observe that only about one seventh of these paid the debts, the design of imprisonment.

cases of imprisonment, during the period above mentioned. During the session of the legislature, a grave discussion in the public papers was held, to prove that imprisonment for debt, for any sum, is necessary and proper; and a writer in favor of it stated, that in one case of imprisonment for a debt for two or three cents, he had examined the case particularly, and ascertained that the circumstances were such, as to justify the arrest and incarceration of the body! All this was in the form of sober argument.

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia January 20, 1834, and a spirited memorial\* was prepared for the legislature, praying for the abolition of imprisonment in cases where the debt does not exceed \$5 33. The subject was discussed with some degree of animation during the session, and referred to the early consideration of the next legislature.

*New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.*—The system of discipline adopted in this institution (as described by the inspectors in their second

\* *Extracts from the Memorial.*

"That imprisonment for debt, except in cases of manifest *fraud*, cognizable and punishable criminally, is contrary to the spirit of our free republican institutions. It is a discreditable remnant of barbarism, descended to us from the dark ages of antiquity, which ought long since to have vanished on the advance of civilization and the light of knowledge.

"At successive times, various legislative enactments have been made, affording protection and relief to the honest and unfortunate debtor, and for the purpose of adapting this humane policy to the exigencies of an increasing population.

"In accordance with it, all the *female* portion of society in the commonwealth are protected from arrest for debt; and it is universally conceded that it has not been attended with any disadvantageous result, although opposed as ruinous to their credit.

"By existing laws, the person of the debtor is exempted from imprisonment, on *giving security* for his appearance as an insolvent debtor. The right, however, to *arrest and imprison* the debtor's person still exists, and operates chiefly upon the poor, in cases where the debt is under the sum of *five dollars and thirty-three cents*, from which amount there is no appeal, or stay of execution, allowed by law.

"The following authentic Table is compiled from the records of the debtors' Prison:—

*Statement of the Number of Persons imprisoned in the Debtor's Apartment of the City and County of Philadelphia, with the Amount of Debt and Manner of Discharge, from November 1, 1827, to November 1, 1830, inclusive.*

Causes of Discharge.	Under 5 dols.	Under 10 dols.	Under 20 dols.	Under 30 dols.	Under 40 dols.	Under 50 dols.	Under 100 dols.	Under 500 dols.	Under 1000 dols.	Total.
By bread act, the creditor failing in weekly payment,	154	104	65	21	14	11	15	9	2	395
By 3d day act for the relief of poor debtors under \$15,	84	37	16							137
Cases bonded for the benefit of the insolvent laws,	402	253	202	80	47	51	53	22	3	1113
By committing magistrate, or the plaintiff,	261	266	141	77	43	39	82	71	58	1038
By payment of debt and costs,	181	63	32	15	10	8	7		2	318
	1082	723	456	193	114	109	137	102	65	3001

The cases under \$100 are embraced by the jurisdiction of magistrates

"This statement exhibits 3001 commitments on mesne and final process, but chiefly on the latter. It will be perceived that a very limited proportion of these persons appear to have been confined under process of our courts of civil jurisprudence. No fewer than 1805 cases of imprisonment for debt under \$10, are distinguished among the poor and unfortunate objects of inquiry, and of these only 244 appear to have been enabled to effect their liberation on payment of debt and costs, after suffering the pain, privations and baneful effects of imprisonment. It therefore appears that the object of the imprisonment of debtors, to insure payment of the debt, has failed in 2632 cases out of 3001; and that of these there are 1354, out of 1835, under the sum of ten dollars; and 901, out of 1082, under five dollars."

report to the legislature) consists of "*solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion.*" This system the inspectors say, and in this they are supported by the physician and warden, does not produce "*insanity nor bodily infirmity.*" Were the system adopted in this institution "*absolute solitude, without labor or moral and religious instruction,*" they also say, "*they would feel little hesitation in recommending its repeal as cruel, because calculated to undermine the moral and physical powers of the prisoner, and to disqualify him from earning his bread at the expiration of his sentence; as impolitic, because, when persisted in beyond a very limited time, it tends to harden rather than reform the offender, while it produces great expense to the public, the prisoner contributing by labor in no way to his support.*" The system, however, of solitary confinement day and night, modified by labor, and moral and religious instruction, the board highly approve, and thus describe:—

"When a convict first arrives, he is placed in a cell and left alone, without work, and without any book. His mind can only operate on itself; generally, but few hours elapse before he petitions for something to do, and for a Bible. No instance has occurred, in which such a petition has been delayed beyond a day or two. If the prisoner have a trade that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work as a favor; as a reward for good behavior, and as a favor, a Bible is allowed him. If he have no trade, or one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and he is instructed by one of the overseers, all of whom are master workmen in the trades they respectively superintend and teach. Thus work, and moral and religious books, are regarded and received as favors, and are withheld as a punishment.

"Intemperance and thoughtless folly are the parents of crime, and the walls of a Prison are generally peopled by those who have seldom seriously reflected; hence the first object of the officers of this institution is, to turn the thoughts of the convict inwards upon himself, and to teach him how to think; in this solitude is a powerful aid. Hence this mode of punishment, bearing as it does with great severity upon the hardened and impenitent felon, is eminently calculated to break down his obdurate spirit; and when that important object of Penitentiary discipline has been gained, (and in any Prison it frequently is,) and when the prisoner has once experienced the operation of the principles of this institution on a broken spirit and contrite heart, he learns, and he feels, that moral and religious reflection, relieved by industrious occupation at his trade, comfort and support his mental and physical powers, divest his solitary cell of all its horrors, and his punishment of much of its severity. The impression thus made, instead of being destroyed by the sneers of ruffians, is cherished and fixed by the officers of the Prison.

"No prisoner is seen by another, after he enters the walls. When the years of his confinement have passed, his old associates in crime will be scattered over the earth, in Prison, or in the grave, and the reformed prisoner looks forward from this Penitentiary with a hope, that he may pass his life, after the expiration of his sentence, undiscovered by the community of convicts, and that should he find a spot where he may earn his livelihood by honest industry, and acquire a new character, and friends who are ignorant of his crime, there will be a probability he may escape exposure to the new world he has formed around him, and may not be deprived of his employment, and again be driven by necessity to crime, in order to obtain the means of his subsistence.

"Great terror is known to have been impressed upon the minds of the convict community by this institution; and the small number of prisoners sent from the Eastern District, including a vast majority of the population of the state, together with the careful manner in which, it has been ascertained, the most knowing rogues avoid committing those offences which would subject them to its discipline, may be regarded as powerful reasons for extending its operation to those Penitentiary offences not at present comprehended within the statute.

"Such is the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from solitude, that, except in three or four instances, it has been deemed inexpedient to task them; and so efficient a coadjutor is solitude, that little time is required to teach the convict a

trade. The first prisoner, a negro boy of twenty years of age, brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the commencement of his instruction in the trade, which passed with others, and was paid for by the contractor.

"It appears by the warden's report, that the expenses of the Penitentiary, during the whole time it has been in operation, up to the first of December, 1830, have been more than equaled by the amount of the profits on the labor of the convicts; a balance of \$393 72 appearing to the credit of the institution. As it is a state Prison, the salaries of the officers are paid by the commonwealth, and are not included in this estimate. A few old and invalid prisoners, without trades, have not supported themselves by their labor.

"Many years' experience in the practical operation of the penal laws and Prison discipline on the part of most of the inspectors, and the particular knowledge of the board in the actual operation of this institution upon the moral and physical powers of the prisoners, and upon the public interests, have established a conviction of the humanity and excellence of this system of Penitentiary punishment, and that its permanent establishment, and extension to all crimes and misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, under the existing laws, as soon as an adequate number of cells can be provided, will be consistent with the purest principles of philanthropy, and calculated to advance the interests, and sustain the elevated character of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The reports of the physician and warden we insert entire in the notes below.\*

*\* Extract from Dr. Bache's Report.*

"The prisoners thus far have been favored with a good share of health. Some have acknowledged an improvement in their health, while others have evidently been rendered less robust. These contrary effects are to be explained, by adverting to the different conditions in which the prisoners arrive. If, however, the average condition of the health of the prisoners received up to this time, be considered, it is the opinion of the physician, that it is better than when they arrived. This belief is supported by the condition of the three prisoners that have been discharged. Two of them preserved to the last moment the good state of health with which they were received, and the third was much improved in this respect, by his own acknowledgment.

"Several mild cases of intermittent fever have occurred, but in prisoners who had been affected with the disease, not long before their arrival. Only two cases of serious indisposition have occurred, and but one death. The fatal case was that of a prisoner of intemperate habits, who arrived in a diseased state, having but recently suffered from a severe fit of illness in the Arch Street Prison.

"In the questions which have been addressed to the prisoners, the physician has directed his inquiries particularly to two points; namely, the length of their imprisonment before conviction, and their habits in regard to the use of ardent spirits. The imprisonment before conviction, has been found to embrace a period, varying from a few days to an entire year. If it be important for the good of society, and the sake of the criminal, that he should serve out the sentence of the law in separate confinement, it must be equally so for the untried prisoner, on the supposition of his guilt, and for a much stronger reason in case of his innocence. Until this evil be removed, the moral operation of separate confinement on the prisoner after conviction will be lessened in its effects.

"In regard to the other point, the physician has found that, out of fifty-eight prisoners received up to this time, thirty-four, or nearly two thirds, acknowledge themselves to have been either habitually or occasionally intemperate. This fact shows the close connexion which subsists between the vice of drunkenness and the commission of crime.

"The effects of the separate confinement on the mind have been attentively watched. No instance has occurred of the production of mental disease. Its moral effects are encouraging, and are in strong contrast with the contaminating influences arising out of the association of criminals.

"Upon the whole, the physician feels justified to conclude, from his experience in this Penitentiary, that this plan of the separate confinement of criminals, if in some instances injurious to the constitution, is much more favorable to the health and lives of the prisoners, than confinement in Prisons on the old plan.—All which is respectfully submitted.

"January 1, 1831.

FRANKLIN BACHE, *Physician E. P.*"

*Second Report of the Warden.*

"In my report last year, I confidently stated my belief, that if the state would provide the necessary stock and implements, the prisoners, whose term of confinement extended to two years or upwards, would be enabled to defray the expenses of their maintenance. I feel happy in being able to state, that one year's experience has completely confirmed this

The crimes for which the convicts were sent to this Penitentiary, were, for manslaughter, one; for robbing United States mail, one; for rape, one; for highway robbery, two; for passing counterfeit money, three; for robbery, four; for forgery, eight; for murder, eight; for burglary, fifteen; for horse-stealing, fifteen.

The remarks of the inspectors, in their report to the legislature, in regard to the number committed for murder, appear to be entitled to particular consideration.

"It will be perceived," say they, "that eight prisoners, certainly a large proportion of the convicts, are committed for *murder in the second degree*, and it may not be inappropriate to the objects of this report, to offer some remarks resulting therefrom,

belief. Even more has been realized; for every prisoner, with four exceptions, who has been here even six months, is now earning his maintenance. These exceptions are, first, the prisoner known as number 19, who was brought here ill, and whose illness continued almost without cessation until the time of his decease. Secondly, number 8, who was an invalid at the time of his reception, and continues so. Thirdly, number 34, who is upwards of sixty years of age, and infirm; and fourthly, number 55, who is also infirm, and seventy-two years of age.

"Most of the new inmates who are now learning trades, cannot of course earn much, and hence at the present time, in examining their accounts, a balance will be found against the counties which have sent them; but as there is every reasonable prospect that they will, during the next year, more than make up this deficiency, I would respectfully suggest to the board of inspectors the propriety of not sending to those counties the bills for this deficiency. I am the more induced to recommend this course, from the fact, (presented by an examination of our receipts and expenditures, including an account of stock on hand, up to the first of December,) that the establishment, from its commencement to that period, more than supported itself. The salaries of the officers, being paid by the state, are not included in this statement.

"It may be remarked, that all those engaged at shoemaking, and most of the weavers, have learned their respective trades since they came here, and of course will continue to improve in dexterity. Again, the expense of the present small number of convicts is much greater in proportion than that of a large number; and it is my opinion, that the Penitentiary, when it will be occupied by three hundred prisoners, or upwards, with an adequate capital, can be made fully and entirely to pay all its expenses, including the salaries of its officers. The short time we have been in operation induces me to believe, that the net profits of a Prison conducted on the plan of separate confinement will be greater than those which might result from joint labor. The docile and obedient conduct of the convicts, and the great care of managing them, have fully realized my highest anticipations. By the physician's report, it will be seen, that they have generally enjoyed good health; and I sincerely hope and believe, that some of them have experienced benefit from the religious instruction they have received, aided by those reflections which solitude so naturally produces.

"By the document marked A., it will be seen, that forty-eight state, and one United States prisoners, have been received into the Penitentiary during the year 1830. Three have been discharged by expiration of their sentences, and one (number 19) has died; nine being the number in Prison on the first of January, 1830, leaves us fifty-four; thirty-five of these are employed in the weaving department; nine in the shoemaking; two tailors; one blacksmith; one carver; one cook; four wool-pickers; one cabinet maker.

"A few weeks only have elapsed since the discharge of the two first prisoners; during this short period, their conduct has been exemplary.

"If the judges of the several courts in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania could be induced to visit and carefully examine this establishment, I believe their sentences, in many instances, would not be so light as at present, for I am induced to suppose, that this mildness is based on the supposition, that our system of discipline is excessively severe.

"To an old convict, accustomed to be sentenced to five or ten years, a sentence of one appears a trivial punishment, and a novice cannot always be taught in that period a business that will be of service to him. The cases of numbers 38 and 39 may be mentioned in support of this opinion; each of eighteen and nineteen years of age, sentenced to one year only, might, if their sentences had extended to three years, have been taught shoemaking or weaving, and thus have been enabled to support themselves when discharged.

"Many difficulties were predicted by those opposed to the system of separate labor, some of which I hope it will not be considered irrelevant for me briefly to notice. And first, it was said that the expense of maintaining the convicts would be so heavy, that the counties would not be willing to defray it. The examination of our accounts, as before mentioned, shows, that the labor of the convicts has fully paid all the expenses of their support.

"Secondly, that the punishment was so severe, that men could not endure it, and that



and to assign some reasons why, in recommending the extension of this system of punishment, the board has confined its recommendation to those offences at present subject to imprisonment at hard labor, and consequently excluding murder in the first degree.

"In Pennsylvania, no crime is punishable with death, but murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by some other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or perpetrated in the commission of certain crimes which were formerly capital. Such murder is of the first degree. The reluctance with which professed criminals appear to resort to blood in Pennsylvania, may probably be traced to this source; we find them almost always, when detected in the perpetration of crimes, submitting to their captors without resorting to murder as the means of escape, having engaged in the transaction without deliberately, because necessarily, determining to subject themselves to the danger of the gallows. Deliberate murder in cold blood is generally committed for gain, or as the means of escape from the con-

it would destroy them mentally and physically. The report of the physician completely refutes these allegations, and my own observations convince me, that if we are in error, the system is too mild, particularly where the term of imprisonment is only for a year. In relation to the supposed injurious effects of the discipline on the minds and bodies of the prisoners, I can safely assert, that the very reverse has been the case in every instance, and I believe the life of number 19, who died, was prolonged by the treatment he received here.

"One fact, which is as true and general as it is remarkable, is, that in every instance, where the prisoner has been brought to see the errors of his past life, and thus has been led to a state of repentance, his cell has appeared to lose all its horrors, and several instances have already occurred, where the prisoner has expressed his thankfulness, and acknowledged that it was good for him that he was brought here.

"The majority appear resigned, if not happy; and most of them are industrious. It is to the wicked, determined, and inveterate villain, that the severity of our system is the most apparent. Do not these facts answer another objection, that solitary confinement does not act equally on all minds? That it does not act equally on all, is manifest; but it acts the most powerfully, and with the most severity, on those towards whom the exercise of additional severity is obviously indispensable; and I am inclined to believe, that those who have most vehemently condemned its severity, will, before many years, censure its mildness.

"Thirdly, that the prisoners would be deprived of all religious instruction except such as they might receive privately in their cells, inasmuch as they could not be brought into a room together. During the past year, service has been performed, mostly once a week, by the minister, preaching in the corridor, to all the convicts in the establishment, without their being removed from their cells, or seeing or communicating with each other, and the various impressions thereby produced have been similar in appearance to those in any other assembly of the same number. In what manner can man be played, where the words of the gospel would be more impressive than in their situation?—sitting alone, without seeing or being seen by any human being; nothing to abstract their thoughts, or divert them from the truths delivered to them; alone when they hear, and left alone, when the minister has finished, to ponder and reflect.

"Fourthly, it has been said, that the prisoners could, and, therefore, would be likely to communicate from cell to cell. I believe it possible for a prisoner to hollow so loud that he may be heard. The keeper, however, has by far the best opportunity of hearing; but we have never known an instance of their thus communicating; nor do I believe, that any prisoner in the establishment knows who is in the next cell to him. Those who have been discharged, have gone out unacquainted with those who have been inmates with them.

"Whatever doubts may have formerly existed in the minds of some of the members of the legislature of this state, as to the efficiency of our system of separate confinement, I trust our experience has removed them so far, as to authorize the erection of additional cells (which can be built on a plan much more economical than those already constructed) before the conclusion of the present session. If this measure be not adopted, I fear that much inconvenience and injury will be the inevitable result.

"The law requires, that the board of inspectors shall, on or before the first of January in every year, make a report in writing to the legislature. It also provides that the accounts of the several counties, from which there may be balances due, shall be 'transmitted to them on or before the first Monday in February;' evidently intending to afford time to make up the accounts of the establishment to the first of the year.

"If the legislature would adopt the period of the first of February, for receiving the report, it would be much more convenient.

"In conclusion, I feel bound to say, that every day of my experience only more and more fully convinces me, that separate confinement, with labor, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most beneficial system for the management of convicts known to me; embracing in its details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in every other plan which has occupied my attention."

viction of a crime subject to the same kind of penalty ; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that in no instance has the crime of a prisoner of this class, now in confinement, resulted from a thirst for gain, or from a desire to escape from the penalty of another offence. These offenders appear to have yielded to the impulse of ungovernable passion, and intemperance from drink, (infirmities and vices which no human law can effectually control,) and personal quarrels and rencounters have resulted in murders. It is therefore respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the legislature to determine, whether the reduction of the grade of murder in the first degree, to the class of Penitentiary offences, may not tend to multiply those deliberate murders, heretofore infrequent in Pennsylvania, by removing the terror of death as a punishment, and counterbalancing any addition to the term of imprisonment, by the increased chances of success and escape resulting from murder."

Remarks might have been added concerning the shortness of time for which some were sent for murder, compared with the length of time for which others were sent for horse-stealing and burglary. One man for murder was sent for four years, and another for two years ; while for horse-stealing one was sent for four years, and for burglary two were sent for nine years each, and two for ten years each.

But while there appears in a few cases to be a disproportion between the punishment and the offence, there is in all the cases taken together, evidence of mildness and lenity in the operation of the criminal code of Pennsylvania. Of the fifty-eight cases sent to the new Penitentiary, there were none for life ; five for twelve years ; one for eleven years ; three for ten years ; two for nine years ; three for eight years ; one for seven years ; seven for five years ; three for four years ; five for three years ; seventeen for two years ; one for fifteen months ; one for thirteen months ; and ten for one year. Sentences of fifteen and twenty years, and even for life, have not been unfrequent for similar offences in the United States.

The system, as a whole, adopted in the new Penitentiary, is so far approved in Pennsylvania, as to induce the legislature, at the last session, to appropriate \$120,000 for the erection of four hundred additional cells within the walls, for the purpose of providing a place for all convicts from the Eastern District condemned for more than one year, and to break up, as soon as may be, the old Prison on Walnut street.\*

\* AN ACT to enlarge the Buildings of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, and for other Purposes.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the inspectors of the state Penitentiary for the Eastern District in the county of Philadelphia, be authorized and required, and they hereby are authorized and required, to construct and erect within the outer walls of said Penitentiary, upon such plan as they may deem most expedient, buildings which shall contain at least four hundred cells, suitable for the confinement of convicted criminals, in solitary imprisonment at labor ; and to enable them the more effectually to perform the duties now enjoined, all the rights, powers, and privileges heretofore given to the commissioners for building said Penitentiary, are hereby transferred to, and vested in, the said inspectors : *Provided however,* That nothing herein contained shall divest the said board of commissioners of any right or power that it may be necessary for them to retain, in order to arrange and settle any of their former engagements and transactions as to real estate or otherwise ; and they are hereby authorized and directed, after the final settlement of their accounts, to pay over any balance that may remain in their hands, to the board of inspectors of the Eastern state Penitentiary, to be applied in the erection and furnishing of cells hereby directed to be built.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting said buildings, the county commissioners of the county of Philadelphia be, and they hereby are, authorized to loan, out of the county funds of said county, to the aforesaid inspectors, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in such sums and at such times as the said inspectors may require the same, for the purpose aforesaid ;

*New County Prison in Philadelphia.*—Provision has been made by law, and authority given to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a new county Prison in the city of Philadelphia, on the plan of solitary confinement; said Prison, when finished, to contain three hundred dormitories, and to receive all persons now sent to the Walnut street Prison for less than one year, and all persons from the Arch street Prison; so that these nurseries of crime, and places of unutterable abomination, may be broken up.\*

for the amount of which said sums of money loaned as aforesaid, certificates of state stock, in proper form, shall be issued to the county commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, for the use of the said county; which said stock shall be transferable in the same manner as other state stock, and, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and not before, shall bear an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and be redeemable thirty years after the passage of this act; and the said county commissioners are hereby authorized to raise the aforesaid sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, by loan, in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county, may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who shall be convicted, in any court in the Eastern District of this commonwealth, of any crime committed after the first day of May next, whose punishment under the present existing laws, would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia for one year, or any term exceeding one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to suffer punishment by separate or solitary confinement at labor in the state Penitentiary for the Eastern District, for such times respectively, as the provisions of the aforesaid laws now authorize and direct such convicted criminals to be sentenced to be confined in the aforesaid Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia; and the persons so sentenced as aforesaid, while confined in the said state Penitentiary, shall be treated in all respects, in the manner which the act, entitled “A further supplement to an act, entitled an act to reform the Penal Laws of this commonwealth,” approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, directs that persons convicted under the provisions thereof, shall be treated during their imprisonment in the said state Penitentiary.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who shall be convicted in any court in the Eastern District of this commonwealth, of any crime committed after the first day of May next, whose punishment, under the present existing laws, would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia for any term less than one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to receive his or her punishment in the county Jail of the proper county.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That criminals, sentenced as directed in and by the third section of this act, shall be removed to the aforesaid state Penitentiary at the expense of the proper county; subject, nevertheless, to be detained and confined in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, until a sufficient number of cells shall be finished in the said state Penitentiary, to enable the inspectors thereof conveniently to receive the said criminals.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inspectors of the Jail and Penitentiary, on the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, shall remove all the convicted criminals who may then remain in said Jail and Penitentiary, to the aforesaid state Penitentiary for the Eastern District, there to be imprisoned, kept, and punished, according to law and their several sentences, until duly discharged: *Provided,* The said state Penitentiary shall be prepared for the reception of said prisoners, as hereinbefore provided for.

FREDERICK SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WM. G. HAWKINS, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEORGE WOLF.

\* AN ACT to provide for the Erection of a New Prison and a Debtors' Apartment within the City and County of Philadelphia, and for the Sale of the County Prison in Walnut Street, in said City.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That a Prison for the city and county of Philadelphia, capable of holding at least three hundred prisoners, on the principle of the separate confinement of the prisoners, shall be erected at such place within the city or county of Philadelphia, as the commissioners, hereinafter mentioned, shall fix and appoint, to be called the Prison of the city and

## MARYLAND.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—A law was passed, at the last session of the legislature, exempting all persons, who have resided in the state four months, from imprisonment, when the debt shall not exceed \$30. There were imprisoned in the city of Baltimore, alone, for less than \$20 each, during the year 1829, seven hundred and twelve persons.

county of Philadelphia, the expense whereof shall be defrayed in the manner and out of the funds hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That immediately after the passing of this act, the court of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, and the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, shall each appoint three respectable citizens, residing in the city or county aforesaid, to be commissioners for the erection of said Prison, whose duty it shall be, to select and purchase a suitable site, within the city or county of Philadelphia, for the same, the title whereof shall be vested in the county of Philadelphia: to make all necessary contracts for the building of the said Prison, taking good security in the name of the said commissioners, for the faithful performance of the said work, in a good and workmanlike manner: and in case of the death or resignation of any of the said commissioners, before the completion of their trust, the said courts shall respectively appoint suitable persons to fill the vacancy, according as the same may occur.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Prison aforesaid shall be constructed on such plan as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may adopt: *Provided always,* That the principle of the separate confinement of the prisoners be preserved and maintained.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners to borrow, from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at such times as they may think proper, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of erecting the said Prison; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to issue a certificate or certificates, under their hands, to the lenders, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, for the payment of the sum lent, with interest, not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly: which certificates shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be severally transferable by the lenders or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereof, at the office of the commissioners, and in the presence of one of them, or such officer as they may appoint for that purpose: and for the security of the persons who may become holders of the loans hereby authorized, the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, commonly called the Walnut street Prison, and the Prune street Apartment, and the lots of ground on which they are erected, bounded by Walnut, Sixth, and Prune streets, in said city, shall be, and are hereby specifically pledged; and the said loans shall be paid off out of the proceeds of the sale of the said Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, and the lots thereunto belonging, as is hereinafter provided.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, to provide from time to time, and pay over to the said commissioners, sufficient sums of money to meet the interest which may become due half-yearly on said loans; and for that purpose, they are hereby authorized and required to raise money in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to select and purchase a suitable site in the city or county of Philadelphia, and erect thereon a building to be called the Debtors' Apartment of the city and county of Philadelphia, the title to be vested in the county of Philadelphia; and the expense of erecting the same shall be provided for and defrayed by the county commissioners of said county, on warrants drawn on them by the commissioners for building the said Prison; and the said county commissioners are hereby authorized to raise the money necessary therefor, in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so soon as the said new county Prison and Debtors' Apartment shall be erected and prepared for the reception of prisoners, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, to take charge of the same, and to remove, or cause to be removed thereto, all persons who may then be confined in the Prison on Arch street in the said city; and the officers who have then in charge the debtors and persons confined as witnesses to be removed to the Debtors' Apartment, and the others, to the new Prison of the city and county aforesaid; and such provision shall be made in the arrangements of the said Debtors' Apartment, as that persons confined as witnesses shall have no communication with debtors; and

The law of the last session will probably save from imprisonment, in a single year, not less than twelve hundred persons, in the state of Maryland. This law is contained in a single section, and expressed in a few words of obvious meaning; and will, in all probability, prove a more effectual remedy for the great evils of imprisonment, than some of the laws of other states of many sections, of similar import, but of doubtful and difficult interpretation and easy evasion.

thenceforth, all persons who, by the existing laws of this commonwealth, are liable to be confined in the Arch street Prison, as also all persons who may be confined for debts or as witnesses, shall be respectively sent to the new Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Debtors' Apartment, there to be kept, treated, and governed, according to such rules and regulations as the said inspectors, who have the charge thereof, with the approbation of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions of said county, and the mayor's court of said city, may from time to time ordain and establish: *Provided always*, That the same be not inconsistent with, or contrary to, the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and the provisions of this act.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who shall be convicted, after the completion of said new Prison, in any court of criminal jurisdiction in the city or county of Philadelphia, of any crime, the punishment of which would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, for a period of time under one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to suffer punishment in the new Prison aforesaid, by separate confinement at labor for and during the term of their sentence, and shall be fed, clothed and treated as nearly as may be practicable, in the same manner as is provided by law in relation to persons confined in the Eastern state Penitentiary, in solitary confinement at labor.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act for erecting the new Prison aforesaid, be and they are authorized to grant, bargain, and sell the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, commonly called the Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, together with their lots of ground whereon the same are erected, bounded by Walnut, Sixth, and Prune streets, in the city of Philadelphia, altogether, or in parts or parcels, at such time or times, and upon such terms and conditions, as they, or a majority of them, may determine; to make and execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the same, conveying a fee simple to the purchaser or purchasers: *Provided*, That the said Prison shall remain in its present state until the prisoners shall be removed therefrom to the new Penitentiary for the Eastern District, in such manner as shall be provided for by law.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners for erecting said Prison, and they are hereby required, as soon as they receive the moneys arising from the sale of the said Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, and the lots thereunto belonging, to pay off and discharge the loans they may have obtained under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and all other debts by them contracted in relation to their duties, and to pay the residue to the commissioners, who are hereby authorized to apply the same to the ordinary purposes of said county.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissioners shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services, nor shall it be lawful for them or either of them to be concerned as principals, agents, or otherwise, in any contracts connected with the building of said Prison or Debtors' Apartment, or derive any profit or advantage from the same; but they are authorized to employ a clerk, whose duty it shall be to take care of the books and papers, and perform such other duties as may be directed by them; which clerk shall receive for his services, such compensation as the commissioners may direct, not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, payable out of the moneys to be raised by loan under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners, to submit their accounts annually to the auditors of the county of Philadelphia, who are to examine and report them as is provided by law in relation to the accounts of the county commissioners.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioners aforesaid, previous to making any contract for building the said Prison, or for furnishing materials for the same, shall first give notice, by public advertisement, in two or more of the daily papers, and continue the same at least three weeks, for the purpose of procuring the said materials on the most economical terms.

FREDERICK SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WM. G. HAWKINS, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, the thirtieth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEORGE WOLF.

*Penitentiary in Baltimore.*—The new building for the accommodation of nearly 400 convicts in separate cells is occupied, the discipline improved, and the earnings of the convicts exceed all expenses of their support. The amount of earnings above the expenses of the establishment are thus stated by the directors in their annual report:—"This document presents a nett gain for the nine months comprising the service of the present board, of \$9,639 66, (or, inclusive of the annual instalment on the loan of 1822, of \$10,639 66.)" A loss of stock of \$5,322 72 in the first quarter, deducted from the last sum, leaves \$5,316 94, the gain of the whole year, after defraying the ordinary expenses for the salaries of the officers, maintenance of the convicts, payments of interest on loans, &c. &c.

The new board of directors have introduced the business of weaving woollen goods, in the female department, for the purpose of affording full occupation to the women. The board say also, that,

"They have not neglected the primary object of the institution, the reformation of criminals. They have devoted strict attention to regulations for the improvement of discipline, and have been gratified by a happy coincidence of their results with their own anticipations.

"The fact, confirmed by the whole history of crime, that neglect of education in its relations to mental cultivation and the means of procuring honest subsistence, is among the most fruitful sources of vice, early impressed upon the board the propriety of a general system of instruction, which might comprehend the whole mass of the convicts. They accordingly caused them to be arranged into classes, suitably organized in regard to capacity, to be provided with teachers selected from among the most intelligent of the convicts, and furnished with the necessary books and means of general education in various departments appropriate to their respective talents. They assigned to them the upper story of the western wing as a school room, where they should assemble every Sabbath day, and devote all parts of it not employed in the usual religious exercises, to the pursuit of various useful attainments. The whole being under the superintendence of the keeper and other of the officers, the utmost order and decorum prevail, and the steadiness and care with which the object has been pursued, have resulted in corresponding improvement.

"The advantages of this regulation are not confined to the intellectual benefits derived from it by the convicts, but are evinced in an entire destruction of the improper indulgences and corrupt association, to which exemption from labor formerly afforded them more opportunity on Sunday than any other.

"The moral improvement of the culprit, and not the vengeance of the law, is the grand object of Prison discipline, to accomplish which end at the least possible expense to the state, is the great desideratum. The experience of this institution amply proves, that the prisoners can be so employed as to defray the expenses of the establishment; and it has recently been ascertained, that, after performing an amount of labor commensurate with the cost of their support, there are large portions of time, which must remain unemployed, or very ill-employed, unless properly directed to pursuits, which will increase the intellectual powers, and thus prevent the mind from sinking into apathy, and cherishing the perverted conceptions already existing. The experiment, although imperfectly tried, warrants the assertion, that convicts are not only capable of intellectual culture, but that they gladly resort to the means of instruction, as a relief from corroding reflections; and that this diversity of employment, so far from infringing upon the amount of labor, gives them more alacrity, and consequently incites to greater industry; that since the institution of our school, there has been less vice and immorality, and that the aspect of the prisoners is greatly improved; the dark scowl of despondency or desperation having changed into the more confiding look of hope, and the more cheerful expression of contented employment. There are now few blank, vacant visages; all exhibit the marks of active thought. We are confident, that the only plan for effectuating the designs of penal law, is to blend productive labor with useful education."

The crime, the sex, the color, the nativity, the length of sentence,

the number discharged by expiration of sentence and pardon, the number of deaths, and the increase of convicts, are stated in the note below.\*

*House of Refuge in Baltimore.*—An act of incorporation has been obtained from the legislature for this institution, and its prospects in regard to funds, and its hold upon the public mind are such, that great expectations are cherished of its speedy establishment, and its ultimate success.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*New Penitentiary.*—It is finished, and ready to be occupied.

## VIRGINIA.

*Penitentiary in Richmond.*—Governor Floyd says in his message of December 9, that "By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Penitentiary, herewith communicated, the condition of that Prison will be found to be much improved; and so far as subsequent convictions warrant the belief, the late enactments have, aided by the new arrangement, contributed much to the suppression of vice throughout the state. For the arrangement, the neatness, and internal management of the institution, much is due to the superintendent, whose ability, attention, and judgment, deserve the highest commendation."

## GEORGIA.

*Penitentiary at Milledgeville.*—Provision was made by law at the last session of the legislature for the erection of as many solitary cells as there are convicts. The governor says in his last message, "Much useful information has been collected and published by the Prison Discipline Society of Boston. It might be useful to direct the purchase of a considerable number of its Reports."

## TENNESSEE.

*The New Penitentiary at Nashville* is finished and occupied. It is built on the general plan of the Prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield.

\* For stealing, 90; for felony, 8; for murder, 2; for murder in the second degree, 1; for assault with intent to murder, and breaking out and escaping from the Penitentiary, 2; for assault with intent to murder, 1; for manslaughter, 2; for house-breaking, 1; for horse-stealing, 4; for assault with intent to rob, 2; for assault and battery, 1; for attempt to commit rape, 1; for receiving stolen goods, 1; for enticing slaves to run away, 1.

Whole number committed, 117; of whom 58 were white males, 1 white female; 43 black males, and 15 black females.

Of the whole number committed, 102 were Americans, and 15 foreigners. Of the Americans, 33 were from Maryland.

Of the sentences, sixty were for 2 years; seven for 3 years; seven for 4 years; twenty-eight for 5 years; six for 6 years; four for 7 years; one for 8 years; two for 10 years; one for 15 years; and one for 25 years.

Of the whole number, 75 were discharged by expiration of sentence; 15 by pardon; and 13 by death. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year, was 356; at the close of the year, 370.

## KENTUCKY.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—It has been abolished in Kentucky for nine years, and the practical men acquainted with the former and present systems, so far as we have been able to learn their opinion, greatly prefer the latter, and we hear nothing of the slightest movement in the public mind towards a return to the former system.

*State Prison at Frankfort.*—This institution is managed in a manner peculiar to itself. The keeper, Joel Scott, takes it of the state for a term of years, and in his contract agrees to support it, on condition of receiving the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, and binding himself to pay to the state one half of the excess of the income above the expenses. In five years he has made, according to his statement, several thousand dollars for the state and himself. A committee of the legislature examined the institution, during the last session of the legislature, and made a favorable report, both in regard to its finances and discipline. They found a balance to the credit of the institution of \$44,227 79; and they say, "The institution is at this time in a prosperous condition, and doing remarkably well; the profit as reported is much larger than our most sanguine expectations; and the institution is managed in that prompt and energetic manner, which must ensure success and profit to the state, if not the benevolent purposes for which it was originally instituted. The morals and education of the convicts appear to be under the peculiar care of the keeper; he has in his employ persons who teach them, regularly, on each Sabbath day, the great and leading principles of education, morality, and religion; and, indeed, every thing that can render such miserable creatures comfortable or happy, is done by the keeper." The keeper mentions in his report, accompanying the report of the committee, the prevalence of a severe sickness in the Prison during the year, and the urgent necessity of having a hospital in case of another similar occurrence. We give several extracts from his report in the note below, showing the nature and extent of the sickness; the diminution in the whole number of convicts; the manner in which those who remain are employed; the crimes for which they were sentenced; the general conduct of the prisoners; the state of the Sabbath school; the unavailing effort to obtain sufficient moral and religious instruction; and the removal of the deputy keeper, to be the principal keeper in the new Penitentiary in Tennessee.\*

\* "The fever commenced in September, and prevailed about eighty days, during which time from three to fourteen prisoners were prostrate at once, and two young men fell victims of the fever. A prisoner about seventy years old has died of a lingering decline. Another, who has been addicted to intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, has died from that cause. A negro man, who had long been afflicted with a disease of the liver and kidneys, has died, after being confined about nine months; making in all, five deaths since my last report. In conclusion of this subject, permit me to say, that a hospital has been in great demand during the last year, particularly during the prevalence of the fever. At present, the prisoners are all well, except one convalescent man.

"Since my last report, forty-one convicts have been received; the sentences of thirty have expired; three have been pardoned; five have died; and one is out by escaping. In September last, the number of prisoners was one hundred and three. At present the number is ninety-two.

"They are employed about as follows:—ten bagging-spinners; three bagging-weavers; six weaving broadcloth, jeans, and carpets; one sleigh-maker; one brush-maker; six



## ILLINOIS.

*The New Penitentiary in Illinois* is building on a small scale, and on the general plan of the Prison at Auburn.

## OHIO.

The subject of building a new Penitentiary was much agitated, during the last session of the legislature in Ohio. The keeper of the old Prison at Columbus made an able report in favor of it, in which many of the evils of the old system are clearly stated as the results of his own experience, and much of the important information in regard to the new Penitentiaries in the Eastern States was embodied. We give copious extracts from this report, because we deem it important to preserve a document which affords abundant encouragement to the state of Ohio to build a new Penitentiary, and equal encouragement to the Prison Discipline Society to prosecute its object as in years past.\*

shoe-makers; twelve wagon and plough-makers; sixteen blacksmiths; five chair-makers; two coopers; one engineer; one fireman; one miller; ten hatters; four wool-carders; two wool-spinners; two cloth-dressers; six stone-cutters; and three cooks. The prisoners are sometimes shifted from one trade to another, as occasion requires.

"During the last two years, the convictions have been, for felony (the particular offence not being named), 26; for horse-stealing, 14; for house-breaking, 3; for stealing money, 6; for swindling, 2; for manslaughter, 5; for kidnapping, 1; for passing counterfeit money, 5; for house-burning, 2; for forgery, 2; for highway robbery, 3; and for maiming, 1.

"The conduct of the prisoners has been so good as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of severe corporeal punishment. I have caused the rules of the Prison to be printed, and have had a copy posted up in every cell, in order that the prisoners may read them, until they are perfectly understood.

"As to the Sabbath school for the prisoners, I found that the benevolent design of the institution was defeated, and that it was impossible to do any good with all the prisoners confined in the school room at once. Therefore I held a council with the visiting committee, and we agreed that it was best to lock up those who were old, and some of those most advanced in learning. At this time about thirty of the youngest and most illiterate are attending school, some of them highly pleased, and learning fast. I should be pleased if I could inform you that the prisoners had been well supplied with religious instruction during the last year. My efforts to obtain preaching so far have been unsuccessful, under the present regulations, that the prisoners have not heard more than fifteen or twenty sermons during the last year. In remedy of this defect, I hope that your wisdom will devise some plan, with which I shall most cheerfully coöperate.

"Of the other officers of the Penitentiary, I have the pleasure to say, that to their diligence and skill, the credit of my success is largely to be ascribed. I have to regret the loss of my worthy assistant, Mr. John McIntosh, who has accepted the office of keeper of the Tennessee Penitentiary."

"Although I have effected some changes, which suggested themselves to me as being proper, yet, in the general arrangement and prosecution of business, I have been compelled to adhere to the same course which had been pursued by my predecessor. And I am fully convinced that an unceasing vigilance, and an active round of business and duty, can effect no radical change in the results of the *present* institution. This conviction is forced upon me, not only from personal experience in the affairs of this, but from an examination of the reports of other Prisons, of similar construction, in which are to be found nearly the same general outlines of management.

"The number of sick constantly in the hospital from the first of March until the latter part of August, would average from ten to twelve; from this time until the fire, the business of the shops became greatly interrupted, in consequence of an increase of sickness, there being from thirty to forty daily in the hospital, and from fifty to sixty who were unable to work.

"On the night of the eighth of October, a fire was discovered in the roof of one of the shops in the middle yard of the Prison. Before we were able to stop the fire, nearly all the shops were burnt or torn down. The probability is, that it was communicated by a slow match, that had been well timed, and set by some of the prisoners.

We have now finished the notice which we proposed to take of the progress, during the last year, of Prison Discipline.

In view of what has been done, we feel grateful, and determined to persevere.

*In regard to Imprisonment for Debt*, by the laws which have been passed in a single year, in all probability, from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS will be saved from imprisonment for small debts. By these laws, personal liberty, public morals, and common humanity, are in some measure relieved; but while so many are saved from imprisonment, let us not forget the far greater number who will be incarcerated in those states where no such laws have been passed, and where the remedy is applied only in a small degree.

*In regard to our State Prisons*, we can now begin to look upon many of them with complacency, as places of separation at night, supervision, silence, order, neatness, hard labor, economy, and good government:

“ If I had been clothed with authority, I am persuaded that I should not have acted with a due regard to the interest of the state, in causing to be erected permanent shops upon the present limited ground-work. It is entirely too contracted to admit of buildings sufficiently large, for even the present number of prisoners; it is therefore evident that the increased, and rapidly increasing, number of convicts, requires that either the present yard be extended, or that a new Prison be erected.

“ Of this Prison it may be positively asserted, as well as of all others in which the practice of lodging a number together at night is established, that reformation is impossible. As soon might you expect to turn from his wanderings an unfortunate youth, by introducing him into the companionship of a den of thieves, as into a Penitentiary in which opportunities for social intercourse, either by day or night, is admitted. The old offender takes delight in relating to his companions his cunning devices, his daring exploits, and his hairbreadth escapes; and the young, ever ready to seize upon the marvellous, rather than to nurture wholesome maxims, commit to memory lessons of depravity, as the foundation of their practice and future destiny. It has been very justly observed, that ‘ our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice. They are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims calculated to banish legal restraint, moral consideration, pride of character, and self-regard. They have their watch-words, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, acquainted with the internal police of our Prisons, to suggest a school where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes can be taught with the most effect; could he select a plan more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains of all ages and degrees of guilt? It is in the cells that every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. They are nurseries of crime where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society in a ten-fold degree a more daring, desperate, and effective villain!’

“ Of the reformatory character of those Prisons in which solitary confinement at night forms a part of the system, much gratifying intelligence has been communicated. In relation to the Auburn Prison, the Prison Discipline Society remark: ‘ At Auburn we have a more beautiful example still, of what may be done by proper discipline in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure which we feel in contemplating this noble institution. With this plan of building, and the system of discipline and instruction introduced at Auburn, the great evils of the Penitentiary system are remedied.’ A comparative advantage of the new Prisons, or those of solitary confinement at night, with rigid discipline and hard labor during the day, over those conducted upon the old plan, may be seen in a brief reference to the commitments. They are, ‘ in the New York Penitentiary, almost one to two; in the state Prison in New York city, almost one to four; in Philadelphia Penitentiary, in 1817, more than one to three; in the New Hampshire and Auburn Penitentiaries, the commitments are less than one to twenty. In New York city, they boast of having one or more prisoners from Auburn; and a police officer in the vicinity, testifies that they do not get one from Auburn, where they get ten from other Prisons.’ Of the one hundred and sixty-five convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, fifteen have been recommitted; and we have heard of from fifteen to twenty, who have left this Prison, being in the Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pittsburg Prisons. In 1827, the Auburn Prison contained five hundred and seventy convicts, of whom only seventeen were in a second time.

“ There can be no doubt, but that the instilling of moral and religious sentiments into the minds of Prisoners, during the hours of relaxation from labor is, under favorable circum-

and, connected with all these improvements, we see, in each of the reformed Prisons, the Bible, the resident chaplain, the chapel, the Sabbath school, the private admonition, counsel and instruction; in one word, in some good degree, what we may suppose the Lord Jesus Christ would require a community, calling itself Christian, to make its Prisons.

*In regard to Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents*, our country has given a noble example to other nations. The Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have constantly under their paternal roofs almost five hundred youth and children. How incalculable must be the good, in a course of years, resulting from this most noble charity! We should deem it an object worthy of a life, to add another to the number of these institutions. That in Baltimore we hope soon to see in operation.

*In regard to our County Prisons*, little or nothing has been done in the way of reform; and we freely acknowledge, that we have no heart to pull down the old county Prisons and build greater, while the princi-

stances, productive of perceptible and lasting good. Hard, indeed, must be the heart of that man, who, in his gloomy cell, with no other monitor but his Bible and his conscience, would not receive, with thankfulness, the visits and admonitions of a pious friend. The worthy individual who, for some time past, has acted in a ministerial capacity in this institution, still continues his laudable endeavors to impart to the prisoners beneficial instruction. And it is deeply to be regretted, that the zeal which he evinces in the cause of reformation, and his devout endeavors to secure to his unfortunate auditors an eternal welfare, should not be accompanied with corresponding good. But how can it be otherwise, than that that system of discipline which fails to restrain men in their evil propensities towards the community, should be equally inoperative in enforcing upon them an obedience to the positive commands of their God?

“The number of prisoners received at this institution during the past year, is seventy-six; the average length of whose sentence is five years, and for the prosecution and transportation of whom, there has been drawn from the treasury seven thousand dollars. At the termination of the coming five years, there will be, in all probability, four hundred prisoners, allowing that each one is made to serve out the full period of his sentence. Of this number, only one hundred could be kept at employ in the present Prison, if the work-shops were again erected to their full size; leaving a balance of three hundred men to be schooled in idleness and villany, at an enormous expense to the state.

“Will it be said, that, to avoid the evils attending a crowded state of the prisoners, the governor will, as he has heretofore been compelled to do, for the same cause, pardon them? The pardoning power has been so exercised as to limit the average sentence to less than two years. Four fifths of those who enter the Prison are destitute of trades. For the seventy-six prisoners received the last year, as has been before observed, was paid \$7,000. Add to this sum the amount necessary for the payment of officers; for the furnishing of victuals, clothes, and fuel for the convicts; and every thing necessary to keep them in employ and security; *compel* them to learn trades, at which they shall work during the day only; pardon them at the expiration of two years; and what amount can it be expected they will have earned for the state?

“A few remarks as regards the pecuniary affairs of the Prisons of some of the other states. In thirty-six years after its commencement, the Connecticut Prison, whose number of convicts has never exceeded one hundred, was an expense to the state of \$214,611 33; averaging yearly near \$6,000. ‘In 1817, ’18, and ’19, the average expense was \$12,192 annually.’ ‘In the state Prison in New York city, the total expense to the state in twenty years, from 1803 to 1823, was \$381,302 32.’ ‘In five different years, during this period, the expenses were \$30,000 or more, each year; nearly equal to the annual expense of the public schools in Boston, in which are instructed about seven thousand children.’ The annual expense of the New Jersey state Prison, containing an average of seventy prisoners, is about \$4,000. This Prison is situated a mile from the capital of the state, upon the Delaware river, thirty miles from Philadelphia; and is afforded with every facility to procure raw materials, and for the exportation of her manufactured articles. Yet of this Prison, the governor of New Jersey, in his late message, remarks: ‘It is greatly to be feared that no ingenuity or effort will enable the establishment to support itself upon the present plan.’ ‘In the old county Prison in Philadelphia, used as a state Prison, it is understood that the annual expense is about \$30,000.’ The old Prison at Newgate (Connecticut) cost the state annually, for ten years previous to its abandonment, \$8,400; while the new Prison at Wethersfield has produced \$3,220, for the last year, above every expense—making a dif-

pal cause of any such necessity arises from the fact, that about three to one of all the persons committed in them are for debt, and about two thirds of these are for debts under twenty dollars, and from one half to two thirds of the whole number, on writ, without judge, jury, or witness. The country at large does not appear to be disposed to enlarge its county Prisons, and adopt the improved principles of Prison discipline, viz. solitary confinement, rigid discipline, and hard labor, and this, too, at a great expense, for the sake of persons incarcerated for small debts. The public opinion of the country, and the legislation of the country, so far as we are able to judge, are tending to a different result, as the laws of the last winter sufficiently prove. As soon, therefore, as the county Prisons are delivered in any reasonable measure from poor debtors, imprisoned for small sums, especially on mesne process, we shall see what needs to be done in the way of altering, enlarging, or rebuilding county Prisons. But it appears to be a great waste to expend time and money in building new and large county Prisons, for the accommodation of those, many of

ference to the state of \$11,629; which in three years will defray the whole expense of building the new Prison.' 'The Prison at Auburn, during the last year, with five hundred and seventy inmates at its close, earned for the state, after deducting every expense, \$3,336 97.'

"The amount drawn from the treasury for the support of the Ohio Penitentiary, since its establishment, is \$167,000; the institution is now in debt \$4,000; which, added to the first sum, makes \$171,000, with which the institution stands charged. As an offset to this charge, may be placed \$10,000 in debts, the full amount of what the \$13,000, due the institution, is actually worth; tools and machinery to the amount of \$2,500; raw materials on hand, to the amount of \$2,300; manufactured articles, \$5,000; labor on the canal, \$5,000. The aggregate of these sums, deducted from the \$171,000, leaves a balance against the establishment of \$145,700. The fifteen years which the Prison has been in operation, divided into the whole sum which stands to its charge, will exhibit an annual expenditure of \$9,713 dollars. The difference between this amount and the various reported amounts, is probably owing to the difference between the estimated value of the manufactured articles, and the prices for which they have been sold; and to the improvements which have been made from time to time, not being taken into this account, as the establishment cannot be considered worth more now than at its beginning. Are there any who still persist in the belief that the Ohio Penitentiary can be made to support itself? Admit, for a moment, that the labor of each prisoner can be made to defray the costs of his prosecution and delivery at the Prison, and all the expense attending his confinement, can the one hundred who are kept in employ, be expected to support, in addition to themselves, the sixty-five who must be nourished in idleness? It will be discovered, from this statement, that Ohio has, on an average, from the commencement of the institution until the present time, expended nearly \$10,000 annually. Admitting that crime continues to increase in proportion to the increase of population, we must expect to expend, for the coming five or ten years, from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, each year, for support, repairs, &c. The question that will suggest itself to the consideration of your honorable body, is, Will it be policy for Ohio to continue to expend this sum for the support of an institution, that evidently tends to make a great portion of our convicts worse men than they were at the time of entering the Prison? or whether it would not be better to expend, in one year, \$30,000, the labor of the convicts, and the debts due the institution, and build a Prison that would be sufficient to contain five hundred prisoners, and one where that discipline could be introduced, which would not only free society from the depredations of the convict while in Prison, but one that would have a beneficial effect upon him after being discharged?

"For a more minute and satisfactory description of the plan upon which the Wethersfield and Auburn Prisons are constructed, together with their internal police and general management, I beg leave to refer the legislature to the reports of those Prisons, and to the invaluable Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, whose labors give promise of more good, in establishing a perfect system of Prison government, than has been derived from any other source; also to the letter of Judge Powers, former keeper of the Auburn Prison, which was read in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members; with all of which we have been kindly furnished.

"There were, on the first of March, 147 prisoners. There have been received, since that time, 57; discharged by expiration of sentence, 10; by pardon, 25; escaped, 4; leaving in the Prison, the 15th of November, 1830, 165.

"Columbus, Dec. 3, 1830.

B. LEONARD, *Keeper O. P.*"

whom public opinion and the laws are likely so soon to relieve in another way. If persons can be found disposed to do it, we envy not their benevolence, or the happiness and utility resulting from it. To illustrate this idea : A county Prison, properly constructed for the accommodation of the thousand or twelve hundred persons saved from imprisonment, in the state of Maryland, in a single year, by the very brief and small law of the last winter, prohibiting the imprisonment of persons for less than \$30, would cost, probably, not less than one hundred thousand dollars. The interest on this sum would not only pay as much as has been heretofore paid in consequence of the old process of collecting, but probably pay the whole amount of the debts ; for it is a fact, proved by the records of all the Prisons, and the acknowledgment of all the lawyers and sheriffs whom we have consulted, that in a very small proportion of all the cases of imprisonment for debt, is *any thing* PAID ; and a great proportion of all the cases of imprisonment is for small debts. We shall therefore labor for the present to prevent the imprisonment of persons, at least for small debts, rather than labor to enlarge or rebuild the county Prisons, for their solitary confinement and more severe discipline.

*In regard to Asylums for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics*, Massachusetts has taken the lead, in this new department of benevolence ; New York is preparing to follow the example ; and we are confident, that nothing is necessary to cause a beautiful sisterhood of these needful institutions, but a knowledge of the facts proving their necessity.

*In regard to Establishments for the Pauper Population, particularly of large Cities*, we believe many important principles concerning their construction, discipline, employment, and instruction, have been, and may be, derived from the improved Prisons.

*In view of the whole field of labor fairly embraced by the Prison Discipline Society, it is large enough, and sufficiently interesting, to encourage patient and persevering labor without deviation or despondency*

Thanking the Lord, therefore, for the mercies of the last year, we consecrate ourselves anew to his service, in this department of benevolence.

H

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 Tucker, Nathaniel

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*Newburyport, Mass.*  
 Banister, William B.  
 Bartlett, William

\*Brown, Moses  
 Dimmick, Luther F.  
 Proudfit, John  
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 Hedges, Timothy  
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 Tappan, Arthur  
 Varick, Richard  
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 Lansing, D. C.  
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*West Haverhill, Mass.*  
 Cross, Abijah

*Williamstown, Mass.*  
 Griffin, Edward D.

*Wiscasset, Me.*  
 Hooker, Edward W.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1830, to June 1, 1831.

<i>Amherst, Mass.</i>					
Adams, J. S. & C.	1	Reynolds, William	2	Hill, Henry	5
Baker, Osmyn	1	Ruderstein, John M.	2	Hobart, Albert	2
Dickinson, Edward	1	Sellman, James C.	2	Homes, Henry	10
Humphrey, Heman	2	Shultz, I. & Co.	2	Homes, Henry	20
Snell, E. S.	2	Tyerson, Isaac	2	Homer, G. J.	20
		Wilson, J.	2	Howard, Benjamin	2
		Wyman, Cobb, & Co.	2	How, Hall J.	2
<i>Auburn, N. Y.</i>				How, James	10
Mills, Henry	4 75	<i>Boston.</i>		How, James	5
Pease, E.	2	Annual Meeting contribu-	58 27	Hubbard, Samuel	70
Seymour, James S.	2	tion		Hubbard, Samuel	10
Seymour, James S.	39	Balance from old account	50 50	Hubbard, W. J.	2
Smith, B. C. by officers of		Adams, Chester	2	Jackson, Ward	2
the Prison,	39	Adams, William	2	Jackson, Charles	70
Spencer, S.	2	Adams, Z.	2	Jackson, James	70
Steele, Richard	2	Appleton, Nathan	20	Jackson, P. T.	70
		Appleton, Samuel	109	Jackson, L.	2
<i>Andover, Mass.</i>		Anierson, Rufus	2	Johnson, Samuel	2
Contributions,	15	Andrews, E. T.	2	Lawrence, Amos	60
Abbott, Sarah	1	Badlam, Stephen	2	Lee, Ann	25
Andover,	8	Bancroft, Jacob	2	Lincoln, Ensign	2
Badger, M.	2	Barlett, Levi	2	Lincoln, Heman	2
Cooper, Margaret	1	Becher, Edward	5	Loring, Barnabas T.	2
Farrar, Samuel	2	Blanchard, Joshua P.	2	Loring, C. G.	2
Newman, Mark	2	Blasland, William	2	Loring, Josiah	2
		Brewster, Osmya	4	Low, Isaiah	2
<i>Augusta, Me.</i>		Brooks, Peter C.	29	Lowell, Charles	19
Tappan, Benjamin	2	Brown, Nathaniel	2	Manning, William	2
<i>Bridgesport, Conn.</i>		Brown, Charles	2	Marvin, T. R.	2
Beach, James E.	2	Bumstead, Josiah P.	10	Means, James	5
Cash	1	Bumstead, Jos. F.	5	Mears, Elijah	2
Hall, Josiah B.	1	Bumstead, Josiah	6	Munroe, Edmund	10
Hewitt, Nathaniel	2	Busey, Benjamin	100	Munroe, Edmund	10
Hubbel, Josiah	59	Butler, James	2	Munson, Israel	70
Lyon, A.	59	Channing, Walter	2	Newell, Montgomery	2
Sterling, S. & G.	1	Clapp, Joshua	2	Nichols, Thaddeus	2
Sterling, David	2	Cobb, Nathaniel R.	190	Noyes, Daniel	5
		Contributions in Rev. Mr.		Noyes, Daniel	2
		Malcom's Church	26 87	O'Brien, George	2
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>		Cornelius, Elias	2	Palfrey, J. G.	2
Armstrong, James	2	Cummings, Daniel	2	Park Amasa	2
Bixler, David	2	Cutler, Phiny	10	Parker, John	50
Boyd, I. & Co.	2	Curtis, Charles P	2	Parker, M. S.	2
Breckenridge, John	2	Dana, Ephraim	2	Perkins, Benjamin	2
Brown, John W.	2	Daniell, Otis	2	Pierpont, John	2
Brown, Jarvis	2	Davis, Thomas A.	2	Potter, Alonzo, by	
Brune, F. W.	2	Derby, Elizabeth	5	W. B. Reynolds	20
Carroll, James	2	Doane, G. W.	20	Prescott, William	80
Carroll, Harry D. G.	2	Dwight, Edmund	20	Rand, Asa	5
Colt, R. L.	5	Edwards, Henry	2	Reynolds, William B.	5
Crawford, H. & W.	2	Edwards, Henry	19	Reynolds, Edward	5
Cushing, Joseph	2	Eliot, Samuel A.	70	Richardson, J. C.	2
Dawson, Robert	2	Emerson, G. B.	3	Robbins, Chandler	2
Donations, sundry	38	Eustis, W. T.	2	Rogers, Edmund	2
Ellicott, A. & I.	2	Everts, Jeremiah	2	Russell, Aaron	2
Fisher, Martyn	2	Fairbanks & Loring	4	Safford, Daniel	10
Forman, Joshua	2	Fairchild, Joy H.	2	Sawin, E.	2
Fowler, S. L.	2	Flagg, Josiah	5	Scudder, Charles	2
Freize, G. R.	2	Fletcher, Richard	2	Shattuck, G. C.	70
Goulder, R.	2	Gilbert, Samuel	2	Stone, William W.	2
Hall, T. W.	2	Gray, Francis C.	70	Sullivan, John	2
Harrison, W. G.	2	Grant, Moses	2	Sullivan, John W.	2
Howard, James	2	Greene, David	3	Swett, Samuel G.	2
Howe, Samuel	2	Green, Nathaniel	2	Stoddard, Charles	2
Hudson, D. W.	2	Greenleaf, J. by a Friend	90	Stoddard, Charles	10
Janvier, Thomas	2	Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2	Sumner, Bradford	2
Keel, George H.	2	Grosvenor, C. P. part of		Tappan, Charles	2
Lilly, Alonzo	2	the contribution at the		Tappan, Charles	5
Mayhew, W. & Co.	2	Annual Meeting	10	Tappan, John	29
McBowell, George	2	Gulliver, John	2	Tappan, John	5
McDonald, William	2	Gurney, Nathan	2	Tappan, John	70
Mesteer, S. & W.	2	Hadley, Charles	2	Tenney, Samuel	2
McKim, W. D.	30	Hale, Enoch	2	Thacher, Peter O.	2
Mowton,	2	Haskell, Amos	2	Ticknor, George	75
Owens, Joseph	2	Haskell, Andrew	2	Train, Samuel	5
Parnell, E.	2	Haskell, Edward	2	Train, Samuel	19
Poultey, Evan	2	Head, George E.	2	Tuckerman, Edward	10



Tufts, James	2	<i>Farmington, Conn.</i>	Ford, G. H.	2
Twombly, Alexander	2	Andrus, Asa	Hawkins, Mrs.	1
Vinal, Otis	2	Camp, Jos. K.	Johnson, Peter A.	2
Walker, Ezra	1	Coles, Horace	Johnson, S.	1
Ware, Mark	2	Coles, George	Lindsley, W.	1
Warren, Richard	2	Hart, Simeon	Mills, Lewis	2
Waterston, Robert	2	Hooker, Edward	Schenck,	1
White, Stephen	70	Pitkin, Charles	Scotfield, James I.	2
Whiting, Marcus	2	Porter, Noah		
Wigglesworth, Edward	2	Woodbridge, W. C.	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5		Hamilton, W. T. from 1st	
Willis, Horatio M.	2	<i>Fitchburg, Mass.</i>	Church, to constitute	
Willis, Nathaniel	10	Putnam, Rufus A.	him a Life Member	30
Willey, Newton	2			
Williams, J. D.	30	<i>Genova, N. Y.</i>	<i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i>	
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Winthrop, Thomas L.	13	Bogert, James	Bishop, James	1
Wisner, Benj. B.	5	Cook, C. A.	Bray, John	2
Woodman, George	2	Dwight, Henry	Duryee, Richard	2
Worcester, J. E.	2	Hall, Moses	Eastburn, Robert	1
		Sundry persons	Janeway, J.	2
			Nevins, James S.	2
<i>Brunswick, Me.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	Nelson, John	2
Newman, Samuel P. part		Hussey, A.	Randolph, D. Fitz	1
of the contribution at			Richmond, Frederic	1
the Annual Meeting	2	<i>Goshen, Conn.</i>	Scott, John	1
		Beach, John	Scott, Mrs.	2
<i>Cambridgeport, Mass.</i>		Beecher, David	Strong, Theodore	2
Chaplin, James P. by Wil-		Cash	Sundry persons	1 50
ham J. Hubbard,	10	Hart, Henry		
		Lyman, M. & H. N.	<i>Newbury, Mass.</i>	
<i>Cunandaigua, N. Y.</i>		Norton, Abraham	Adams, Daniel	4
Granger, Francis	5			
Greig, S.	5	<i>Hackensack, N. J.</i>	<i>New Castle, Del.</i>	
Howell, N. W.	3	Anderson, John	Darack, J.	1
Johns, Evans	3	Bogert, C. C.	Dickey, J. M.	2
Hubbel, Walter	3	Cassedy, George	Janvier, C. & J.	75
Sundry persons	4	Cristie, D. I.	Janvier, John	50
		Cash	Janvier, Thomas	1
<i>Charlestown, Mass.</i>		Campbell, A.	Kean, M.	1
Austin, William	7	Hague, James	Paynter, A.	1
Doane, John	2		Roberts, James	2
Fay, Warren	2	<i>Haverhill, Mass.</i>	Rogers, James	1
Fenner, J. P.	4	Duncan, J. H.	Stockton, T.	1 50
Flint, S.	2		Two persons	
Kidder, Samuel	2	<i>Ipswich, Mass.</i>		
McIntire, E. P.	2	Choate, John	<i>New Haven, Conn.</i>	
Skilton, M.	2		Andrews, E. A.	2
Tufts, Amos	2	<i>Lawrenceville, N. J.</i>	Baldwin, R. S.	2
Warren, Isaac	2	Axtell, Henry	Brewster, James	2
		Green, Richard	Bristol, William	2
<i>Chitteningo, N. Y.</i>		Henderson, Anna	Candee, Leverett	2
Sherman, David A.	1	Phillips, Lewis	Catlin, W.	2
		Phillips, Dr.	Clark, Joseph N.	2
<i>Columbus, Ohio.</i>		Smith, John	Daggett, David	2
Leonard, B.	5		Day, Jeremiah	2
		<i>Massachusetts Legislature,</i>	Dow, V. M.	2
<i>Danbury, Conn.</i>		For Reports	Dwight, Timothy	2
Contribution	4		Forbes & Son	2
Hoyt, E. T.	2	<i>Marblehead, Mass.</i>	Goodrich, Chauncey A.	2
Hoyt, Russell	2	Contribution	Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2
Ives, Isaac	2		Hotchkiss, Russell	2
Rood, A.	2	<i>Middle Haddam, Conn.</i>	Hull, Sidney	2
Sweedy, S.	2	Alsop, J. W.	Hitchcock, S. K.	2
Wildman, N.	2	Cash	Ives, Eli	2
		Foot, Horace	Jarman, F. T.	2
<i>Danvers, Mass.</i>		Talman, Mr.	Kimberly, Dennis	2
Cash	50		Kingsley, James L.	2
Contribution	9 32	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>	Knight, Jonathan	2
Cook, H.	2	Barnes, J.	Leffingwell, William	2
Cowles, George	2	Contribution	Maltby, A. H.	2
Cook, Mrs.	1	Friend	Munson, Eneas	2
Frothingham, I.	2	Hubbard, Nehemiah	Pond, C. H.	2
Smith, Caleb	2	Shaler, Mrs.	Pyncheon, H. R.	2
Sprague, J. G.	2	Southmayd, E. G.	Salsbury, Mrs. J.	10
Sprague,	1	Stanley, G. W.	Sherman, Roger	2
		Ward, Mrs. & W. D.	Stillman, Benjamin	2
<i>Derry, N. H.</i>		Whittlesey, C.	Skinner, A. N.	2
Pilsbury, M. C.	5	Woodman, Henry	Townsend, W. K.	2
			Townsend, Isaac H.	2
<i>Fairfield, Conn.</i>		<i>Morristown, N. J.</i>	Townsend, Isaac	2
Hunter, J. H.	2	Boyd, John	Trowbridge, Henry	2
Hull, David	2	Cash, and Report sold	Twining, Stephen	2
Sherman, R. M.	2	Chester, Alfred	Totten, Gilbert	2
Sundry persons	3	Condit, Lewis		
Sundry persons, towards		Cook, James		
constituting J. H. Hun-		Conklins, Mrs.		
ter a Life Member	6	Day, David		
		Dickenson, L.		

White, Dyer	2	Tappan, Benjamin	2	<i>Randolph, Mass.</i>	
Whitney, Henrietta	2	Whitney, J. D.	2	Alden, Ebenezer	2
<i>Newtown, Conn.</i>		Whitney, D. S.	2	Hitchcock, Calvin	2
Contribution	1 62	Williams, Eliphalet	2	<i>Reading, Mass.</i>	
<i>New York City.</i>		<i>Orange, N. J.</i>		Damon, John	3
Astor, John J.	12	Cash	1 37	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>	
Allison, M.	2	<i>Patterson, N. J.</i>		Bush, O. N.	2
Baker, Cornelius	2	Cattin, Jacob	2	Champion, A.	10
Baker, J.	2	Pennington, A. S.	2	Cook, E.	2
Beck, John B.	2	<i>Peterboro', N. Y.</i>		Cash	2
Bennet, H.	1	Smith, Peter	50	James, W.	2
Bruce	2	<i>Philadelphia, Penn.</i>		Knox, W. B.	1
Bliss, James C.	2	Ashurst, Richard	5	Lee, C. M.	2
Burtis, Arthur	2	Atwood, J. M.	2	Livingston, James R.	2
Brewster, Joseph	1	Brown, J. A.	5	Marchant, I.	2
Brigham, John C.	2	Blight, G. W.	2	Peck, Everard	10
Cash, 3 59; do. 13.	13 59	Bull, Marcus	5	Reports sold	6
Chardon	2	Chauncey, Charles	5	Sampson, A.	2
Cox, J.	2	Cope, Thomas P.	2	Smith, E. F.	1
Chester, W. W.	10	Collection in Rev. Mr. Pat-		Wakelee, Abner	2
Chalmers, James	2	terson's Church	13 03	<i>Salem, Mass.</i>	
Cockran, Rupert	2	Contribution	20 45	Adams, Joseph	2
Curtis, Edward	3	Davis, Nathaniel	2	Brown, Ephraim	2
Darling, Thomas	2	Dickinson, James M.	2	Choate, Rufus	2
Davis, Charles A.	5	Earp, Thomas	2	Coleman, Henry	2
Dickinson, Austin	2	Elmes, Thomas	2	Contribution	20 11
Durand & Durpee	3	Ely, Ezra Stiles	50	Dean, William	2
Emery, D. E.	2	Forbes	2	Huntington, Asahel	2
Edwards, Alfred	2	Friend	2	King, James	2
Friends	13	Friend	2	King, Jas. Glen	2
Friends	3 59	Hart, John V.	2	Lawrence, Eliza	3
Garretson, H.	2	Harding, John, Jr.	2	Lawrence, J. B.	3
Green, William	2	Haywood, L.	2	Lawrence, Charles	2
Green, Timothy	2	Henry, John S.	2	Merrill, Benjamin	2
Jennings, Chester	3	Keagy, J. M.	2	Millet, Daniel	2
Haines, R. J.	5	King, John	2	Parcette, John	2
Hall, Andrew	2	Livingston, Gilbert R. by		Penbody, Joseph	70
Mathews, J. M. by Ladies	50	Ladies	30	Peels, Willard	2
McCartee, Peter	5	Lymington, A.	2	Phillips, S. C.	30
Meeker, David	2	McAlpen, J.	2	Pickman, Benjamin	10
McArthur, D.	2	McLeland, George	2	Shepherd, Michael	2
Morrison, John	2	Newkirk, Matthew	2	Sprague, Joseph G.	2
Nesmith, J.	2	Pollard, A. F.	2	Smith, George H.	2
Pendleton, J.	2	Rakton, Robert	2	Treadwell, Jas. W.	2
Pearson, J. G. M.	2	Richards, B. W.	2	Tucker, Gideon	2
Peters, Absalom	2	Reports sold	6	Whipple, Henry	2
Phelps, Anson G.	5	Skinner, Thomas H. by		White, D. A.	2
Pinard, John	2	Ladies	30	<i>Strewsbury, Mass.</i>	
Phyfs, W. H.	2	Smith, E.	2	Allen, George, part of the	
Platt, Zephaniah	2	Striker, J. B.	2	contribution at the An-	
Randolph, J. E.	2	Summer, B.	2	nuual Meeting	2
Rankin, John	2	Sundry persons	17	<i>Somersville, N. J.</i>	
Sheffield, H. H.	2	Sundry persons	25 59	F. Van Derveer	2
Stants, L. B.	2	Veyia, C.	2	Frelingheyden, J.	2
Stuart	2	Wallace, William	2	Hedges, W. J.	2
Sundry persons	22	Werts, C. S.	2	Howell, Andrew	2
Trotter, Jonathan	2	Williams, Henry J.	2	Striker, Peter I.	2
Taylor, John	5	<i>Plymouth, Mass.</i>		Vroom, Peter D.	2
Twebank, Thomas	1	Robbins, Josiah, part of		Contribution	5 42
Thorne, R. V. W.	5	the contribution at the		<i>Springfield, Mass.</i>	
T. S. & G. S.	4	Anniversary	39	Bliss, George	2
Vose, Reuben	2	<i>Portland, Me.</i>		Riley, Justus	2
Wendell, J. G.	1	Cross, Nathaniel	2	<i>Stratford, Conn.</i>	
Wheeler, H.	2	Hyde, William	2	Beers, Mr.	35
Willat, Marins	2	Owen, Joseph	6	Lindsley, James H.	2
Wolcott, P. H.	2	<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>		Robbins, Thomas B.	1
Wichelshausen, F.	3	Cuyler, Cornelius, from		<i>Westfield, Mass.</i>	
W. V. N.	2	Ladies in his society	39	Fowler, James	2
<i>Norfolk County,</i>		Wilkinson, R.	2	Knapp, J.; Gillet, H.; and	
<i>Northampton, Mass.</i>		Wilkinson, W.	1	Tadmadge, E. G.	5
Clark, Lemuel	2	<i>Princeton, N. J.</i>		<i>Williamstown.</i>	
Clark, William, Jr.	2	Bayard, Samuel	2	Griffin, Edward Dorr	50
Dewey, Charles A.	2	Dshart, W.	2	<i>Woodstock, Vt.</i>	
Hopkins, Jno.	2	Hodge, Charles	2	Backus, Samuel, part of	
Hubbard, Roswell	2	Potter, John	2	the contribution at the	
Parsons, Samuel	2	Van Doren, John	2	Annual Meeting	2
Phelps, S.	1	<i>Rahway, N. J.</i>		<i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	
Strong, Lewis	2	Oliver, Washington	2	Waldo, Daniel	100
Saww, Ralph	2	Squior, Job	30	Lincoln, J. W.	2

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in account with CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER. Cr.

To cash paid	Amos Haskell, for folding, binding, &c., . .	\$153 27
" "	Grant & Daniel, for paper, . . . . .	390 60
" "	Perkins & Marvin, for printing, . . . . .	103 45
" "	Nathan Hale, for printing, . . . . .	104 65
" "	Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, for stereotype plates, . . . . .	476 63
" "	Peirce & Williams, and Peirce & Parker, for printing, . . . . .	21 50
" "	A. Hartwell, for wood cut, . . . . .	10 00
" "	M. Latham, for collecting, &c., . . . . .	40 11
" "	for use of churches, . . . . .	11 00
" "	incidental expenses, . . . . .	42 71
" "	Rev. Gerrish Barrett, agent and chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield, . . . . .	650 49
" "	Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain at Auburn, . . . .	218 14
" "	Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain at Charlestown, .	300 00
" "	postage, stationery, travelling expenses, and salary of the Secretary, . . . . .	1,509 00
	Balance to new account, . . . . .	477 49
		<u>\$4,499 44</u>

By Balance from last year's account, . . . . .	\$203 50
" cash received from contribution at the last Anniversary	104 27
" " from sundry contributions, . . . . .	133 61
" " for Reports sold, . . . . .	176 00
" " from 16 Life Members, . . . . .	516 00
" " from 22 Life Directors, . . . . .	1,615 00
" " from annual subscriptions and donations, 1,086 06	

\$4,499 44

Boston, May 21, 1831.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.

Boston, 21 May, 1831.—We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same correct, with proper vouchers.

JAMES MEANS, }  
CHARLES STODDARD, } AUDITORS.

## APPENDIX.

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*To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, May, 1831.*

The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, in compliance with the requisitions of the Act for the establishment of said Prison, respectfully

### REPORT,

THAT such has been the management of the Prison during the year past, on the part of those to whom its immediate charge has been entrusted, as to induce us to hope that the design of the legislature in its establishment has been, in a great measure, realized.

The warden's statement of the pecuniary concerns of the institution accompanies this report. From that it will appear, that the results of the year are highly favorable—the earnings of the Prison amounting, for the year, to the sum of \$7,824 02, after defraying every attendant expense. We are confident that this result has not been produced by any fictitious estimate of property on hand. In confirmation of this opinion, we would remark, that since the close of the accounts, on the 31st day of March last, the property inventoried in the nail shop, at that time amounting to upwards of \$1,300, has been reduced, by actual sales, more than \$1,000 at a rate quite as favorable as the appraisal in the invoice.

Out of the earnings of the institution, the warden, by our order, paid on the 31st of March last, into the treasury, the sum of \$4,000, which, with the sum of \$2,500 from the earnings of the year ending March 31, 1830, makes the sum of \$6,500 paid into the treasury during the year past; leaving, at the time of the last payment, a balance of cash on hand, applicable to the current expenses of the Prison, of \$1,234 31.

The amount due from the Prison at the end of the year, was \$2 75, omitted to be paid by mistake. The amount due to the Prison at the same time, a very great portion of which is well secured, was \$4,852 86. The amount and nature of the other property belonging to the institution, together with the amount of the receipts and expenses in each particular department, will appear from the warden's statement.

The employment of the convicts continues much the same as during the last year, with the exception of the manufacture of nails. The demand for these in the market having become less active, it was thought advisable to suspend the manufacture of them for the present. The convicts who were occupied in this department, are now profitably employed in the smith's shop on contract, in the manufacture of shovels.

The tailor's shop has also been discontinued, excepting so far as it is necessary to make and repair the clothing of the convicts. It was thought that the few engaged in this business might be more advantageously employed in other departments of the Prison.

Since the enlargement of the Prison buildings, and proper accommodations have been provided for the females, that department of the institution has assumed a far more favorable aspect. The system of discipline which continues to produce the most salutary influence upon the male convicts, is now, with equal success, applied

to the females. They are reduced to a state of order and industry, and, being placed under the constant supervision of a judicious matron and her assistant, it is probable they may be restored to liberty and the society of their friends, in some degree morally improved. A part of the females are employed in cooking for the Prison. By this arrangement, the cooking establishment within the main yard of the Prison, one of the greatest interruptions to a correct and thorough discipline, has been removed. The food, as cooked at present by the females, on account of the location of the new kitchen, is received by the convicts in a more palatable state, and at a much less expense of labor, than heretofore. The remainder of the females are employed either in sewing or in some branch of manufactures, and it is hoped that by this arrangement they will hereafter nearly or quite defray the expense attendant upon their imprisonment.

The number of convicts, on the first day of April, was, of males, 166; and of females, 16; making 182 in the whole; and showing an increase of 15 during the year—18 less than in the year previous.

The number of convictions have been 54—also 18 less than during the year preceding, while the number discharged has been the same, viz. 39. The number of convictions, it appears, is considerably less than took place during the year ending the 31st of March, 1830.

Whether this diminution be attributable to the recent modifications of the criminal code, or to other causes, the experience of one year cannot satisfactorily determine.

Owing to the increase of convicts, and the necessity, arising from the changes of employment heretofore alluded to, of bringing a greater number to labor in the same apartment, it was found the workshops were too small; that, having become crowded, they were not only inconvenient for mechanical operations, but it was found prejudicial to the health of the convicts. At the same time, more store-room within the Prison walls was found absolutely necessary to the due preservation of the public property. With the view of obtaining this desirable accommodation, as well as of remedying the growing evil of crowded workshops, we determined to raise the west workshop, in its whole extent, one story higher. By this comparatively cheap operation, two fine workshops—healthy, airy, and spacious—have been obtained in the second story; the carpenters' and smiths' shops sufficiently enlarged, while ample store-room is left within the walls. As it was found that this alteration could be made most economically in connexion with the enlargement of the Prison buildings, the expenditures occasioned by it are included in our accounts as commissioners, and in our report as such an estimate of the expense will appear.

The system pursued in the hospital department has been found, by experience, safe in its operations; by it the physician is always made the judge of the state of health of each of the convicts, as it is in their power at any time to bring themselves under his inspection. While, therefore, there is scarcely a possibility of a convict being able to avoid his daily task by feigning sickness, he is, on the other hand, equally safe against being forced to labor while suffering with disease.

Five deaths have occurred within the Prison during the year: one suicide, by a convict whose sentence was for life; one broken down by the infirmities of old age; one within a few weeks after his commitment, being, at the time he reached the Prison, greatly wasted by the disease which terminated his life; and two by diseases contracted at the Prison. A particular statement relative to the general health of the convicts will be found in the physician's report.

The moral condition of the institution has at all times received our unremitting attention. Whatever may be the pecuniary results of the system pursued, if its moral effects are not visible in the improved deportment of those upon whom it is made to operate, we may with safety pronounce it defective, and we ought to abandon it without hesitation. We are persuaded that the moral influence of the system is salutary;—of this there can be little doubt, when the present character and conduct of some of the convicts are compared with what they were when first brought under that influence. With a desire of rendering their moral improvement, if possible, still more extensive, we were led to the consideration of the propriety of attaching to the institution a resident chaplain. Upon investigation, we were induced to believe that the offices of warden and chaplain, heretofore united, might be advantageously separated. The person discharging the duties of warden might, indeed, without inconvenience, perform morning and evening service; but this comprises a small portion of the duty properly falling within the province of chaplain. We believed that by visiting the convicts in the solitude of their cells—by personally

teaching the illiterate—and by explaining to all, individually, their moral and religious duties, vastly greater benefits would be conferred upon them, than could be derived merely from the customary services of the morning and evening, and of Sunday.

In this view of the subject, so convinced were we of the importance of a chaplain, that we were unwilling to delay any longer the employment of one, especially as the Prison Discipline Society had generously offered to contribute towards his support. We therefore approved of the appropriation, by the warden, of a sum at the rate of \$200 *per annum*, to the maintenance of a chaplain until the present meeting of the General Assembly; that sum being the amount formerly appropriated by the legislature, for a similar purpose, at the old Prison. This arrangement we designed as temporary, intending to present the subject to your consideration at the present session.

The Rev. G. Barrett entered upon the duties of chaplain at the Prison in February last. Evening and morning, and on Sunday, he has regularly performed religious service in the Prison; and has availed himself of other convenient opportunities of communicating to the convicts religious instruction, and of teaching some to read, whom he found ignorant even of the alphabet. In his intercourse with them, he has been naturally led to inquire into the advantages of literary and moral instruction enjoyed by them previous to their imprisonment. He found seventy-six unable to write—thirty unable to read—sixty who were deprived of parental protection before they were ten years old, and thirty-six more who met with the same privation before they were fifteen. No convict has received a liberal education, and very few have ever been brought under the influence of Sunday school instruction. We make these statements to illustrate the necessity of employing a chaplain at the Prison.

Upon the subject of the general treatment of the convicts, and the discipline of the institution, we would remark, that the State Prison is designed to be, and emphatically is, a place of punishment. The feelings of humanity and mistaken mercy should not be suffered to interpose, to disarm its punishment of that rigor due to justice and the violated laws of the land. While a proper regard is had to the health of its inmates, their comfort should not be so far studied as to render it a desirable residence, even to those whose condition in society is attended with the severest privations. When this becomes the case, our criminal code becomes a bounty law for crime.

A portion of the convicts are subject to a moral influence, by which they are readily induced to conform their conduct to what they know to be the established and necessary rules of the Prison. They look to the warden and other officers as their friends and benefactors—they admit the justice of their sentence; and any indulgence shown is received with gratitude, and generally operates as an inducement to more implicit obedience. From these a complaint is never heard.

On the other hand, there is a class of convicts, with whom a system of discipline approaching to severity is, in the end, humanity. They feel that the officers of the Prison are the executioners of the sentence of the law, which, for some cause or other, they uniformly persuade themselves is unjust, or at least too severe. They, therefore, naturally array themselves against their keepers, as against their oppressors. Every opportunity is watched to evade or to resist the regulations of the Prison; and were the slightest relaxation of those regulations permitted with this class of convicts, the consequence would be open defiance and rebellion. It is, therefore, the dictate of humanity to visit seemingly slight offences with what, under different circumstances, might be considered too great severity. We would not, however, have it inferred from this remark, that corporeal punishment is often inflicted. Indeed, it has been very rarely resorted to since the establishment of the Prison; but when found necessary, the provision of the statute confining the duty of inflicting it to the warden alone, has been strictly adhered to.

As to the food of the convicts, our object is, and ever has been, that an abundance, and that which is wholesome, should be provided, and nothing more. We do not believe that the legislature ever designed, or would for a moment countenance the idea, that luxury of living should be introduced within the walls of the state Prison, or that the appetites of the convicts should be consulted in the variety of the food provided for them. Fortunately this is a subject of the senses—the location of the Prison is so near, that every member of the legislature can personally satisfy himself as to the quantity and quality of the daily rations. These, as we have established them, are larger than are allowed at any similar institution in the country, and are very considerably larger than are allowed by the government in any branch of our national

service. Should doubts, however, exist in the mind of any one as to the fact whether the convicts receive their daily allowance, we can only say that the officer who delivers the rations, makes a daily record of the quantity delivered, to the correctness of which he is required, at the end of each quarter, to make oath.

As to their clothing, the same general principles, as stated in reference to their food, have governed. A due regard to health and economy has been observed in its regulation, and it is believed that a great majority of the convicts are as well, if not better, clothed, while tenants of the Prison, than when depending upon their own exertions; and are in fact as well clothed as the laboring class of our community generally. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RUSS,  
M. WELLES,  
S. H. HUNTINGTON, } *Directors.*



*To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be convened at Hartford, May Session, 1831.*

The Warden of the State Prison would ask leave to lay before your Honorable Body a plain statement of the Receipts and Expenditures, together with a general view of the pecuniary concerns of the Prison, for the year ending March 31, 1831, inclusive.

*INCOME—from Smith Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	\$724 07	
Stock since purchased, repairs, pay of overseer, &c.,..	628 95	
	<u>          </u>	1,353 02
Received and charged for work done and articles sold during the past year, pertaining to smith shop,....	1,567 61	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,.....	604 37	
	<u>          </u>	2,171 98
Exceeding the disbursements on account of smith shop,.....		818 96

*Coopers' Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	1,220 35	
Stock since purchased, repairs, &c.,.....	724 27	
	<u>          </u>	1,944 62
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year,.....	2,345 63	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	451 18	
	<u>          </u>	2,796 81
Exceeding the disbursements on account of coopers' shop,.....		852 19

*Shoe Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	146 57	
Stock since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.,.....	627 21	
	<u>          </u>	773 78
Received and charged for work done during the past year, chiefly on contract,.....	4,628 34	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	148 72	
	<u>          </u>	4,777 06
Exceeding the disbursements on account of shoe shop,.....		4,003 28

*Nail Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	1,563 42	
Stock since purchased, repairs, &c.,.....	1,499 25	
	<u>          </u>	3,062 67
		44 *

Received and charged for nails sold the past year,.....	\$2,211 66	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	1378 85	
	<u>3,590 51</u>	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of nail shop,.....		527 84

*Carpenters' Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	1,290 05	
Stock and tools since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.,.....	1,661 53	
	<u>3,951 58</u>	
Received and charged for articles sold and work done the past year,.....	5,971 31	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	1,388 79	
	<u>7,360 10</u>	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of carpenters' shop,.....		3,408 52

*Tailors' Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	9 75	
	<u>9 75</u>	
Received and charged for work done the past year,.....	20 77	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	8 00	
	<u>28 77</u>	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of tailors' shop,.....		19 02

*Chair Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,.....	946 52	
Stock, tools, pay of overseer, repairs, &c.,.....	7,226 22	
	<u>8,172 74</u>	
Received and charged for articles sold the past year,.....	10,606 67	
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,.....	1,814 01	
	<u>12,420 68</u>	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of chair shop,.....		4,247 94

*Female Department.*

Commenced this department on the principle of a shop, Dec. 1830.		
Furniture, tools, &c. purchased since, including the pay of matron, with her assistant and board,.....	157 70	
	<u>157 70</u>	
Received and charged for work done since,.....	148 62	
Furniture, tools, &c. on hand March 31, 1831,.....	54 55	
	<u>203 17</u>	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this department,.....		45 47
Received for interest,.....	13 84	
Received and charged for laborers,.....	594 15	
Received of persons visiting during the past year,...	634 97	
	<u>1,242 96</u>	
Total amount of receipts,.....		\$ 15,166 18

*EXPENDITURES—Provisions.*

Provisions on hand March 31, 1830,.....	740 97	
Provisions purchased since,.....	3,852 84	
	<u>4,593 81</u>	



Sold hides, tallow, neat's tongues, &c.,.....	\$596 79	
Provisions on hand March 31, 1831,.....	806 42	
	<u>1,403 21</u>	
Leaving for the amount consumed,.....		3,190 60

*Clothing and Bedding.*

Clothing and bedding on hand March 31, 1830,.....	1,055 11	
“ “ purchased since,.....	971 70	
	<u>2,026 81</u>	
“ “ on hand March 31, 1831,.....	1,306 92	
Leaving for the amount consumed,.....		719 89

*Expenses.*

Furniture and fuel on hand March 31, 1830,.....	625 58	
Since paid, warden's and deputy warden's salaries, chaplain, watchmen's wages, subsistence, fuel, and incidental expenses,.....	3,713 33	
	<u>4,338 91</u>	
Received and charged for articles sold,.....	269 27	
Furniture and fuel on hand March 31, 1831,.....	931 75	
	<u>1,201 02</u>	
Leaving for the amount consumed or expended,.....		3,137 89

*Hospital.*

Medicine on hand March 31, 1830,.....	24 47	
Medicine and hospital stores purchased since,.....	140 94	
Physician's bills,.....	175 50	
	<u>340 91</u>	
Medicine on hand March 31, 1831,.....	47 13	
Leaving for the amount expended,.....		293 78
Total amount of expenditures,.....		<u>7,342 16</u>
Balance gain to the institution,.....		<u>7,824 02</u>
		\$15,166 18

*Recapitulation.*

INCOME.		EXPENDITURES.	
Smith shop,.....	818 96	Provisions,.....	3,190 60
Coopers' shop,.....	852 19	Clothing and bedding,.....	719 89
Shoe shop,.....	4,003 28	Wages, subsistence, fuel, &c.,.....	3,037 89
Nail shop,.....	527 84	Hospital,.....	293 78
Carpenters' shop,.....	3,408 52		
Tailors' shop,.....	19 02	Total amount of expenditures,.....	<u>7,342 16</u>
Chair shop,.....	4,247 94	Balance gain to the institution,.....	<u>7,824 02</u>
Female department,.....	45 47		
Received for interest,.....	13 84	Total,.....	\$15,166 18
Received and charged for la- borers,.....	594 15		
Received from persons visiting the Prison,.....	634 97		
Total amount of income,...	\$15,166 18		

AMOS PILSBURY, *Warden.**State Prison, Wethersfield, April, 1831.*

## SCHEDULE A.

*Statement of Property on hand.*

	State Prison, March 31, 1830.		March 31, 1831.
Shoe shop,.....	146	57	148 72
Coopers' shop,.....	1,220	35	451 18
Carpenters' shop,.....	1,290	05	1,388 79
Smith shop,.....	724	07	604 37
Nail shop,.....	1,563	42	1,378 85
Clothing and bedding,.....	1,055	11	1,306 92
Furniture in house and Prison,.....	378	78	
Prison, kitchen, and out-door implements	238	80	515 25 } 414 00 } 2 50 }
Wood,.....	8	00	
Tailors' shop,.....		9 75	8 00
Female department,.....		00	54 55
Provisions,.....	740	97	806 42
Hospital,.....	24	47	47 13
Chair shop,.....	946	52	1,814 01
	\$8,346	86	\$8,940 69
Increased amount of property since March 31, 1830,	593	83	\$8,940 69

## SCHEDULE B.

*Statement of Debts.*

Due on book, March 31, 1830,.....	1,540	29	
Due on notes,.....	1,524	68	
			3,064 97
Owing,.....		86	38
Balance in favor,.....			2,978 59
Due on book, March 31, 1831,.....	4,852	86	
Due on notes,.....	767	91	
			5,620 77
Owing,.....		2	75
			5,618 02
Increased balance,.....			2,639 43
Cash on hand, March 31, 1830,.....	3,143	55	
Cash on hand, March 31, 1831,.....	1,234	31	
Cash paid to treasurer, by former warden, per order of directors, April 22, 1830,....	2,500	00	
Cash paid to treasurer, per order of direct- ors, March 31, 1831,.....	4,000	00	
			7,734 31
Increased balance of cash,.....			4,590 76
Increased amount of property, as per Schedule A.,.....			593 83
Total amount of increased balances—gain to the institution,.....			\$7,824 02

*Statement of Prisoners.*

Whole number of prisoners, March 31, 1830,.....	167	White males,.....	134
Since received, to March 31, 1831, inclusive,.....	54-221	White females,.....	13
			147
Discharged during the same period, by expiration of sen- tence,.....	32	Colored males,.....	32
Pardoned by the assembly,....	2	Colored females,.....	3
Died,.....	5		35
Escaped, [none].....	0-39	March 31, 1831—whole number,....	182
Total in confinement, March 31, 1831,.....	182		

*Age of Convicts.*

Under the age of 20 years,.....	20
From 20 to 30 inclusive,.....	90
Between 30 and 40,.....	34
From 40 to 50 inclusive,.....	25
Between 50 and 60,.....	7
From 60 to 70 inclusive,.....	4
Over 70 years,.....	2
Total,.....	182

*List of Sentences.*

Life,.....	18	7 years,.....	9
20 years,.....	2	6 ".....	10
16 ".....	1	5 ".....	12
15 ".....	6	4 ".....	14
14 ".....	2	3 ".....	38
13 ".....	1	2½ ".....	1
12 ".....	6	2 ".....	37
11 ".....	3	1½ ".....	4
10 ".....	4	1¼ ".....	1
9 ".....	3	1 ".....	7
8 ".....	3		
Total,.....	182		

Attempt at rape,.....	11
Attempt to kill,.....	16
Manslaughter,.....	5
Forgery,.....	9
Passing counterfeit money,.....	14
Incest,.....	1
Adultery,.....	12
Murder committed,.....	1
Rape committed,.....	2
Breaking Prison,.....	3
Arson,.....	6
Attempt to murder,.....	3
Abuse of a female child,.....	3
Robbery,.....	5
Stealing,.....	2
Perjury,.....	1
Bestiality,.....	1
Incest and attempt to kill,.....	2
Total,.....	182

*Natives of the following States or Countries.**Convicted of the following Crimes.*

Burglary,.....	64
Bigamy,.....	1
Attempt to poison,.....	2
High crime and misdemeanor,.....	1
Horse-stealing,.....	17

Connecticut,.....	110	Maryland,.....	2
New York,.....	16	Vermont,.....	4
Massachusetts,.....	14	Scotland,.....	1
Rhode Island,.....	14	Canada,.....	1
New Jersey,.....	7	New Hampshire,.....	2
Ireland,.....	3	Africa,.....	1
England,.....	6		
Delaware,.....	1	Total,.....	182

*The Physician of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully*

## REPORTS,

THAT the number of deaths in the Prison, during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1831, is five—four males, and one female. Four of these have died by disease, and one by suicide. Of the cases of disease, two have been acute, and two chronic.

While the number of deaths is about the same as the preceding year, the number of cases of disease has been considerably increased. Heretofore, bowel complaints have been prevalent during the summer and autumnal months, as they usually are in the surrounding country—and many of these cases were protracted and obstinate, especially if early attention to the complaint was neglected. During the past year, diseases of this character have occurred with nearly the same frequency at all seasons. It should be remarked, however, that though cases of this description have been more frequent than formerly, they have not in general been so severe. The present system of reporting, which brings the sick convict, immediately upon his attack, under the eye of the physician, prevents the occurrence of the severer symptoms, greatly lessens the danger of a fatal event, and increases the chance of recovery.

During the months of April and May, about twenty cases of measles occurred in the course of six weeks. As the subjects of this disease were all adults, it was to be expected that it would be severe. Some of the cases exhibited the disease in its worst forms, and were followed by a train of troublesome symptoms, but all ultimately recovered.

An unusual number of cases of periodical headache occurred in the course of the year, which probably originated in a deranged condition of the digestive organs, and which yielded readily to prompt and energetic treatment.

In the course of the year, two hundred and forty-two cases of stomach and bowel

complaints came under our observation, and received medical treatment; other cases of less urgency doubtless existed, in which medical advice was not required. Most of these cases yielded readily to treatment, but some were severe and obstinate.

In consequence of these diseases, and from an apprehension that the diet might tend to increase them, the following memorandum was placed on the hospital record: "Stomach and bowel complaints being common, we recommend that the bread be fermented, and that rice be substituted for beans and peas in the porridge." The following remarks are also copied from the book of records: "Weather chilly at night, and hot in the day-time. The men careless about putting on their clothes when going into their night-rooms. New potatoes used as a diet, instead of beans and rice. All of these may have had an agency in producing so much diarrhea."

In the month of January, after the cold had been intense for many days, bowel complaints became frequent, and we find the following record in the hospital book: "In consequence of the prevalence of stomach and bowel complaints,—recommended to the officers to omit beans in the porridge, and to substitute rice; which change was so salutary during the prevalence of similar complaints in the summer."

It will be seen by the above statements, that diarrhea, and other derangements of the digestive organs, are the prevailing diseases of this institution. It is a subject worthy of careful inquiry, whether the established diet of the Prison has not a material agency in the production of these diseases. No objection to this diet can be made on the ground that an adequate supply of food is not furnished to the prisoner, or that the food is not nutritive. Probably no diet can be provided, containing an equal quantity of nutritious matter, at so moderate a price. Indeed, I am satisfied that the quantity is quite sufficient, and more than is taken by ordinary laborers. I have examined this subject with much attention, and am now well convinced that so large a proportion of corn-meal and beans in the diet, does tend to produce the complaints in question. In a very great number of instances, the porridge is the food most complained of, as producing acidity of stomach, vomiting, and diarrhea. The solid, unfermented bread, also is indigestible, and would not be favorable to a stomach at all affected by disease.

It has been impossible, heretofore, to give the food to the convicts as warm as would be desirable. The hash, constituting the morning meal, has often been cold, and the potatoes generally so. There is a material difference in the digestibility of these articles, whether taken warm or cold. The new arrangement for cooking and distributing the food, will, it is conceived, remove this difficulty.

The reluctance felt in bringing this subject before the directors, for their more particular investigation, has arisen from a desire to avoid change as far as possible; the inconvenience of which, in an institution of this kind, will be readily conceived.

Ordinary fermented bread of rye-flour or middlings of wheat, would be little more expensive than the bread at present in use; and even the fermentation of the bread now furnished, would improve its quality, with trifling labor and expense. Rice is a cheaper article of diet than almost any other. Fish, well cured, would form a cheap and an excellent article of food.

How far it would be desirable to have some little variety of food, is a subject worthy of consideration. Many medical gentlemen, well qualified to judge, are of opinion, that an unvarying continuance of the same articles of diet, however unexceptionable these may be in themselves, is incompatible with health. One thing is certain, that more than one half of the fatal cases of disease in this Prison, since the first reception of the convicts in 1827, have arisen, directly or remotely, from diarrhea, or from other derangements of the organs of digestion.

These hints are respectfully suggested for the consideration of the directors.

The remarks which have been made, may perhaps convey the idea that the prisoners, as a body, are not healthy. Aside from the class of disease which has been specified, no unusual degree of sickness has prevailed. The cases of acute disease have been few. No epidemic, except measles, has occurred; and it is confidently believed, that in the general healthiness and comfort of the prisoners, and the small number of deaths that have occurred, this institution is not surpassed by any similar institution in this country.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion formerly entertained and expressed in our reports, of the safety and propriety of withholding ardent spirits from the intemperate, as well as all other convicts, upon their first admission; and no disease peculiar to inebriates has ever appeared in this Prison.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, *Physician.*

*Connecticut State Prison, April, 1831.*







